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THE BLAKEMORE FAMILY AND ALLIED LINES

John Mauzy Blakemore

THE BLAKEMORE FAMILY AND ALLIED LINES

by

Maurice Neville Blakemore

Privately Published by
Maurice Neville Blakemore
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Genealogy

INTRODUCTION

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At various times I have been asked by relatives and other interested persons for information concerning our family which requires repetitious work. This study is the result of many years of research and, while not complete, it represents a fair cross-section of our family tree. Differences concerning names and dates are to be expected in a compilation of this character which represents the work of many independent investigators utilizing a mass of diversified and contradictory material. During the War Between the States the South suffered grievously through the unnecessary burning of public buildings and homes where legal and family records were wantonly destroyed. Consequently much authoritative information is now unobtainable though the facts are treasured in family circles. To compensate for this I have had access to family Bibles and records, I have corresponded with, or interviewed, many relatives, consulted Court records and visited graveyards to confirm dates and places of burial. Of course it is axiomatic to say that the recognized genealogical authorities have also been consulted. A bibliography of some of these references is appended.

In spite of my best endeavors errors may occur but to minimize these the following method has been employed. (1) Family and legal records are accepted as prima - facie evidence. (2) Tombstone inscriptions are of next importance but they

do not always agree with records in family Bibles. (3) Lacking these two vital sources, the most likely name or date given in the material at hand has been accepted. For the large number of names given in the text, but not shown on the charts, use has been made of the exhaustive study prepared about the turn of the century by Mr. William Fletcher Boogher, genealogist, for my aunt, Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner, the former Cornelia Fraley Blakemore.

Some may object to the placing of references in the text believing that it breaks the continuity of the thought. However that may be, this is a study of factual material and not a story. For that reason it is believed the documentary references should follow the items to which they refer.

This volume has been executed as a personal tribute to my ancestors whose memory it is my desire to perpetuate. We should wish to learn something of those who have handed down the torch to us and in turn pass it on to those yet unborn. We have touched the living fingers of the past and that contact will give us some understanding of the lives and times in which our ancestors lived.

"Let us now praise famous men and our fathers that begat us — There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial, who are perished as though they had never been and are become as though they had never been born and their children after them. But these were merciful men whose righteousness hath not been forgotten — The people will tell of their wisdom and the congregation will show forth their praise."
(The Apocrypha) Ecclesiasticus, xliv; 1-15.

We may also recall Burke's truism; "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors." Cicero has said; "Not to know what happened before one was born is always to be a child." Plutarch is reported to have left this thought; "It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended but the glory belongs to our ancestors."

I owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to many who have graciously given of their time and effort. Of these should be mentioned my wife, Mary Stewart Blakemore, Mrs. Mary Calmes Campbell, Mrs. Julian Neville Major, Mrs. Harrison H. C. Richards, Mrs. Joseph M. Rideout Jr., Mrs. George

Hume Steuart, Miss Mattie D. Brown, the late Mr. Courtney C. Buck, Mr. Gordon M. Buck, Mr. Walter H. Buck, the late Mr. Welford A. Buck, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Persell and Rear Admiral Hunter Wood III, U.S. Navy (Ret.). To Mr. Lewis Allen of Front Royal, Virginia, goes the credit for the excellent reproductions of the old photographs.

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THE BLAKEMORE FAMILY AND ALLIED LINES

1

OLD VIRGINIA HOMES

BEL AIR — This house, a brick structure, was built about 1797 by Thomas Buck V (1756-1842) whose wife was Ann Richardson (1756 - 1823). It is in Front Royal on Happy Creek and is still occupied, but not by the family having been acquired some years ago by its present occupants.

BELMONT—This house was on the mountain south of Front Royal and was the home of Marcus Blakemore Buck (1816 - 1881) and his wife, Jane Letitia Bayly, who was born in 1820. Marcus B. Buck bought the property in the fall of 1847 from the trustees of James Marshall. It then contained 1,925 acres, a large house constructed of brick with a frame addition, and there was a log house on the property. He brought the land under cultivation and here established the first orchard of any consequence in the Valley. He also cultivated fine grapes and many British and German growers came to inspect the grapes, methods of cultivation and the winery. The brandy distilled here became so famous it was awarded a prize at the Centennial celebration held in Philadelphia in 1876. When the property was sold that year it consisted of a brick house, twelve tenant houses and 800 acres of land.

BON AIR — William Mason Buck (1809 - 1895) built this frame house on Luray Avenue in Front Royal about 1840. His wife was Elizabeth Ann Ashby (1820 - 1904), daughter of Wil-

liam Richardson Ashby. After the death of Thomas Buck V they moved to "Bel Air".

BUCKTON — The original frame house was destroyed by fire about 1900 and the only portion of the original structure still standing is the brick chimney the present house being new. Nearby, close to the river, is the Buck family burial ground where numerous members of the family are buried.

CEDAR GROVE — This is a stone house located about three miles west of Berryville, Virginia, and not far from "Moreland". It was the home of George Blakemore (1759 - 1833) and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy (c. 1756 - 1824). Here William Mason Buck lived while attending school in Berryville and frequently saw Ann (Neville) Blakemore as elsewhere related in this book.

CLOVER HILL — This was the home of William Richardson Buck (1776 - 1823) and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore (1784 - 1859). It does not now exist but was near Karo, Virginia, on Route 340.

CONTENTMENT — This house was built about 1840 at Waterlick, Virginia, by Samuel C. Richardson (1820 - 1857). His son, Marcus, who married Mollie Grimes, was born here.

DIAMOND HILL — This house is situated near Aldie, Loudoun County, Virginia, and was the home of Pierce Bayly (1742-1800) and his wife, Mary Payne (1754 - 1826).

LOCUST HILL — This house, which was located about a mile west of Front Royal, no longer exists. It had been the home of William Richardson Ashby (1789 - 1843) and Rebecca Richardson Buck (1792 - 1878), his wife.

MORELAND — This Colonial frame house, now reconstructed beyond recognition, is just west of Berryville, Virginia, on Route 340. Here Thomas Blakemore (1718-1808) and his wife, Ann Neville (1735 - 1826), resided until their deaths and they are buried in the adjoining family burial ground. It is no longer owned by the family and an apple orchard now surrounds the burial ground which the Clarke County Historical Association states is the largest private burial ground in Clarke County (Clarke County Historical Association, vol. 2, pp 10, 13, ed. 1942). In addition to the members of the family, it contains a number of graves of family slaves who were probably house or personal servants.

MOUNTAIN VIEW — According to "The Fairfax Proprie-

tary" by Josiah L. Dickinson, 1959, it appears that William Millar bought 300 acres of land in 1757 from Jeremiah Cloud, one of the heirs of William Cloud, and acquired an additional 300 acres in 1767. This property was then known as the Mountain View farm. The land continued to be in the possession of the Millar family until 1844 when Samuel Richardson Millar sold it to Dr. Isaac Newton Buck (1801 - 1877). In 1895 the late Colonel Samuel Rolfe Millar purchased it from Dr. Buck's heirs. The house stands on the property of the American Viscose Corporation, which it acquired in 1937, but it is unoccupied and is falling into ruins.

PARADISE — This house is located at Fort Mouth at the entrance to Fort Valley near Waterlick, Virginia. It was built by William Richardson (1763 - 1821), who married Rebecca Pugh (died in 1806). Opposite this house stood the home of Isabella (Calmes) Richardson (c1727 - 1796) who lived here with her minor children after the death of her husband in 1769. A Richardson burial ground is close by and contains some graves.

RIVERSIDE — This house is at the junction of the north and south branches of the Shenandoah River in Riverton, Virginia. It is of brick and was completed about 1849 but the family first occupied it upon the marriage of Elizabeth (Blakemore) Bayly (1825 - 1891) to James Russell Richards (1806 - 1895). It is at present owned and occupied by Mrs. Julian Neville Major, the granddaughter of the above former owners. Five generations of the family have lived in this house.

ROSE HILL—This house is on Royal Avenue in Front Royal, Virginia. The property was purchased by Thomas Buck V in 1820 and was acquired from him by George Neville Blakemore (1791 - 1847) who married Elizabeth Price Buck (1794 - 1871). In 1841 they moved west and sold the property to their cousin, William Richardson. It was inherited by Susan Richardson who left it to Colonel Samuel Rolfe Millar who at his death left it to his son, Rolfe Millar Jr., who now resides here.

VILLA LA RUE — This was the ancestral home of the La Rue family. When John B. La Rue was ten years of age his father, James La Rue, moved his family to "BLOOMFIELD" which he had purchased from Jacob La Rue who had built it in 1775. This date is recorded on a stone set in the building which reads, "Jacob and Mary, 1775." This house is on the same road

and close to Villa La Rue. James and Jacob were the only ones who remained in Virginia the other eight children went into Kentucky. John B. La Rue, born September 12, 1792, had two wives. (1) Frances Major who died in 1836 and (2) Catherine Elizabeth Buck (1805 - 1882), daughter of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, whom he married in 1843.

VINEYARD — This house no longer exists but was located at Tilthammer Mill on Route 50 near Millwood, Virginia. It was the home of Marquis Calmes II (c1705 - 1755) and Winnifred Waller (1709 - 1751), his wife.

WILLOW GLEN — This old house, located about a mile north of "Mountain View," has been replaced by a new frame one. It was formerly the home of Isaac Newton Cloud and his wife, Amelia Ann Buck, born February 9, 1807. There was a burial ground on the premises but it is reported that any remains have been removed to another location.

WOODLAWN — This was the home of George C. Blakemore (1814 - 1884) who was a bachelor and the son of Marquis Q. Blakemore (1786 - 1823) who married Rebecca Chandler (1794 - 1852). It later came into the possession of Marcus Blakemore Irwin (1847 - 1880) who married Julia Catherine Buck (1843 - 1909) but is not now owned by the family. It is located west of Berryville on Route 340 and not far from "Moreland." Two neglected graves are on the property.

Bel Air
From an old painting

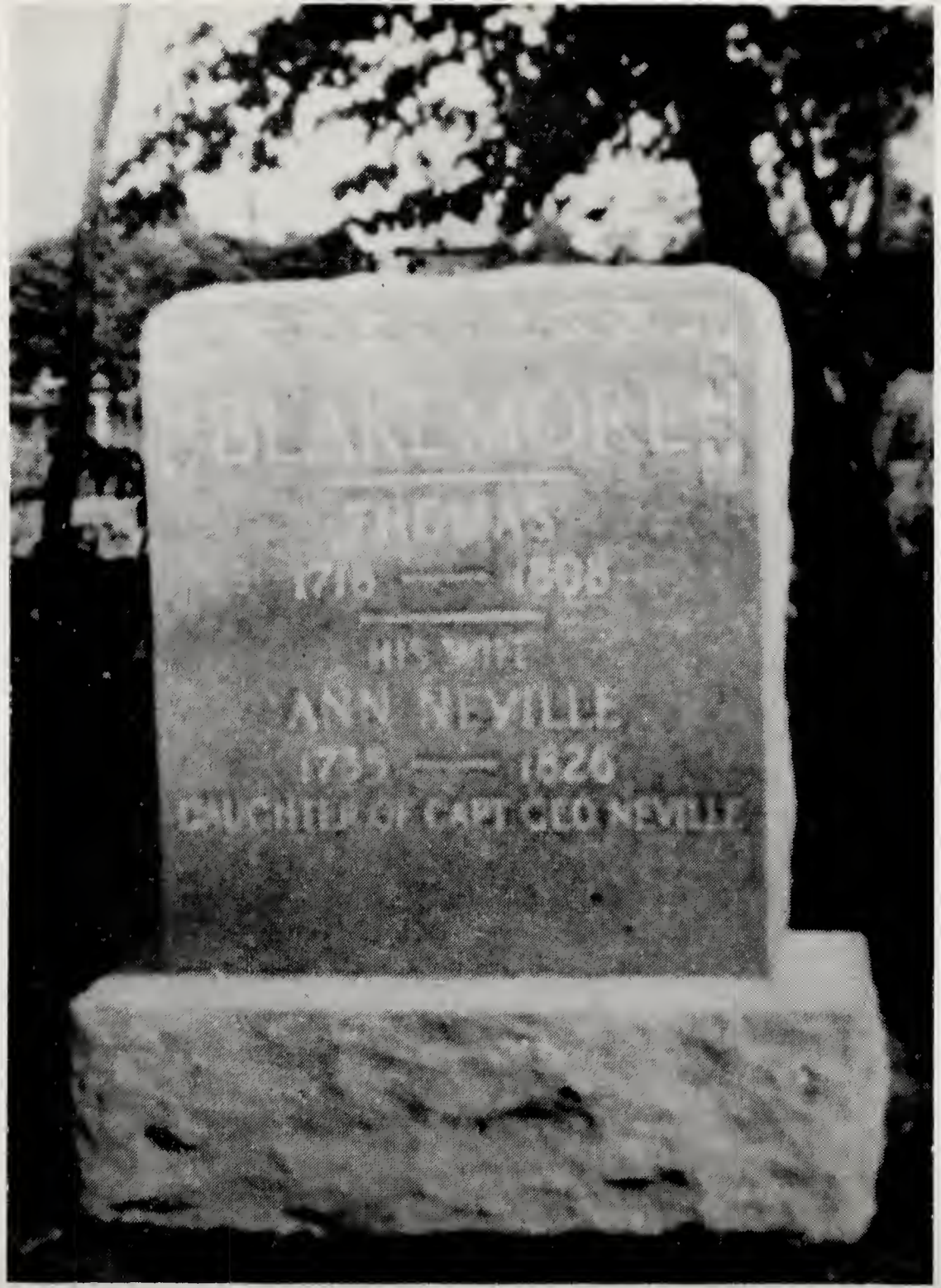
Cedar Grove

Riverside

Rose Hill

Moreland

Bon Air



Thomas Blakemore and
Ann (Neville) Blakemore

George Blakemore

2

BLAKEMORE (BLACKMORE)

Between the 5th and 6th centuries the Saxons, Angles and Jutes, Teutonic tribes, invaded England. The former lived between the mouths of the Oder and the Rhine. In 477 the Saxons under Aella landed in Sussex after which small kingdoms developed under local kings. The kingdom of Wessex grew in strength and in 802 Egbert was crowned King of Wessex. His supremacy was greater than the former local kings and differed from them because of the completeness of his over-lordship and by the fact that it remained within the family. Though he never was king of England he is regarded as its first sovereign from whom the English kings descend. This, of course, is only of historic interest as it is not known when the ancestors of the Blakemore family came to England. It is known, however, that they were of Saxon origin and had settled in North Devon about the year 1570. The migration to America began in the 1600's some going to the New England colonies while others came to Virginia ("Three Blackmore Genealogies", Rev. Alven M. Smith, privately published in 1930).

The spelling of the name in this country has not been uniform the variations probably being due to the phonetic spelling so prevalent in colonial times when literacy was less common. Forms such as Blackmore, Blackamore, Blackemore and Blakemore are to be found among the early arrivals. Edward Black-

more signed his will of March 27, 1738 in this manner as did his son, Edward, in his will of December 1, 1775. His eldest son, Thomas (1718 - 1808), signed his name Blakemore on legal documents and William, a great grandson of the first named Edward, also signed his will of April 15, 1823 in this manner. However, the exact date for the change in spelling cannot be determined.

Some random notes will give an idea of the period in which the family has lived in this country. The list of paid-up adventurers, published in 1620 by Sir Edwin Sandys the head of the Virginia Company in London, mentions Richard Blakemore with the statement that "he was among the leading men who were interested in the American enterprise during 1606 and 1616" ("The Genesis of the United States", vol. 2, pp 803, 829, Alexander Brown, 1890). James Blackmore was a witness in the Virginia General Court on April 20, 1670. James Blackmore of Middlesex County, Virginia, left a will dated November 16, 1675 and probated on December 6, 1675 in which he names his wife, Margrit Beverley. James Blackmore is reported to have been in Lancaster County, Virginia, between 1657 and 1680, specifically on September 12, 1664 and on November 20, 1671. James Blackmore Jr. was Clerk of Middlesex County in 1675 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 2, no. 1, p 100; vol. 42, no. 1, p 31; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 17, no. 1, p 65; Tyler's Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 15, no. 1, p 68; "Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632 - 1800", p 37, Clayton Torrence, 1930; Virginia Colonial Abstracts, vol. 1, p 228; Record Book no. 2, vol. 1, 1654 - 1666; Lancaster County Records, 1657 - 1680).

Arthur Blackamore is mentioned as Master of the Grammar School of William and Mary College having succeeded the Rev. Mungo Ingles of Scotland. He held the position from 1705 until 1716. A custom of William and Mary College was to pay a tribute in Latin verse to the Royal Governor on each November fifth as quit rent for the college lands as long as the governor resided in Williamsburg. Arthur Blackamore composed a poem in Latin entitled "The Suppression of the Late Rebellion" which was delivered after Governor Spotswood returned from the expedition (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 3, no. 4, p 265; vol. 6, no. 1, p 88; vol. 6, no. 3, p 176; vol. 7, no. 1,

pp 32 - 37; vol. 16, no. 1, p 15; "Tidewater Virginia", p 170, Paul Wilstach, 1929; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 4, no. 2, p 173).

There is a record of the will of a George Blackmore, of Westmoreland County, in which he devises his estate to members of his family living in the Parish of Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, England (Westmoreland County Will Book no. 10; "Virginia County Records" p 49, William A. Crozier, 1905). Mr. Douglas W. Blackmore of South Croydon, England, has been interested in the family history for several years and has the Ottery St. Mary Parish records back to 1604. He advises me that George Blackmore was a son of Samuel Blackmore and his wife, Margaret Saunders.

The will of a Samuel Blackmore Sr., dated August 19, 1771 and probated on March 21, 1773, names his children: Elizabeth, Ann, Samuel, Mary, James, William and Nathaniel (Frederick County Will Book no. 39, folio 80). The appraisal of his estate is found in the Frederick County Inventory Book no. 112, folio 286 and in the Account Book no. 73, folio 88, May 9, 1775. Further reference is to be found in "Maryland Colonial Abstracts", vol. 4, pp 27 - 28, James M. Magruder. On October 28, 1799 Samuel Blackmore, evidently the son of the above, was promoted from Lieutenant to Captain of a musketry company attached to the Second Battalion of the 55th Virginia Regiment ("Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 1652 - 1781", vol. 9, p 54, William P. Palmer, 1875).

Sale of land to John W. Blackmore, agent, for Mary Maria Blackmore on March 10, 1870. There was trouble with the negroes to obtain possession which was later secured by legal means. The Blackmores built their home on the old Wilson mansion foundations. The elder Blackmores were of English birth. Their son, John W. Blackmore, was for many years clerk of Elizabeth City County and married Marietta E. Chiles and had four children: Mary Patience, John Alfred, Edwin C., Bessie. By her will, dated March 8, 1870 and probated on May 2, 1881, Mary M. Blackmore left her property to her husband, John T. Blackmore. In it she mentions her sons, John W. and George A., who on February 10, 1891 conveyed this land to the Newport News, Hampton and Old Point Development Company (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 15, no. 3, p 265).

William Blakemore married Sallie Crockett, daughter of James R. Crockett and his third wife, Adelia Roberson. Their children were: Helen, William Jr., James, Ray, Doris ("Notable Southern Families", vol. 5, p 359, Zella Armstrong, 1928). John Blakemore married Sinai Keen, daughter of Francis Keen and his wife, Mary (Fayette County Will Book D, folio 307; "Kentucky Pioneer and Court Records", p 30, Mrs. Harry K. McAdams, 1929). On May 5, 1741 a grant of 3,000 acres of land in Brunswick County, Virginia, was made to Perry and Blackmore (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 15, no. 2, p 12).

In 1955 my wife and I spent seven months in the British Isles much of this time was employed in genealogical research relating to both of our families. We looked into family and public records, visited castles and homes and, to check dates, we spent many hours in cathedrals, churches and graveyards inspecting memorials and tombstones. Our journey through Devonshire brought us to Perracombe in North Devon, England. Here we met and were entertained by the Rev. John E. Lynn, rector of this parish, and by his wife. He had the old church records, shown below, which contain many Blackmore names. It is the rector's opinion that the immigrant to America might have been the son of Walter Blackmore who lived at "Bodley", in 1616 and died in 1620.

April	1620	Burial of WALTER BLACKMORE.
Feb.	1635	Baptism of Thomas Conybeare, register signed by RICHARD BLACKMORE, church warden.
Nov.	1668	Baptism of Agnes German, register signed by RICHARD BLACKMORE, church warden.
May	1681	Rev. JOHN BLACKMORE, A. B., became rector of church.
June	1687	Baptism of SARAH, daughter of JOHN BLACKMORE.
Dec.	1688	Baptism of CHARLES, son of JOHN BLACKMORE, rector.
Aug.	1689	Baptism of MARY, daughter of RICHARD BLACKMORE.
Aug.	1689	Burial of JOHN BLACKMORE (not the rector).
Feb.	1691	Baptism of MARY, daughter of JOHN

		BLACKMORE, rector.
Feb.	1691	Baptism of PRUDENCE, daughter of RICHARD and MARY BLACKMORE.
June	1692	Baptism of JOHN, son of JOHN BLACKMORE, rector.
May	1694	Baptism of JANE, daughter of JOHN and JANE BLACKMORE.
Oct.	1695	Burial of JANE, daughter of JOHN BLACKMORE.
May	1696	Baptism of JANE, daughter of JOHN and JANE BLACKMORE.
July	1698	Baptism of RICHARD, son of JOHN BLACKMORE.
Oct.	1698	Burial of MARY BLACKMORE.
Mar.	1701	Baptism of JAMES, son of JOHN BLACKMORE.
May	1709	Marriage of John Crocombe to MARY BLACKMORE.
April	1712	Marriage of James Colley to MARY BLACKMORE.
	1712	RICHARD BLACKMORE was a church warden.
Aug.	1716	Burial of JOHN BLACKMORE, son of the rector.
	1720	RICHARD and JOHN BLACKMORE were church wardens.
May	1720	Burial of JOHN BLACKMORE, the rector.
Jan.	1731-2	Marriage of JOHN BLACKMORE to Elizabeth Dorell.

St. Petrock's Church was built in Saxon times and is a short distance from the village which now has its own new church. The charm of the interior of this old church is that it never has been restored but is still in excellent condition. Above the screen, dividing the nave from the chancel, is a solid tympanum, much liked in post-Reformation churches but now rarely seen. The pews are completely plain with some boxpews at the west end of the church. The pulpit is simply panelled provided with a sounding board and attached reader's and clerk's pews. The font is probably Norman.

Near this church is "Court Place", an old farm house which

was once a Blackmore home, the family having settled there in 1760. Its name is derived from the fact that the Squire held court there. Another home which we saw was situated in the village and is known as "Bodley" and here Walter Blackmore lived in 1616. He is the one suggested as the father of the immigrant to America. We visited the home of Miss Ethel B. S. Blackmore who has been the teacher of the village school since 1925. From the windows of her house may be seen an ancient mound, in an adjoining field, which was mentioned in William the Conqueror's Domesday Book.

The earliest member of our family of whom there is corroborative evidence is EDWARD BLACKMORE SR., who settled in Lancaster County, Virginia. His parents are not known but it is possible that the James Blackmore whose will is dated November 16, 1675 and probated in Middlesex County, Virginia, *may* have been Edward's grandfather. Middlesex and Lancaster Counties are opposite each other only separated by the Rappahannock River. Furthermore, James is a recurring name in the family. But of course this is conjectural though the period between the dates of James' and Edward's wills is 63 years and the counties are adjoining.

All that is known is that Edward Blackmore Sr. married HANNAH —— but the date of the marriage is unknown. However their eldest child, Thomas, was born on June 19, 1718 which affords some indication as to when it occurred. One record supposes that she was Hannah Rogers as in the will of Joseph Hale, made in 1741, he mentions Hannah Blackmore as one of his cousins the others being John, Joseph and Edward Rogers. It will be noticed that John Rogers was one of the witnesses to Edward Blackmore's will. This may be significant.

The land he occupied originally consisted of 800 acres on the north side of the Rappahannock River near Neusom Creek. This was an original grant in 1670 to Ann Neusom who is said to have been a relative of the Crown Attorney of Prince William County. The property descended to Jemima Neusom from her father, Robert Neusom, as mentioned in a deed she signed on April 20, 1801 (Lancaster County Deed Book no. 23, folio 316). This Jemima was the second wife of Edward Blackmore Jr. the son of Edward and Hannah.

On April 13, 1793 this Jemima, now Bristow who had remar-

ried after Edward's death, deeded to her son, Edward Blackmore, 50 acres of land (Lancaster County Deed Book no. 21, 1782-1793, folio 256). Again on April 20, 1801 she deeded "a tract of land in Lancaster County on which said Jemima Bristow now resides and which descended to her from her father, Robert Neusom, deceased, bounded by the land of Captain John Chowning, James Ewell and Chitwood estates and Jepa Chilton, containing 198¾ acres" (Lancaster County Deed Book no. 23, folio 316). So through the years the acreage diminished from 800 to about 200 acres. The remaining portion was sold in 1951. The old house and other buildings were taken down by John Edward Blakemore (1853 - 1914) to provide more modern accommodation. A map of these 198¾ acres is in the State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

Edward Blackmore's will is recorded in Lancaster County Will Book, no. 13, 1735 - 1743, folios 90 - 91. It is here reproduced:

In the name of God Amen, the 27th day of March 1738, I, Edward Blackmore of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish in the County of Lancaster, Planter, make this my last will and testament.

I humbly resign my soul to God my Creator in hopes through the merits of Christ Jesus my Savior to receive pardon of my sins and everlasting life and leave my body to be buried in a Christian manner at the discretion of my executor.

I give to my wife, Hannah Blackmore, in lieu of her share of my slaves the use of my negroe man, Pet'r and of my negroe woman, Aggy, during the natural life of my said wife.

I give to my son, Thomas, and his heirs forever my negroe man, Jack.

I give my negroe girl, Frank, to my daughter Sarah Blackmore and her heirs forever.

I give to my daughter, Hannah, my negroe girl, Nan, to her and her heirs forever.

I give to my son, Edward Blackmore, my negroe woman, Bess, and my negroe woman, Aggy, to him and his heirs forever. To have Bess immediately but Aggy not till after the death of my wife.

I give to my son, John Blackmore, my negroe girl, Bess, to him and his heirs forever.

I give to my son, Joseph Blackmore, my negroe boy, Gim, to him and his heirs forever.

I will that after the death of my wife my negroe man, Peter, be sold and the money equally divided among such of my children as shall be then living.

I give to my son, Thomas, all my cooper's tools.

I give to my son, Edward, my long gun, I also give to my son, Edward, my writing desk.

I give to my son, John, my large table and the locker that stands upon my desk.

I give to my daughter, Sarah, my clothes press.

I give to my daughter, Hannah, my chest of drawers.

I give to my wife the use of my two best beds and appurtenances during her natural life.

I give my son, Joseph, one bed of a middle value and appurtenances thereto belonging.

All the rest of my estate I give to be equally divided among my wife and children share and share alike.

I make my son, Thomas Blackmore, and Mr. Rawleigh Chinn, Jun. Executors of this my will. In witness whereof I hereto subscribe my name. (Signed) Edward Blackmore

Signed and published by the above named Edward Blackmore as his last will and testament to the world. Two being first interlined in the presence of John Rogers, Jos. Ball.

Att. at court held for Lancaster County, Virginia, on the 12th day of May, 1738. This will was proved in open court by the oath of Joseph Ball, Esq. one of the witnesses thereto and admitted to record and is recorded.

(Test) T. Edwards, Clerk

Edward Blackmore Sr. and his wife, Hannah ——, had six children (1) THOMAS BLAKEMORE (Blackmore) Sr., born June 19, 1718 and died October 26, 1808, who married Ann Neville, born October 11, 1735 and died January 10, 1826, and had issue. (2) HANNAH BLACKMORE, who married first Thomas Flint and then William Biscoe and had issue by her second husband. (3) EDWARD BLACKMORE JR., died about 1776, who married first Hannah Stevens and then Jemima Neusom and had issue by both wives. (4) JOHN BLACKMORE, born about 1730 and died about 1803, was twice married the second wife being Mrs.

Lucy Carter. His children were by his first wife whose name is not known. (5) JOSEPH BLACKMORE married Anne —— and had issue. (6) SARAH BLACKMORE.

THOMAS BLAKEMORE Sr. the eldest child of Edward Blackmore (Blakemore) Sr. and his wife, Hannah ——, was born June 19, 1718 and died October 26, 1808. He came from Lancaster County about 1756 and settled in Frederick (now Clarke) County. On November 5, 1756 he married ANN NEVILLE, born October 11, 1735 and died January 10, 1826. She was the second daughter of George Neville by his second wife, Mary Gibbs. George Neville had nine daughters but no sons. Our kinsman, William Mason Buck (1809 - 1895), has left his recollections of Ann (Neville) Blakemore which are here made available to the reader.

"She was a fine specimen of a Virginia lady of the old time. At the age of ninety she was lithe and active and combining, with a deep trustful piety, a bright and cheerful spirit and fine memory. She was an entertaining companion for both young and old. In person and feature she was slight and delicate and retained to the last traces of her traditional girlish beauty. Scrupulously neat in attire, erect and dignified, seated in her chair, of which she never touched the back, fronting a very shapely foot of which she was a little proud, she would have furnished a subject for the pencil of an artist.

"While going to school at Mantua, my path from "Cedar Grove" passed her door and I often found her with her Bible before her reading without spectacles. The affectionate cordiality extended to young relatives, with little delicacies ever in store to tempt a sharp boyish appetite, were of themselves very attractive but added to these were the incidents of her early life in the grand old Colonial times, upon which she loved to dwell, with her memories of Washington, Fairfax, the Calmes, Marshalls, Mauzys, Nevilles and many others, were deeply interesting.

"She once told me, rather confidentially, that she had thought a great deal of Colonel Mauzy but saw him under the influence of wine and discarded him. But her eldest son (George, 1759 - 1833) had married his daughter which made it all right. Occasionally of an evening she would walk with me over to "Cedar Grove", half a mile distant, to visit her son, Captain George

Blakemore, and then her light elastic step and erect carriage would have been creditable to one seventy years her junior".

Thomas Blakemore's plantation, known as "Moreland", was in Frederick (now Clarke) County, Virginia, the latter county having been formed from Frederick in 1836. The land is at Berryville, on Alternate Route 340, but it is no longer owned by the family. While the old house is still standing it is so altered in appearance as to be unrecognizable. Close to the house is the family burial ground which the Clarke County Historical Society says is the largest private burial ground in Clarke County. By deed of December 2, 1868 the ownership of this burial ground remains with the heirs in perpetuity. This deed is to be found in Clarke County Deed Book I, folio 54 and is here reproduced.

This deed made the 2nd day of December in the year 1868 between Jacob Enders and Catherine, his wife, of the County of Clarke in the State of Virginia, of the one part and George C. Blakemore, of the said County and State, of the other part. Witnessed that in consideration of the sum of —— dollars in hand paid by the said George C. Blakemore, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Jacob Enders and Catherine, his wife, do grant unto the said George C. Blakemore and his heirs, the lot or parcel of land now enclosed with a stone fence, situated in the farm of said grantee in Clarke County and known as the "Blakemore Burial Ground", containing about 1,500 square yards, together with the right of free access to the same over the land of the granters; that is free and unrestricted ingress to and egress from the said burial lot by the said grantee of other members of the said Blakemore family for the purpose of the burial of their dead or for the improvement of the said lot (as the right of way over this said land to the said lot) to have and to hold the said burial lot or parcel of land with the rights and privileges aforesaid to him, the said George C. Blakemore and his heirs forever.

Witness the following signatures and seals;

Jacob Enders
Catherine Enders

February 10, 1869, received in the Clerk's Office of the County Court and was acknowledged before me in the said office by Jacob Enders and on the same day Catherine Enders, wife of said Jacob Enders, personally appeared before me in the office

aforesaid and being examined by me privily apart from her said husband, and having the deed aforesaid fully explained to her. She, the said Catherine Enders, acknowledged the same to be her act and deed and declared that she willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Teste: George Glass
County Clerk

Some years ago my aunt, Mrs Worcester Reed Warner, had the stone wall rebuilt with the original stones, a new monument erected for Thomas and Ann (Neville) Blakemore, and the grounds generally cleaned and restored under my supervision. About a year ago I visited the site and found it in a most deplorable condition. Vines had grown up the trees and hung in festoons from tree to tree and over the tombstones. One monumental shaft had fallen to the ground. I investigated the possibility of the local bank accepting a fund to keep the plot in perpetual care but this proved unsuccessful. Descendants should show sufficient interest and respect for their ancestors to preserve their last resting places from utter ruin and oblivion and some satisfactory plan could be devised for its care. Maybe some historical society, or self-perpetuating organization, would undertake the supervision if a fund was placed in a bank *the income* from which they would use for the perpetual care of this burial ground.

Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, are buried here with other members of the family, some with tombstones while the stones of others have disintegrated through age and lack of care. Though now unknown, they still live in our memories. May the future be more kind to them than has the past. Below is listed the ten tombstones which still remain:

THOMAS BLAKEMORE
son of Edward Blackmore (Blakemore) and Hannah ——
born June 19, 1718
died October 26, 1808

ANN NEVILLE
wife of Thomas Blakemore and
daughter of George Neville and Mary Gibbs
born October 11, 1735
died January 10, 1826

GEORGE BLAKEMORE
son of Thomas Blakemore and Ann Neville
born May 23, 1759
died July 23, 1833

ELIZABETH MAUZY
first wife of George Blakemore and
daughter of Colonel Henry Mauzy and Anne Withers
born c. 1756
died August 17, 1824, age 68 years

THOMAS BLAKEMORE
son of George Blakemore and Elizabeth Mauzy
born September 28, 1794
died June 22, 1838

MARCUS Q. BLAKEMORE
son of George Blakemore and Elizabeth Mauzy
born March 31, 1786
died October 17, 1823

MARCUS Q. BLAKEMORE
son of Marcus Q. Blakemore and Rebecca Chandler
born July 20, 1813
died January 17, 1823

MIRANDA BLAKEMORE
daughter of Marcus Q. Blakemore and Rebecca Chandler
born January 31, 1821
died June 8, 1845

ROBERT M. BLAKEMORE
son of Thomas Blakemore and Elizabeth W. Brooke
died November 2, 1867 "in the 37th year of his age
at Shreveport, La. of yellow fever"

HUMPHREY BROOKE BLAKEMORE
son of Thomas Blakemore and Elizabeth W. Brooke
born July 23, 1826
died July 23, 1826

On October 9, 1800 Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, "being now aged and infirm", jointly deeded to their son, James (1766 - 1828), certain stock and property.

For ten years they had lived with him and he had comfortably provided for them and had exercised care in the management of Thomas' farm. This deed was recorded on December 1, 1800 (Frederick County Deed Book, no. 27, folio 28). On October 24, 1825 Ann (Neville) Blakemore, widow of Thomas Blakemore, entered into an agreement with her grandson, Thomas (1794 - 1838). Some time previously she had verbally agreed to leave the land she owned and lived on, together with negroes, stock and appurtenaces to her grandson, Marcus (1786 - 1823). As Marcus was now dead this agreement was made with the above named Thomas and conveyed the property formerly intended for Marcus "in trust for the sole use, benefit and emolument of George C. Blakemore (1814 - 1884), Lucy Cornelia Blakemore (1815 - 1850), Caroline Augusta Blakemore (1820 - 1851) and Judith Miranda Blakemore (1821 - 1845), children of the said Marcus Blakemore, deceased, and "the survivors, or survivor, of them". This was "Moreland" and as George C. Blakemore was the last surviving child of Marcus he finally came into the possession of the property and he was the one who preserved the burial ground by deed aforementioned.

Thomas Blakemore was among those supplying provisions to the militia, Prince William County, in September 1758 ("Statutes at Large", vol. 7, p 230, William W. Hening, 1823).

Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, had eight children (1) SARAH BLAKEMORE, born September 9, 1757 and died March 5, 1813. (2) GEORGE BLAKEMORE, born May 23, 1759 and died July 23, 1833, who was twice married first to Elizabeth Mauzy by whom he had issue and secondly to Penelope (Maury) Polk, no issue. (3) THOMAS BLAKEMORE JR., born January 9, 1761 and killed at the battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. (4) JOHN BLAKEMORE, born October 7, 1762 and died in 1856, who served in the Continental Army and married —— Guest. (5) LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born April 8, 1764 and died in 1858, married Thomas Bragg and had issue. (6) JAMES BLAKEMORE, born August 16, 1766 and died September 22, 1828, married Ann Catherine Green and had issue. (7) ANNA BLAKEMORE, born December 21, 1769 and died March 7, 1814. (8) HANNAH BLAKEMORE, born January 16, 1773 and died September 13, 1809.

GEORGE BLAKEMORE, the second child and eldest son of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born May 23, 1759 and died July 23, 1833. He was twice married the first time on May 9, 1783, to ELIZABETH MAUZY, born about 1756 and died August 17, 1824 aged 68 years, a daughter of Colonel Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers. His second wife was a widow, PENELOPE JOHNSTON (MAURY) POLK, whom he married on July 10, 1826 (Frederick County Marriage Register no. 1, folio 15, line 17, William Eskridge, surety). He is buried beside his first wife at "Moreland". There was no issue by the second wife. Penelope was a daughter of the Rev. Walker Maury who was born July 21, 1752 and died of yellow fever at Norfolk October 11, 1788. On March 7, 1777, in Williamsburg, he married Mary Grymes, born August 25, 1758 and died September 23, 1839. She is buried at Bellegrove. They had eight children: Mary Stith, James Walker, Leonard Hill, Ann Tunstall, William Grymes, Penelope Johnston, Matthew Fontaine, Catherine Ann (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 6, p 65). This Matthew Fontaine Maury was the famous American hydrographer. Penelope was born June 23, 1785 and on April 16, 1811 married Robert Polk (Frederick County Marriage Register, no. 1, folio 135, line 25; Deed Book, no. 41, folio 120). In the Frederick County Marriage Bond Book, no. 14, there is a record, dated July 10, 1826, which reads; "Penelope Johnston Polk, widow and relict of —— Polk".

The marriage settlement is recorded in Frederick County, Deed Book, no. 52, folio 209, in 1826 (no day or month given). In this settlement, between George Blakemore and Penelope Johnston Polk, it states that she prefers a specific settlement for life in lieu of dower in George's estate, in case she survives him after marriage. George therefore assigns to her a certain tract of land, called "Olmutz", lying in the County of Frederick, Virginia, containing 20 acres with all improvements thereon and 20 acres of land to be taken off the north corner of the "Cedar Grove" tract adjacent to the said "Olmutz" tract also lying in Frederick County. Also the household and kitchen furniture at "Olmutz", a carriage and horses and one-third of the negroes with the increase of the women, if any, from the third part thereof. For Penelope's natural life in lieu of dower should she survive George,

but subject to whatever provisions, devises or limitations the said George may think proper to make in his last will and testament respecting the same anything contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said George Blakemore relinquishes all right, title or interest in any property of the said Penelope Johnston Polk, leaving her at liberty to dispose of the same at any time and in any manner that she could before rightfully have done. This was signed by George Blakemore and Penelope J. Polk and witnessed by William Hill, Cornelius E. Baldwin and Isaac F. Hite. It was proved by William Hill on September 1, 1826, by Cornelius E. Baldwin on November 9, 1826 and by Isaac F. Hite on January 2, 1827. James P. Riely, clerk. On February 14, 1833, George Blakemore "and Penelope his wife" sold about two acres of land, being a part of "Cedar Grove", to John Ship. Acknowledged on February 20, 1833 and recorded on June 10, 1833 (Frederick County Deed Book, no. 61, folio 323).

The estate of Penelope Blackmore (Blakemore), deceased, in account with Charles Butler, her administrator, contains items entered between 1833 and 1836. Recorded on October 3, 1836 (Frederick County Will Book, no. 19, folio 297). This account lists an amount received of George Blakemore in 1833 which would approximate the date of Penelope's death especially in the light of the fact that the deed dated February 14, 1833 for land sold to John Ship, while naming Penelope, does not contain her signature. In the Frederick County Guardianship Accounts Will Book, no. 19, folio 297, and recorded on October 3, 1836, there is a list of Robert Polk's "orphans"; Mary A., Duvall, Susan K., Robert W., with Charles Butler as guardian. It is possible that because of these children Penelope desired the marriage settlement in lieu of dower. She had no children by her marriage to George Blakemore. This document may also assist in the determination of the date of her death. The place of her burial is not known.

Pursuant to an Act dated January 15, 1798 George Blakemore was appointed one of the Trustees to lay out the town of Berryville, Virginia ("Statutes at Large", vol. 15, p 121, William W. Hening, 1823). There is an affidavit dated July 31, 1813 signed by George Blakemore as Justice of the Peace (Frederick County Deed Book, no. 35, folio 289). Another record states that he was a Justice of Frederick County from

1795 until 1813 ("Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants", pp 105, 135, T. K. Cartmell, 1909). He was Sheriff for Frederick County by appointment of Governor James Barbour on June 12, 1813 (Frederick County Deed Book no. 35, folios 290-291).

George Blakemore had a long and active service during the Revolutionary War as is evidenced by his record given below which has been copied from a photostatic copy of the original document supplied by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

State of Virginia, Frederick County, to wit: Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Frederick in the State of Virginia, George Blakemore who being duly sworn deposeth and said that by reason of old age and consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service but according to the best of his recollection not less than the periods mentioned below and in the following grades. For two or three days as a Private in the company commanded by Captain Morgan Alexander, was then appointed Corporal in the said company belonging to the said regiment but how long I was corporal my memory does not enable me to say. Was afterwards appointed Sergeant in the same company and continued to serve in that capacity in the same company about one year and six months, to the best of my recollection, and on the 4th day of July 1779 received the commission of Ensign in the same company, then commanded by Captain Thomas Catlett in the same regiment, in which grade I served until the fall of 1782, that is to say I served in Captain Catlett's company three years and two months, at which period I was to the best of my recollection, promoted to the sixty-second Lieutenancy in the same company in the Virginia Line on Continental establishment, agreeable to the Cumberland Old Court House arrangement, and then commanded by Captain Colin Coke, and in that grade served until I left the army. But as my memory does not enable me to state the precise date of the Cumberland Old Court House arrangement, I cannot say how long I served as Lieutenant and although my former affidavit, taken before a magistrate on the 26th day of November 1832, did claim the pay of a Lieutenant because I thought and verily believed I was entitled to the pay of a Lieutenant,

yet from the difficulty of stating my precise term of service in that grade, I do hereby relinquish all claim upon my Country for a pension as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and agree to receive from it the pay of an Ensign in the Revolutionary War. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of December, one thousand eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

John Hay

I, Thomas Allen Tidball, Clerk of the Court of Frederick County, certify that John Hay, Esq. is a magistrate as above and that the foregoing signature pertaining to be his is genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereto affixed my seal of office and subscribe my name this 27th day of December in the year 1832.

T. A. Tidball
Clerk of the County Court
of Frederick County.

I do herby certify that Lieutenant Geo. Blackmore (Blakemore) entered into the Virginia Continental Line Amy (Army) on the 19th day of December 1776 and continued in the same till the 5th day of April when he resigned, 1782. Given under my hand this 28th day of Sept. 1783.

Geo. Rice, Capt.
A. Waggener, Maj.

I do herby request and authorize Capt. Geo. Rice to obtain my certificate and Land Warrant.

Geo. Blackmore (Blakemore)
Sept. 28, 1783

Thos. Merrywether Esq.
and the Auditors of
Public Accounts

Executive Department
Richmond, Va.
December 19, 1849

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of papers filed in this department.

Wm. H. Richardson
Secretary of Commonwealth

Attached to these papers is an endorsement reading: #2104, Increase, Richmond, Virginia. George Blakemore of Frederick in the State of Virginia who was an Ensign and Lieutenant for 1 mo., 4 days Ensign, 22 mos., 27 days Lieutenant. Inscribed

on the roll of Richmond at the rate of 316 dollars, 65 cents per annum to commence on the 4th day of March 1831 and end 25th July 1833 when he died. Certificate of pension issued 19th day of October 1845, and sent to W. G. Settle, Manassas Gap. Increased from $240. Payable to only surviving children, see back of file. Recorded by J. P. Chase, Clerk. Book E, vol. 62, page 5. On the back of this certificate appear the names of the "only surviving children", viz: Jno. M. Blakemore, George N. Blakemore, Thos. Blakemore, Lucy N. Buck, Eliza N. Elliott.

These children and the recorded year of his death, as given on this certificate, identify him as George Blakemore, my great, great grandfather. While in his application of December 24, 1832 he was doubtful of having held the rank of Lieutenant "by reason of old age and consequent loss of memory" (he was 73 years old at the time), Captain Rice's endorsement of September 28, 1783 and the following letter of October 28, 1926 from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, both certify that he held the rank of Lieutenant. Furthermore his pension was allowed on that basis.

I have to advise you that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S. 6665 it appears that George Blakemore enlisted December 19, 1776, served as private, corporal, and sergeant in Captains Morgan Alexander and Marquis Calmes' Company, Second Virginia Regiment, was in the battle of Germantown, and on July 4, 1779 was commissioned Ensign in the same company then commanded by Captain Thomas Catlett, same regiment, served until May 9 or 19, 1780, after which he was promoted to Lieutenant and served in Captain Collin Cocke's Company, Second Virginia Regiment until April 5, 1782 when he resigned. He was allowed pension on his application executed November 26, 1832 while a resident of Frederick County, Virginia. His age is not given. He died July 25, 1833 in Frederick County, Virginia. Soldier left no widow (his wife's name not given), but left the following children: John M. who was living in Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia in 1851, George N., Thomas, Lucy N. Buck, and Eliza N. Elliott.

The following summary will give a clearer picture of George Blakemore's Revolutionary War record as given in the Government files and herein outlined. On December 19, 1776, though not eighteen years of age, George Blakemore enlisted as a private

in the Second Company of the Second Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, under Captain (later General) Alexander Morgan and Lieutenant (later Captain) Marquis Calmes; Colonel Alexander Spotswood in command. Under Captain Marquis Calmes he was promoted to the rank of Corporal on March 1, 1777 and he was with his regiment at the battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777, where his brother Thomas was mortally wounded. In March 1779 he was made a Sergeant and his regiment, the Second Virginia, then under the command of Colonel Christian Febiger, who held that post until January 1, 1783. On July 4, 1779 George Blakemore was promoted to the rank of Ensign. It was during that year that the Second Virginia regiment was transferred to the southern campaign and on August 16, 1780 took part in the battle of Camden, South Carolina. On February 19, 1781 he was commissioned a Lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, on September 8, 1781 and was confined on a British prison ship at Charleston, South Carolina. Being exchanged, he rejoined his regiment and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. He continued with his regiment until his resignation on April 5, 1782.

It will therefore be seen that Lieutenant George Blakemore served in the military forces for a period of five years and three and one-half months, his record being as follows:

RANK	DATE
Private	December 19, 1776
Corporal	March 1, 1777
Sergeant	March, 1779
Ensign	July 4, 1779
Lieutenant	February 19, 1781
Resigned	April 5, 1782

Partial military records of his service may be found in "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army", Francis B. Heitman, 1914; "Records of the Revolutionary War", W. T. R. Saffell, 1858; "Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolutionary War", John H. Gwathney, 1938; "Virginia County Records", p 149, William A. Crozier.

It is here pertinent to call attention to the error with reference to the military record of George *Dawson* Blackmore which appears in "Historic Sumner County, Tennessee" pp 228-229, by

Jay Guy Cisco, 1909, which is here quoted. "George *Dawson* Blackmore was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in the month of February 1762 and died in Sumner County, Tennessee, September 27, 1833. He was a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, enlisted December 19, 1776; was a Corporal in Captain Calmer's company, Second Virginia, commanded by Colonel Spotswood and by Colonel Febiger; was a Sergeant in March 1779; was Ensign July 4, 1779 and Lieutenant in February 1781 and served till the close of the war. He was a prisoner at Charleston in May 1780. The war records of the United States War Department show that he resigned April 1, 1782. This may be true yet he continued in service elsewhere".

A photostatic copy of George *Dawson* Blackmore's military record from the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. is reproduced below. The above quotation does not agree with that of George *Dawson* Blackmore obtained from the government in fact it applies to Lieutenant George Blakemore whose record is here included. The differences refer to the place and time of birth and death, time and duration of service and the rank held, service rendered and date of severance from the army. There is no similarity between the two records though the above quotation claims it for George *Dawson* Blackmore but actually belonging to Lieutenant George Blakemore. Because of this confusion it is considered advisable that the discrepancy be here corrected.

State of Tennessee }
County of Sumner } Original Claim

On the 11th day of May 1830 personally appeared in open Court being a Court of Record for the State and County aforesaid, George D. Blackmore a resident citizen of said county aged 70 years on the 20th February last. First being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the Acts of Congress on the 15th March 1818 and on the 1st of May 1820 that the said George D. enlisted at Fredericktown in the State of Maryland in the month of April A. D. 1777 for the term of three years under Captain Thomas Bell whose company was attached to Colonel Rawlings regiment of riflemen. That we passed the

State line sometime in September 1777 into Pennsylvania and met the enemy at Brandywine Creek and fought the battle called Brandywine, about October we met the enemy at Germantown and fought that battle. We then moved towards Lancaster, Pen. and went into winter quarters. In the spring of the year 1778 a Lieutenant's command of my Captain's company, under Lieutenant Tanyhill, were detached to Fort Cumberland and I was one of this detachment to guard and protect the powder, lead, salt etc. that was carried on pack horses from Fort Cumberland to Fort Pitt (Pen.). We conducted them to Fort Pitt and continued to do duty in and about the garrison as a soldier till the fall of 1778. I was attached to Colonel Broadhead's regiment and was sent down the Ohio River, commanded by General McIntosh, and built Fort McIntosh and then proceded to Sandusky (?) and then built the Fort Lawrence (?). In the beginning of the year 1779 we returned to Fort Pitt. From this time, till my three years expired, I continued to do duty, was engaged in many scouts after the Indians up the Allegheny River. In the month of April 1780, my three years having expired, I was honorably discharged.

I returned to Fredericktown and in July 1780 volunteered under Captain Spriggs who commanded a company of light horse which was attached to Colonel Armand's Corps. I received the appointment of Coronet and with this command in Colonel Armand's Corps done the following services: We continued to do duty recuiting until the spring of 1781; From March till July 1781 I was with my company engaged in apprehending Tories in Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland, and Loudoun County, Virginia. In those counties there was a full regiment of Tories formed commanded by Colonel Frichey and Major Playard. Their plan was to collect on a certain night and force the guard of the magazine at Fredericktown and arm themselves take the ammunition and join Lord Cornwallis in Virginia about the time he would enter little York. We attacked them, some holding out and would not surrender, were shot down the balance we put in jail in Fredericktown. We hung Colonel Frichey and Major Playard and a few other of their leading men. We now marched from the mouth of Monocacy to Georgetown. Hearing that the British fleet was sailing round from New York to meet Cornwallis, who was making for little York, we crossed the

Potomac and made a forced march to York shortly after the siege commenced. It was continued up till articles of capitulation were agreed on — Cornwallis delivered up his sword. There was a piece of ground set apart for his soldiers to march out and before one charged cannon they march out and grounded their arms which was in October 1781. A part of the British prisoners were sent on to the barracks of Albemarle across the Blue Ridge to Winchester and Fredericktown. We now employed in conducting these prisoners to these various barracks, this brought about the last of the year 1781. The fighting appeared to be all over I was honorably discharged in the month of Dec. 1781. My discharges of both companies I left at my mother's in Maryland in 1783, who has long since deceased. I then left Maryland for the country now Kentucky.

In conclusion of my public service would state that in May 1784 I came to the French Lick now Nashville. I was engaged in fighting the Indians from 1785 to Sept. 1794. In the latter year I commanded a company of 94 volunteers in the Nickajack expedition who swam the river Tennessee in the night and conquered the Indians which secured peace to the whole settlements. And in pursuance of the Act of the 1st May 1820 I do solemly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th March 1818 (and in fact was born in the State of Maryland and have resided in the United States and its territories since my birth) and that I have not since that time by gift, sale or in any procedure disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled; "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War" now passed on the 18th March 1818. That I have not, nor any person in trust for me, any property, securities, contracts or debts due to me nor have I any income from such as is contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed. (This Schedule is here omitted).

Pension certificate, Tennessee West No. 5249, of George D. Blackmore of Sumner County, Tennessee, as private in Captain Bell's company commanded by Colonel Rawlings of the Maryland Line for two years from 1777. Inscribed on the roll of Tennessee at the rate of $80 per annum to commence on the

4th day of March 1831. Certificate of pension issued February 11, 1833.

Arrears to Sept. 4, 1832	$120.00
Semiannual allowance ending March 4, 1833	40.00
Recorded in Book D, vol. 9, page 144.	$160.00

George Blakemore received bounty lands for his military service which, according to my grandfather, amounted to about 10,000 acres. On October 7, 1782 he received a land warrant for 2,666⅔ acres for three years military service and a tract containing a total of 1,666⅔ acres was granted to him by Governor James Garrard of Kentucky on June 19, 1796, being part of a Military Warrant No. 1834 and surveyed on May 21, 1785. This tract of land he conveyed to his youngest son, John Mauzy Blakemore, on June 7, 1826 and recorded in the Frederick County Court on July 3, 1826 by Thomas A. Tidball, Clerk. The deed was later recorded in the Kentucky Court of Appeals on February 7, 1828, Jacob Sivigert, Clerk. The original of this deed passed into the possession of Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner, my aunt. On August 18, 1795 he received Land Warrant No. 11987 for services in the Virginia Continental Line. A confirmation of this is shown by the letter of June 9, 1812 from the War Department which is given below:

It appears by the records of this Department that a Warrant to satisfy the claim of George Blakemore to the United States Bounty Land as a private in the Virginia Line, was issued under the number 11,987, dated August 18, 1795.

Nat. Cutting,
Clerk in charge of the
Branches of Military
Bounty Lands and Pensions.

Our kinsman, William Mason Buck, relates that George Blakemore was "warm hearted, generous and hospitable, his manner combining military dignity with courtly address." Of him his grandson, Thomas Fayette Blakemore, says "that at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, his handsome features and distinguished bearing attracted the attention of General Lafayette and their meeting resulted in a life long friendship." He served on General Lafayette's staff and had many interesting campaign memories of the General. During Lafayette's last visit to the

United States in 1824 George dined with him in Richmond and having informed Lafayette that his eldest grandson, Thomas Fayette Buck born March 28, 1803, bore his name the old Marquis proposed a toast to his namesake and took a medal from his coat and directed that it be given to him. A chapter of the Children of the American Revolution was formed at Riverton, Virginia, on June 20, 1923 and was named in George's honor. After the war he held civil offices in Frederick County and added to this was the care of his properties and probably many other activities because of his prominence in the community.

On April 22, 1796 George Blakemore and his wife, Elizabeth, sold 193 acres of land in Hampshire County, now in West Virginia, to John, William and James Hamson (Frederick County Deed Book SC-2, folio 530). He accumulated a sizable estate which was administered after his death by his son, George Neville Blakemore, and his grandson, William Mason Buck, a son of Lucy Neville Blakemore and her husband, William Richardson Buck. The records concerning the settlement of George Blakemore's estate are to be found in Frederick County Will Book no. 19, folio 68 and in Will Book no. 20, folio 393.

The marriage of George Blakemore to Elizabeth Mauzy, his first wife, resulted in a family of six children (1) LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born May 5, 1784 and died May 18, 1859, who on April 8, 1802 married William Richardson Buck, born February 28, 1776 and died October 27, 1823, and had issue. (2) MARCUS Q. BLAKEMORE, born March 31, 1786 and died October 17, 1823, who on March 16, 1813 married Rebecca Chandler, born March 10, 1794 and died July 10, 1852, and had issue. (3) GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born in 1791 and died February 20, 1847, who on October 27, 1814 married Elizabeth Price Buck, born September 5, 1794 and died October 20, 1871, and had issue. (4) THOMAS BLAKEMORE, born September 28, 1794 and died June 22, 1838, who on September 1, 1825 married Elizabeth White Brooke, born September 3, 1802, and had issue. (5) ELIZA NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born about 1796, married Captain Benjamin E. Elliott but had no issue. (6) JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born June 4, 1798 and died July 29, 1853, on August 10, 1820 married Letitia Amelia Buck, born April 7,

1803 and died June 15, 1885, and had issue. There was no issue by George Blakemore's second marriage.

LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the eldest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, was born May 5, 1784 and died May 18, 1859, who on April 8, 1802 married WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 28, 1776 and died October 27, 1823, the eldest child of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson, his first wife. They lived at "Clover Hill" and reared a family of seven children (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BUCK, born March 28, 1803 and died September 25, 1874, who married Elizabeth Lane Peake and had issue. (2) CATHERINE ELIZABETH BUCK, born January 1, 1805 and died June 27, 1882, on January 31, 1843 married John B. La Rue. (3) GEORGE AUGUSTUS BUCK, born April 12, 1807 and died April 1, 1835. (4) WILLIAM MASON BUCK, born August 30, 1809 and died September 23, 1895, who married Elizabeth Ann Ashby and had issue. (5) HENRY ALEXANDER BUCK, born November 15, 1811 and died May 27, 1843. (6) MARCUS BLAKEMORE BUCK, born November 25, 1816 and died November 30, 1881, in June 1841 married Jane Letitia Bayly and had issue. (7) JOHN NEWTON BUCK, born July 25, 1820 and died October 25, 1875, married Amelia Ann Buck and had issue. See chapter on the Buck family.

MARCUS Q. BLAKEMORE, the second child and eldest son of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, was born March 31, 1786 and died October 17, 1823 and is buried at " Moreland". On March 16, 1813 he married REBECCA CHANDLER, born March 10, 1794 and died July 10, 1852. He served during the War of 1812. The final settlement of his estate is recorded in Liber 14, folios 500-502, Frederick County, Virginia. They had five children (1) GEORGE C. BLAKEMORE, born January 14, 1814 and died August 6, 1884, unmarried. (2) LUCY CORNELIA BLAKEMORE, born June 17, 1815 and died August 5, 1850, unmarried. (3) CAROLINE AUGUSTA BLAKEMORE, born August 5, 1820 and died June 16, 1851, who in 1845 married Colonel James Irwin a descendant of William de Irvine 9th Laird of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. They had one child, MARCUS BLAKEMORE IRWIN, born April 5, 1847 and died January 21, 1880, who on November 29, 1866 married Julia Catherine Buck, born October 30, 1843 and died

January 30, 1909, a daughter of Thomas Fayette Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Peake. (4) JUDITH MIRANDA BLAKEMORE, born January 31, 1821 and died June 8, 1845, unmarried. (5) MARCUS Q. BLAKEMORE JR., born July 20, 1813 and died January 17, 1823.

GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the third child and second son of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, was born in 1791 and died February 20, 1847, who on October 27, 1814 married ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK, born September 5, 1794 and died October 20, 1871, a daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, and they had eight children (1) ANN ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, born August 22, 1815, who in 1836 married Presley Neville Helm, born March 9, 1801, and had nine children: GEORGE MEREDITH HELM, born October 5, 1837; LUCY VIRGINIA HELM, born October 4, 1839; ANNIE AMELIA HELM, born October 23, 1841; BETTY HELM, born July 7, 1843; LAURA BUCK HELM, born December 7, 1845; GERTRUDE HELM, born February 29, 1848 and died March 22, 1877; THOMAS WALTER HELM, born March 21, 1850 and died April 1, 1885; MATTIE BUCK HELM, born January 1, 1852 and died November 11, 1873 and ANNICE HELM, born in 1854. (2) MARY REBECCA BLAKEMORE, born February 18, 1817 and died October 10, 1897. On February 19, 1841 she married Dr. Gustavus A. Williams, born April 14, 1814 and died April 7, 1882, son of the Hon. Jared Williams (1766 - 1831) and Martha Carson. Jared Williams served in Congress from 1811 until 1829 and was a Presidential elector in Jackson's first election and took the electoral vote to Richmond and then to Washington. This was his last public service. Mary Rebecca (Blakemore) Williams had eight children three sons died in infancy. The surviving children were: GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS WILLIAMS JR. born February 19, 1842; MARTHA ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, born November 12, 1843; ROBERT ELLIOTT WILLIAMS, born January 11, 1846; LUCY SEYMOUR WILLIAMS, born September 22, 1848; MARY GUSTAVIA WILLIAMS, born July 23, 1860 and died July 19, 1927, who on December 26, 1887 married Henry Neville Richards, born July 22, 1860 and died August 5, 1914 and had one child, JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, born October 20, 1888 and died January 30, 1919, unmarried. See chapter on the Major — Richards

families. (3) THOMAS LUTHER BLAKEMORE, born January 24, 1819 and died August 21, 1901. On October 1, 1839 he married Eliza Richards, born May 8, 1817 and he died at his plantation, "Claybrook", in Madison County, Tennessee. They had seven children: GEORGE WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, born September 3, 1840 and died September 20, 1842; JAMES MARSHALL BLAKEMORE, born February 9, 1842, who on June 30, 1880 married Ida B. Irwin and had three children: JAMES MARSHALL BLAKEMORE JR. who died in infancy; VANCE BLAKEMORE and MARSHALL IRWIN BLAKEMORE. HENRY RICHARD BLAKEMORE, born March 10, 1844 and died July 13, 1871, unmarried; WILLIAM MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born January 25, 1846 and died July 25, 1870; ALICE QUINCY BLAKEMORE, born March 17, 1848, who on February 11, 1875 married Howard Lacy and had one child, HENRY BLAKEMORE LACY; MARY NEWTON BLAKEMORE, born March 17, 1850; RUSSELL BLAKEMORE, born February 4, 1852 and died April 18, 1899. (4) GEORGE WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, born May 6, 1821 and died in 1880, who married Lucy A. Stone, born in 1826 and died April 25, 1896. He was a member of the tobacco firm of Blakemore, Mayo and Company in New York City. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York, while his wife and their second son are buried in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They had three children: JAMES HAMILTON BLAKEMORE, died in 1911, was a First Lieutenant in Co. A, 20th Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel R. M. Russell commanding. He and his family are buried in Greenwood Cemetery excepting his first child who is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia, and the fourth child who is buried in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He married Nannie Read Carrington who was a daughter of Joseph Littleton Carrington, born in 1810, and Adaline Jones, born in 1816, a daughter of Powhatan Jones. Joseph L. Carrington was a descendant of Colonel Edward Carrington born February 11, 1749 at "Boston Hill" in Cumberland County, Virginia, a son of Colonel George Carrington Sr. and Anne Mayo Carrington ("Colonel Carrington of Cumberland", Garland Evans Hopkins, Westchester, Virginia, Historical Monograph, no. 2, 1942). They had five children; GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, died in 1924, who married Sue Foster and had one child, NEVILLE DEAN BLAKEMORE, born in 1913 who was lost when his plane went down in the Pacific

while on duty during World War II, he was unmarried; ADA CARRINGTON BLAKEMORE, born in 1869 and died in infancy; NANNIE HAMILTON BLAKEMORE, married John M. Grunerp, no issue; CLARENCE LEWIS BLAKEMORE, unmarried and GEORGE WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, died in infancy. EDWARD LEWIS BLAKEMORE, born in 1849 and died in 1893, unmarried. CLARENCE RICHARDSON BLAKEMORE, born August 9, 1846 and died August 2, 1920, who married Elizabeth Lee Gains, born in 1866 and died July 23, 1927. The family lived in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where some are buried but the sons, George and Carroll, removed to Blytheville, Kentucky. There were four children in this family: GEORGE WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, born November 10, 1883 and died in August 1931, unmarried; JULIAN BERTRAND BLAKEMORE, born December 4, 1886 and died August 21, 1919, who married Lavalette Green, born November 8, 1889. He was in Co. B, First Pioneer regiment during World War I. They had one child, EVELYN BYRD BLAKEMORE, born on June 24, 1911. CARROLL FAIRFAX BLAKEMORE, born Feburary 17, 1890, who on December 17, 1928 married Jennie Long. He served in France during World War I; NEVILLE HAMILTON BLAKEMORE, born September 17, 1892, unmarried. (5) ROBERT NEWTON BLAKEMORE, born September 24, 1822 and died in infancy. (6) LUCY VIRGINIA BLAKEMORE, born May 22, 1824 and died in 1859, unmarried. (7) MARTHA LETITIA BLAKEMORE, born April 16, 1826 and died October 12, 1854, who in 1842 married John Buck Helm, died February 8, 1879 in Henry County, Tennessee, while his wife died in Warren County, Virginia. They had five children: JOHN WILLIAM HELM, born July 13, 1843 and died February 9, 1863; GEORGE NEVILLE HELM, born December 15, 1846; ROBERT THOMAS HELM, born February 15, 1849; MARTHA CATHERINE HELM, born January 1, 1851 and died in 1879; MARTHA LETITIA HELM, born June 5, 1853 and died about 1875. (8) ROBERT NEWTON BLAKEMORE, born February 4, 1834, unmarried.

THOMAS BLAKEMORE, the fourth child and third son of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, was born September 28, 1794 and died June 22, 1838. On September 1, 1825 he married ELIZABETH WHITE BROOKE, born September 3, 1802 and died in 1889, daughter of Humphrey Brooke of "Pagebrook" and his wife, Sarah Walker Page. Eliza-

beth was a descendant of the Hon. Robert Brooke Deputy Governor, Justice of the Provincial Court and General of the Military Forces of the Colony of Maryland. They had six children (1) HUMPHREY BLAKEMORE, born July 23, 1826 and died July 23, 1826. (2) GEORGE BROOKE BLAKEMORE, born August 2, 1827 and died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 10, 1858. He married Clara Gist and had one child, ROBERT BROOKE BLAKEMORE, who married Clara C. Taylor. (3) MARCUS HANSON BLAKEMORE, born March 21, 1829 and died in 1873, who on September 21, 1852 married Catherine Elizabeth Buck, born April 27, 1832, daughter of Isaac Newton Buck and his first wife, Susan Taylor. They had five children: EDWARD BLAKEMORE who died in infancy, FRANK TAYLOR BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1853, unmarried; SUSAN NEWTON BLAKEMORE, born February 25, 1857, unmarried, ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE and WILLIAM RICHARDSON BLAKEMORE, born in 1864, who married Mary Ellen Nealy. (4) ROBERT MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born January 23, 1831 and died of yellow fever in Shreveport, Louisana, November 2, 1867 and is buried in "Moreland". (5) ALEXANDER WHITE BLAKEMORE, born July 14, 1833, was twice married, first to Cora Major by whom he had one child, VIRGINIA BROOKE BLAKEMORE, and secondly to Ann Martin by whom he had two children: ANN MARTIN BLAKEMORE and THOMAS MARTIN BLAKEMORE. (6) WILLIAM THOMAS BLAKEMORE, born August 21, 1835 and died in 1919 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was on the staff of Brigadier General Lloyd R. Tilgham and later a staff officer of Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson, of Hood's Division. During the battle of Chickamauga the Federal troops, receiving reinforcements, suddenly moved to the left and rear of Fulton's Brigade and poured volleys into it causing the whole brigade to swiftly fall back, leaving 70 prisoners and some guns previously captured from the Federal forces. "The 30th and 41st Tennessee Regiments, however, were readily halted by Captain W. T. Blakemore of Johnson's staff and under Colonel Walker bravely resumed the offensive and drove the Union forces back" ("The Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. N. B. Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry" by Jordan and Pryor). After Chickamauga he fought in Longstreet's campaigns and then went to the defense of Richmond during the last days of the war. He lost a leg when his horse

was shot from under him during a battle. When the war ended he and his four brothers went to New Orleans and formed the firm of Blakemore Brothers and Company, cotton and tobacco factors. Two of his brothers, George and Robert, died during the yellow fever epidemic and upon the death of the other two he closed the business and retired and for several years lived with cousins until their deaths. He then moved to the Confederate Soldiers Home to be with former comrades and here he died two years later. He is buried in the tomb of the Association of the Army of Tennessee in New Orleans. At the time of his death he was one of the three surviving charter members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. On July 14, 1874 he married Mary Lizzie McFarland (1851 - 1938), daughter of John McFarland, and had four children: ALLEN BRUCE BLAKEMORE, born in 1875 and now living in New Orleans, who in 1900 married Alice Pritchard Moore and had three children: ALLEN BRUCE BLAKEMORE JR. who died in infancy; JOHN BLAKEMORE and MARY ALICE BLAKEMORE who married Samuel Schwing and had two children: CAROLINE S. SCHWING and SAMUEL SCHWING JR. JOHN MCFARLAND BLAKEMORE, born November 12, 1876 and died February 16, 1917, unmarried. VIRGINIA ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, born April 17, 1879, on August 10, 1898 married Hunter Wood II, born March 18, 1875 and died October 24, 1948, and had four children: MCFARLAND WALKER WOOD I, born August 20, 1899, Captain United States Navy (Ret.), on December 17, 1927 married Madeline Brown, born November 28, 1905, and they have two children: MCFARLAND WALKER WOOD II, born October 4, 1929, who on April 23, 1955 married Anneke Jane Brower, born December 5, 1933, and they have two children: MCFARLAND WALKER WOOD III, born December 19, 1956 and CYNTHIA KATHERINE WOOD born January 20, 1959. ELIZABETH BROWN WOOD, born December 15, 1932, who on May 28, 1955 married John Carson Bowers, born May 17, 1925, and they have two children: CAROL WOOD BOWERS, born December 17, 1957, and BRUCE RUSSELL BOWERS, born August 18, 1961. The second child of Hunter Wood II is HUNTER WOOD III, born July 6, 1902, Rear Admiral United States Navy (Ret.) on May 2, 1936 married Dorothy Carter (Sullivan), born January 5, 1907, who has two children, CARTER STUART SULLIVAN and DOROTHY JANE SUL-

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LIVAN by her previous marriage. The former child married Patricia —— on December 8, 1949 and has two children: CARTER STUART SULLIVAN JR., born in 1957, and DIANNE SULLIVAN, born in 1959. In January 1952 the latter child married Russell Edwin Rumney and has three children: CHRISTIE ELIZABETH RUMNEY, born in 1954, RUSSELL EDWIN RUMNEY JR., born May 12, 1956 and CHERYL DWAYNE RUMNEY, born in 1960. Hunter Wood III and his wife, Dorothy, have two children: DUDLEY WOOD, born November 12, 1937, who was twice married first to Donald Dyne Wheeler and has one child, RENEÉ ELIZABETH WHEELER, born May 29, 1956. The second marriage was to Warren Foley and there is one child, DIANNE FOLEY, born December 29, 1958. DEBORA WOOD, born August 16, 1939. The third child of Hunter Wood II is ELIZABETH DUDLEY WOOD, born August 27, 1904, who on November 16, 1935 married Robert Lee Woodard II, born February 4, 1901, and they have one child, ROBERT LEE WOODARD III, born October 24, 1937. The fourth child of Hunter Wood II is VIRGINIA BLANTON WOOD, born July 1, 1908, who on June 5, 1930 married Dr. Charles E. Walker II who died in the European invasion during World War II without issue. Her second husband is Dr. Frederick Kuhlman whom she married on September 18, 1946. He has two children by a previous marriage: CLARA KUHLMAN and CLEMENTINE KUHLMAN. PAGE BLANTON BLAKEMORE, born August 19, 1888 and on March 17, 1918 married Ethel Virginia Sights and has two children: PAGE PRESTON BLAKEMORE, born January 3, 1919 and on October 18, 1941 married Ella Harriet Remsen, born August 5, 1916, daughter of Walter Murray Remsen and Zita Bessman. They have four children: PATRICIA ANN BLAKEMORE, born September 20, 1947 and died August 20, 1956, PAGE PRESTON BLAKEMORE JR., born June 22, 1951; WARREN MICHAEL BLAKEMORE, born August 15, 1953 and GEORGE REMSEN BLAKEMORE, born February 13, 1955. WILLIAM BLANTON BLAKEMORE, born January 2, 1923, married Marian West, daughter of James Marion ("Silver Dollar") West, on November 21, 1952. They have no issue but have adopted three children: James age five years, William age three years and Bruce age one year.

JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, was

born June 4, 1798 and died July 29, 1853. On August 10, 1820 he married LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, born April 7, 1803 and died at "Riverside" June 15, 1885. She was the youngest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, and both she and her husband are buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in Front Royal, Virginia. This marriage resulted in six children two of whom, both named William Richardson Blakemore, died in infancy one in 1830 and the other in 1832. The remaining four children were (1) Thomas Fayette Blakemore, born February 24, 1822 and died March 26, 1896, who on December 19, 1848 married Susan Payne Bayly, born December 12, 1827 and died May 19, 1913, and had issue. (2) Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore, born August 28, 1825 and died April 8, 1891, who married first, Richard Beverage Bayly, born January 27, 1817 and died August 25, 1844, this marriage taking place on September 14, 1841. Her second marriage, which occurred on February 20, 1851, was to James Russell Richards, born May 31, 1806 and died November 2, 1895, and she had children by both marriages. (3) Marcus Newton Blakemore, born January 4, 1835, who on August 27, 1866 married Angela Warner and had issue. (4) Richard Mauzy Blakemore, born July 27, 1843 and died July 11, 1924, who on December 7, 1892 married Lily Bowen, born in 1861 and died in 1943.

John Mauzy Blakemore was a prominent man in the community and so meticulous in his attire that he was known as "Gentleman John". His son, Thomas, my grandfather, has left recollections of his father which I have summarized and later include. The will of John M. Blakemore has not been found but there is an inventory and bill of sale dated September 12 and 15, 1854 (Warren County Will Book B, 1849 - 1856, folios 334 - 336). Letitia Amelia (Buck) Blakemore was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate at Court held on August 15, 1853 (Warren County Minute Book B, folio 417).

In the Frederick County Clerk's office at Winchester, there is a deed covering leased land to farm let to Thomas Blakemore, farm in Frederick County, "for many years occupied by said George Blakemore with exception of 50 acres allotted to the said Thomas Blakemore which the said Thomas has free from rent or other encumbrance" together with the free use of buildings, etc. (allowing the said George Blakemore — the use of

his chamber and large upper room in the new part of the house, part of corn house, carriage house, stable and sheltering for provender) for 10 years commencing January 1, 1826.

John M. Blakemore
Letitia A. Blakemore

Dated December 31, 1825, recorded April 4, 1826 (Frederick County Deed Book, no. 51, folio 259).

THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE, the first child and eldest son of John Mauzy Blakemore and his wife, Letitia Amelia Buck, was born at "Bel Air" the home of his grandfather, Thomas Buck V, in Front Royal, Virginia, on February 24, 1822. He died at the home of his son, Maurice Bayly Blakemore, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1896 and is buried with his wife in Cleveland, Ohio, where his daughter, Cornelia, than resided. On December 19, 1848, in Trinity Church in Clarksville, Tennessee, he married SUSAN PAYNE BAYLY, born on December 12, 1827 at "New Dublin" in Warren County, Virginia, and died on May 19, 1913 at the home of her daughter, Cornelia, (Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner) in Tarrytown, New York. She was the youngest child of George Bayly and his first wife, Mary Ann Buck. By this marriage there were three children: (1) MAURICE BAYLY BLAKEMORE, born on November 7, 1849 and died on July 5, 1929, who on August 8, 1872 married Eustatia Clementine Mullikin, born in 1844 and died on July 22, 1888. (2) MARY ELLA BLAKEMORE, born June 4, 1853 and died July 15, 1919, unmarried, in Cleveland, Ohio, and is buried there. (3) CORNELIA FRALEY BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1859 and died March 22, 1947, who on June 26, 1890 married Worcester Reed Warner, born May 16, 1846 and died June 25, 1929.

While of some length, I have made a summary of the autobiography of Thomas Fayette Blakemore in the belief that it will throw some light on his life and times. He mentions economic conditions so contrasting with what we know today as to be almost unbelievable but as times change the present day may look strange to those who will come later. I hope that the inclusion of this narrative will prove interesting to the reader.

I was born at "Bel Air" the family home of my maternal grandfather, Thomas Buck V, in Front Royal, Virginia, on February 24, 1822. My parents resided in Berryville then popularly

called Battletown, a soubriquet from the many pugilistic battles which were witnessed on its single street on election and "hiring" days. My father was a merchant in that town, with a branch store in Luray, under the firm name of J. and T. Blakemore, my uncle Thomas being my father's partner. At 40 years of age my father was about 5 ft. 11in. in height and weighed about 170-180 pounds. He was slim and delicate as a younger man and good looking with a distinguished bearing which he retained all his life.

At the age of scarcely four years I was put into an infant school conducted by a Miss Betty Roots, a lady of culture and refinement, a near relative of the Washingtons, and a devoted church woman. Here I learned the Scriptures, psalms and hymns and when visiting my great grandmother, Ann (Neville) Blakemore, I astonished her with my Biblical knowledge and she called me her "young Solomon". My great grandmother was a precise, motherly body, neat and tidy, with a pleasant countenance, wearing gray hair under a close cap and white handkerchief over her shoulders crossed on her bosom and confined at the waist. I feelingly remember her huge pockets where always lurked something palatable and appetising. She had a huge bunch of keys at her girdle and most usually was to be seen with a half- finished yarn stocking upon which her fingers played diligently. I can hear her voice calling to Sidney, her cook, to get "young Solomon's hot hoe cake and quince preserves with a glass of cream", articles of diet a fondness for which has not as yet abandoned me. Leaving Miss Betty's school I entered the Academy conducted by Freeman Converse and subsequently by Hamellon Washington. At the age of eight years I was reading Latin, at twelve years French and Latin and at thirteen I was reading Greek. Having a retentive memory, I was always at the top of my class.

It had always been my father's intention that I enter the Navy and my education had been directed in that channel. Hence no preparation was made for a college course and no effort was made to adapt me for a business career. At an early age my name had been placed on the Naval Academy roll with the understanding that upon reaching the eligible age of fourteen I should be entered as a Midshipman. In due course, through the intervention of our Congressman William Lucas, I received an ap-

pointment and was ordered to report at Annapolis by Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy under President Van Buren.

About that time my father received a letter from an old friend, John R. Ricards, then a prosperous drygoods merchant in Baltimore, saying; "I am pleased with your son and desire to look after his future as if he was my own son and when he is twenty-one to establish him in business with me". This offer met with my mother's favor as she dreaded my going to sea so the offer was accepted and on February 1, 1836, when scarcely fourteen years of age, I went to Baltimore.

In July 1836 Mr. Ricards became associated with the Hoffman's who had extensive interests, as their purchasing partner to go abroad to buy new stock and I was to accompany him. We left Baltimore on a steamboat which took us to Frenchtown, thence a 12 mile sail to New Castle. Here we took a boat which brought us to Philadelphia and from there by boat to Perth Amboy and at last we reached New York from which we sailed on the "Independence" on August 8 reaching Liverpool on September 1, 1836. I assisted Mr. Ricards in purchasing goods and learned much about textiles, prices and merchandising methods.

On the ship were several important people, some of whom I met. Mr. Rush, who was going to Europe to receive the legacy of James Smithson who founded the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Eaton, late Secretary of War, who was going as our Minister to Spain. While I was closely engaged in London, I managed to visit parts of England and Scotland and met several persons who added to the interest of the trip. I met, socially, Sir David Hunter Blair, Lord Kintow, Lord Melville and others whose names have escaped me. On May 24, 1837 we returned to New York on the "Independence" and arrived on June eighteenth.

I went to visit my parents and while there I was offered, and accepted, a clerkship in the drygoods firm of Brown and Muncaster in Baltimore where I remained until the summer of 1838. While I was visiting my parents that summer that firm made repeated requests that I return to them but I decided to study law and began my instruction under Lewis Glover. My father, having sold his business to Thomas L. Blakemore and Samuel Richardson Jr., purchased "Bel Air" in 1837. Here was kept in true old Virginia style an open house constantly filled with

guests to its utmost capacity. For their accommodation a revenue far greater than the resources of the farm could supply was demanded.

My father was well able to meet these additional expenses but an unexpected demand was made upon him. An old friend who had for some years lived in Mississippi came for a visit to his old home and there purchased 130 negroes for the sum of between $50,000 and $100,000 part in cash and the balance in notes running from one to four years. My father in a thoughtless moment had endorsed these notes which was his undoing. This friend had become involved in a duel which provoked extreme hostility and resulted in his creditors pressing him for payment. He sold his property to settle his debts but my father, as his bondsman, was required to meet payment on the notes he had endorsed. To do this my father had to sacrifice one piece of property after another saving from the wreck only "Bel Air", some 8 or 10 family servants and the 1,666⅔ acres of land in Union County, Kentucky, northwest of Hopkinsville, which his father had given him.

As my uncle, George Neville Blakemore, had decided to go West, he sold "Rose Hill" to William Richardson and persuaded my father to sell "Bel Air" to William Buck and emigrate with him to Tennessee. My mother, who had hoped to live and die in the house in which she had been born, was much against the plan and it was with great difficulty that she was made to acquiesce, partly because my sister, Elizabeth, had recently married her first husband, Richard B. Bayly and had moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia. So in September 1814 the cavalcade, consisting of the two families with their servants, occupying two six-horse teams, four carriages and accompanied by three horsemen, began their leisurely journey to Clarksville which took them forty days.

Near here was "Woodlawn" the home of Ann, a daughter of my uncle George, who had married Presley Neville Helm in 1836. They owned a large amount of fertile land a part of which George had intended to purchase. Our intention was to go on to Union County, Kentucky, where my father's land was located, but George induced my reluctant father to purchase a near-by tract of unimproved land about 12 miles below Clarksville, Tennessee. Here we opened a small area for corn and tobacco

and built a house which was called "Homewood". My father was ill-suited for the life of a farmer and it fell to me to undertake the management of the farm, a task which I heartily disliked.

With abundant crops, the price of tobacco reached its lowest point in those years and did not pay for its cultivation. Consequently my father decided to sell his Kentucky lands and he told me to go and sell them "at any obtainable price". I tried to do this but could find no buyers. On my way back I stopped in Hopkinsville and stayed at the home of a relative. He had a store in which he had stock which he valued at $3,000 which he offered to me for the land. I later found that the goods were almost worthless so, taking advantage of my youth and inexperience, he practically robbed my father of property which today would be worth a fortune.

Discouraged and disheartened, and being unsuited for farming, I returned to Tennessee where I received a letter from John R. Ricards offering me a clerkship with Ricards, Hoffman and Company in Baltimore. I accepted and left "Homewood" with the promise that if I proved successful I would be given a partnership. This never materialized so in 1847 I went to Philadelphia where I accepted an offer from Wirts, Musgrave and Wirts the terms being $1,000 plus 2½ percent on all sales over $25,000. I was given $50,000 of their Western claims to collect and the Western trip appealed to me as during the preceding winter I had addressed, and had been accepted, by the lady who later became my wife.

I was successful in my work and saved that year my first $1,000, "it was the hardest won but the best money I ever made of the hundreds of thousands that I have made". In November I went to Kentucky, it being arranged that our marriage should not be postponed. On December 19, 1848, at Clarksville, I was married in the Trinity Episcopal Church by the Rev. Mr. Russell to my cousin, Susan Payne Bayly.

After the ceremony we took the evening boat for Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, where we remained over night awaiting the up-river Ohio boat. We reached Smithland and the next day went aboard the "George Washington", a slow but well equipped boat, arriving at Pittsburg on Christmas morning. Here we changed to a miserable packet boat for Brownsville where we took stages for Cumberland and hence by rail to

Harpers Ferry and Winchester. Here my wife contracted a bad cold but the next day I hired a sleigh and the first few miles were pleasant but at Pine Hills the snow had evaporated so we could not reach Front Royal by that means. We decided to go to our nearest relative, aunt Eliza Blakemore, who had married Captain Benjamin E. Elliott. With difficulty we arrived at their home where the sleigh was sent by cart back to my father's house. We spent only a day with them and they kindly arranged for our return to Front Royal. Here my wife became ill and my uncle, Dr. Buck, took care of her. We remained here until the first of February when we went on to Philadelphia where we stayed at the new American Hotel which was opposite Independence Hall.

This location was at the center of the city and near my place of business on the north side of Market Street between 4th and 5th Streets. We occupied a room on the third floor overlooking Independence Hall for which I paid, for our room and an admirably supplied table with an abundance of all seasonable delicacies, the enormous (?) sum of $10 a week for the two. We remained here until May, making a visit to Virginia and returning the latter part of June. We found the cholera raging but taking precautionary measures as to diet and exposure we were not attacked though unable to quite overcome the very natural apprehensions of contagion.

During my father's residence in Tennessee my brother, Richard, was born and my sister, Elizabeth, widowed with two small children. In 1846 father returned to Virginia with his little family and found temporary quarters in Front Royal until "Retreat" was built. It was here that my father died in 1853 of apoplexy.

As the fall trade was usually over by the first of October, we went to Virginia. While father's house, "Retreat," was scarcely completed, we were urged to stay with them and there in November our first child, Maurice Bayly Blakemore, was born. He was named for Maurice Wurts who was a great favorite and warm friend of mine. He was a prominent member of the American colony in Rome and upon his death his villa, owing to its historic value and valuable contents, was given to the Italian government. A baptismal font was given in his memory to the American church in Rome.

Returning to Philadelphia the plan was to secure a house of our own but Mr. Holmes, the proprietor of the American Hotel, was so solicitous to have us remain at his hotel, proposed giving us our old quarters and a room for the nurse without additional charge, that is *$10 a week for all of us.* We spent the summer at Tacony with Thomas Fraley and his family and other congenial close friends. In the autumn my wife went to Virginia under the escort of our kinsman, Thomas M. Buck. I joined her at "Woodlawn" and we remained there until the first of February 1850.

Upon returning to Philadelphia we installed ourselves at Miss Martin's on Walnut Street, opposite Independence Hall. Others staying there, whom I knew, were Lemuel Coffin, a prominent churchman and a warm friend, to whom I would loan $20,000 to $50,000 at a time as I have done, and John Penn, the nearest relative of William Penn. Becoming tired of boarding, chiefly perhaps because we had no adequate place to entertain our friends, and my father-in-law having presented us with $1,000 for the purchase of furniture, I rented 455 North 6th Street at $400 per annum. This house was contiguous to my wife's devoted friend, Mrs. Thomas Fraley, later Mrs. Trewendt. Here my daughters were born. We entertained frequently and had house guests for periods running into the months, and all this upon a sum but little over that which I have subsequently paid my coachman.

To particularize some of my expenses at that time; I gave my wife $10 a week for marketing (excepting groceries), $1.25 a week for a cook, $1.00 a week for a nurse. Coal was $3.75 to $4.00 a ton, flour at $4.50 a barrel, butter 12 to 15 cents a pound, beef was 8 to 10 cents a pound, mutten 5 to 8 cents a pound, chickens 25 cents each and potatoes were 40 cents a bushel. We lived as nicely on $1,200 a year as when spending $12,000 later.

Desiring our own house I purchased a well built brick house at 455 North 7th Street for $8,000 which I subsequently sold for $11,500. Here were spent the happiest days of my young life and being a rich man, I had carriages and a good span of horses and went to the seashore or mountains each season. My fortune increasing, I purchased a newly built but not yet completed house at 1832 Race Street, opposite Logan Square, for

$18,000 to which I also expended $2,000 for fresco paper and $4,000 to $5,000 for additional furniture.

It was in 1854, having some idle money, I proposed to my cousin, George Brooke Blakemore, that he join me in the purchase of the business of W. H. Pendleton and take charge of it, I to remain in Philadelphia making purchases and attending to the finances. To this he agreed and the first year the profits amounted to $10,000, which we divided equally, this on an investment of $4,000. Upon the suggestion of my brother, Marcus, who was with the banking firm of Hemingway and Company at Leavenworth, I purchased real estate collateral at *5 percent per month.* I put all available funds into this investment and so rapid did the income accumulate at this enormous interest rate that in six years my $2,000 had developed into $15,000.

This became part of my contribution with which Garretson and I organized our business under the firm name of Garretson, Brady and Company in Philadelphia in 1861. I suggested that Brady, who was older than I, be given the prominence in the firm name. Another partner was Smith a young boy and the son of a rich man. It was arranged that Garretson do the purchasing, Brady looked after the credits, I kept the books and handled financial matters, while Smith acted as my office assistant. Our first year's profits on a capital of $70,000 were $50,000, the second year showed profits of $140,000 on $122,000 capital. Smith died of consumption and we bought out Brady's interest for $70,000 and the firm then became Garretson, Blakemore and Company doing business at 307 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Our firm was among the leading drygoods houses in the city and I was considered a good business man. My prosperity resulted in flattering offers among which was to become President of the 7th National Bank and a similar offer from the Manufacturers Bank. Both of these I declined as I had promised to remain in business with my partner. However, I did reluctantly accept the Presidency of the Penn Insurance Company at a salary of $3,000 per year for one hour daily attention to their business. At this time the Manufacturers Bank offered me additional incentives to take the position they had offered me.

I had invested $15,000 to $20,000 in the Penn Insurance Company and later had to make good a capital impairment of

one of its officers and had to put in an additional $10,000 all of which was lost. Added to this my son, Maurice, had entered into the manufacture of an imitation leather under a patent which later was found to be void. This speculative idea cost me several thousand dollars. I had loaned $30,000 to a close friend to develop a patent for a brick machine for which I received worthless stock. But troubles never come alone. I had loaned large sums at various times to a relative, secured by his notes, and extended a further loan which was secured by his note and a life insurance policy. Of this loan of $30,000 I received only $5,000 and a piece of land which I later sold for $1,000. All these losses occurred within a few months. Later I sold my house which had cost me over $20,000 for $15,500, though I had previously refused $25,000 for it. I met all my liabilities and paid every dollar preserving for myself my integrity out of a million dollars I had made in my business.

As a very young child in Miss Betty's school I was well grounded by her in the Scriptures and the Bible. As I have related, my great grandmother called me her "young Solomon" while my grandmother's negroes, hearing of my proficiency, would place me on a chair and have me "preach" to them. In 1857 I was confirmed in St. Philip's Church at 8th and Vine Streets. Shortly thereafter I was elected a Vestryman and subsequently became the Rector's Warden, a post which I held until the church removed to a new site. My wife was an active church worker.

In 1861 I, like my grandfather and father, was an old time Henry Clay Whig. As a Southerner, feeling that the rights of the South were being invaded by a "holier than thou" class banded to promote servile insurrection and rob the South of its prosperity and property in slaves, and observing the daily abuse of power which had so suddenly passed into the hands of the unqualified, and finding my party absorbed into the ranks of the successful, I had only the resource of affiliation with the Republican or Democratic parties. Of the two evils I accepted, as I still think, the least and became a Democrat and through life expect to continue to vote with the Democrats upon all national issues. Concerning my Southern feelings; I was a Southerner to the core, hated from my soul Northern fanaticism and rebelled against its interference with the Southern institution of slavery. Not that I felt slavery in itself was right but a necessary evil

which no man's sagacity had ever, or could ever, devise a remedy other than *gradual* emancipation. And even that would be a peculiar hardship upon the ownership of what was legally regarded as property.

So ends my grandfather's account of his life. After the prosperity which had attended him through life, all his business ventures having been successful, the misfortunes of later years can be attributed to the then pernicious social practice of lending money to relatives and friends, who were promoting business ventures which appeared promising, or in many cases endorsing their notes which later he had to assume. Furthermore, business in general suffered due to the prolongation of the war and his firm, like many others, was found with accumulated and depreciated merchandise. Accounts were difficult to collect and a spirit of pessimism prevailed.

My grandfather was a man of culture and education, high integrity, socially promnient and possessed all the attributes of a Southern gentleman. He habitually cultivated good associates among whom was Richard M. Johnson, Vice President during Van Buren's administration. He was well acquainted with Henry Clay and often dined with him. On one occasion in Washington my grandparents dined with Mr. Clay and upon being shown their son, Maurice, he held him in his arms and caressed him.

MAURICE BAYLY BLAKEMORE, the eldest child and only son of Thomas Fayette Blakemore and his wife, Susan Payne Bayly, was born November 7, 1849 at 10:30 p.m. in Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia. On the evening of August 8, 1872 at 137 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, he married EUSTATIA CLEMENTINE MULLIKIN, born in 1844 and died July 22, 1888. She was a daughter of Hillary C. Mullikin, born in 1801 in Maryland and died October 1, 1879 in Philadelphia, and his wife, Delia M. Honeywell, born in Westchester County, New York, and died November 14, 1887 in Philadelphia. Hillary C. Mullikin was a carriage manufacturer with a plant in Westchester County, New York. He and his wife are buried in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia. Maurice and Eustatia Blakemore had only one child, MAURICE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born July 22, 1876.

While my father, Maurice Bayly Blakemore, had a mechanical turn of mind, he followed his father into the wholesale drygoods

John Mauzy Blakemore

Mrs. John Mauzy Blakemore
Letitia Amelia Buck

Thomas Fayette Blakemore

Mrs. Thomas Fayette Blakemore
Susan Payne Bayly

Maurice Bayly Blakemore

Mrs Maurice Bayly Blakemore
Eustatia Clementine Mullikin

C. No. 1441

PHILADELPHIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES
BUREAU OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

RETURN OF BIRTHS, in the City of Philadelphia, under my care for the MONTH of July, 1876 19

Made to the Health Officer in conformity with the Act of Assembly.

DATE OF BIRTH	NAME OF CHILD
July 22	Maurice N. Blakemore

SEX		COLOR		PLACE OF BIRTH	
Male	Female	White	Black	Ward	Number and Street
*		*		10	2137 Arch St.

NAMES OF PARENTS	OCCUPATION OF FATHER
Maurice B. and Eustatia Blakemore	Merchant

I certify that the above return is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. S. Williamson, M. D.

Residence 29 N. 11th Street

Birth Certificate
Maurice Neville Blakemore

One year old

Seven years old

Maurice Neville Blakemore

Maurice Neville Blakemore
From a portrait by John Slavin

Mrs. Maurice Neville Blakemore
and daughter, Ann Neville Blakemore
From a portrait by John Slavin

Ann Neville Blakemore
Age nineteen years

Worcester Reed Warner

Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner
Cornelia Fraley Blakemore

Richard Mauzy Blakemore *(left)*
Marcus Newton Blakemore *(right)*

business. He died of a heart attack July 5, 1929 while at "Hillholm", the home of his sister, Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner, in Tarrytown, New York. He is buried in Lot. no. 266 in the Lakeview section of Westminster Cemetery while my mother lies in the Mullikin Lot no. 161, north half of section A in Mount Vernon Cemetery, both burials being in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After my mother's death, my father married Mary Ella Orr on August 31, 1889, but there was no issue.

MAURICE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the only child of Maurice Bayly Blakemore and his first wife, Eustatia Clementine Mullikin, was born at 2137 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1876 as verified by the birth certificate. At the time of my birth my grandfather wrote a witty letter to his daughter, Cornelia, who was then touring Europe, purporting to have been written by me upon my arrival with my opinion of this "brave new world".

On June 26, 1928 I married MARY STEWART, sixth child and second daughter of the late Josiah Anderson Stewart and Martha Cannon, his wife, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who were descendants of pioneer families of Virginia and Maryland. Her grandfather was the late Judge James Marion Stewart of Tennessee, a lineal descendant of Alexander the fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland. She received her education from Professor Cooper's School for Girls in Chattanooga, Ward Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, and the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. from which she received the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors. She has always been interested in the genealogy of her family and has published her book, "A Narrative Genealogy of the Stewarts of Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee, and Allied Families" which contains her lineage chart of thirty generations from about the year 1000.

Her girlhood was spent in Chattanooga where she was active in the club and social life. Here she founded and organized the Judge Howell Tatum Society of the Children of the American Revolution and was active in the work of the Judge David Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was only a part of her many activities through the years. She has traveled extensively in Europe and over the American continent. She is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Richmond, the Woman's Club, the Country Club of Virginia,

the Colonial Dames of America (Chapter VII, Nashville, Tennesse), the Stewart Society in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Virginia Writers' Club, the Commonwealth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the English-Speaking Union, the Virginia Historical Society, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Home for Confederate Women, in Richmond, Virginia.

My mother's death was a severe blow to me and I have missed her love and guidance through the years. My mother and I had gone to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as her health was not good and it was thought the country air would aid in her recovery. This was not to be for on July 22, 1888, my birthday, I was awakened and later told of her death which occurred during the night or in the early morning. Though over seventy years have passed, I recollect her quite clearly as small of stature and retaining much of her youthful beauty. Members of the family have told me that she was quite a belle in Philadelphia society during her girlhood. My love for her has grown with the years and her affection has made a lasting impression upon me. Any good qualities which I may possess can be attributed to her care and love. We attended the Episcopal church and her piety sustained her in the vicissitudes of life and during her illness.

As a child I attended the Friends (Quaker) school and at stated periods the pupils were required to attend their meetings which were held in silence unless some individual was moved by the Spirit to speak. I remember the building of the City Hall at Broad and Market Streets and the statue of William Penn, now atop the tower, standing in the courtyard. In my boyhood days bicycles were very popular and there were a number of bicycle clubs. During the summer months these clubs held "century runs" which consisted of a trip by bicycle to some point about fifty miles from the city and then returning. I engaged in these 100-mile runs which were somewhat grueling for a young boy to undertake in one day. However upon being met at the city limits by a host of escorting bicycles, decorated with lamps and lanterns and our parade up Broad Street, did much to alleviate our weariness and relieve tired muscles.

I well remember my grandfather as a kindly gentleman, quiet in manner but ever ready to do things which he thought would please me. In the spring of each year Barnum's Circus and

Bailey's Circus, later combined as Barnum and Bailey, and also Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show would come to town and have glorious parades. To my delight grandfather would take me to each of them and purchase lemonade and popcorn for me and peanuts for the elephants. I was intrigued by the lovely pink skin (?) of the aerial performers and acrobats and I wondered why mine did not look as beautiful. It was many years before I found the true reason. How childhood fancies are shattered!

My mother belonged to the "low" Episcopal church and I have always clung to the less ostentatious form of worship, however as a boy I sang in the choir of St. Clement's Church, which was the "highest" Episcopal church in the city. I well remember the elaborate service on special days; the priests wearing magnificent vestments, many banners, the air filled with incense, the toning of bells, while the monks and nuns added much to the long procession. In later life, while connected with the Westinghouse interests and living in Wilkinsburg, a suburb of Pittsburgh, I was a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School.

As a child I remember that many homes utilized oil lamps for illumination though the municipal gas works had been authorized in 1835 but the people opposed the use of gas believing that it was dangerous. Lamplighters were employed to turn on and off the street gas lamps, an operation I well remember. The first electric lights, served by the Brush Electric Company, were seen in the city in 1881. Though the city council opposed its use on the streets because of its probable high cost, electric street lights were finally used on Chestnut Street in 1882 but only after the Brush Electric Company had offered to light the street in this way for one year without cost to the city.

Horse drawn street cars were the mode of transportation when I was a boy. Small cars, on which the driver stood on an open platform exposed to all kinds of weather, were employed. Where hills were encountered, an extra horse was stationed in bad weather to assist in the ascent of the grade. I have seen the passengers pushing the car when the streets were so slippery that even the extra horse could not move it. The floor of the car was covered with straw, whether to keep the passenger's feet dry or in a mistaken idea that it would keep them warm, I

do not know. Cable cars were used for a while, around 1883, in the city but were discontinued about 1893. In 1888 Mr. Frank Sprague had developed a successful electric street car system in Richmond, Virginia, and in 1892 the first electric street car was used in Philadelphia. I well remember the thrill experienced when these cars passed down the street and how I, a boy of 16, would go to the corner to see the brilliantly lighted summer cars (that is an open car with cross seats instead of the longitudinal ones usually employed in the closed cars) which societies and clubs chartered for "trolley parties" to take them around the city at night.

I was born the year the Centennial Exhibition was held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to commemorate the 100 years of American independence. It officially opened on May 10, 1876 with elaborate ceremonies. Of the many buildings erected for the exhibitions, only Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall remain. The former now houses a collection of paintings, ceramics, medals, textiles and furniture. The latter building is built of glass and iron and is similar in design to the Crystal Palace built in London in 1850, and the Crystal Palace built in New York in 1853. It is now the permanent home of a large horticultural exhibition which is well worth seeing.

It was during this great exhibition that the telephone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell, was on display. The exhibit consisted of two instruments connected by 500 feet of wire. It was soon thereafter used commercially in the city and the first telephone directory which appeared contained 25 subscribers, by the next year the number had grown to 420 names.

After my technical education at Drexel Institute and the University of Pennsylvania, I obtained machine shop experience and later became chief draftsman for William H. Weston and Company, electro-machinists and engineers, located in Philadelphia. I then entered the engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh. Here I was engaged in the design of power station equipment, hand and electrically operated switchboards and detail equipment, later becoming Resident Engineer for power stations in Latin America. Returning to this country, I was in charge of the export department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Leaving that

company I entered the reporting department of The J. G. White Engineering Corporation, New York City. This work consisted of general engineering reconnaissance and reports upon established and prospective enterprises, both public utility and industrial; problems relating to finance and commercial matters having to do with the ascertainment or realization of values. Valuations incident to financing by banks and investment houses and rate cases before regulatory bodies.

During World War I served in the Corps of Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces. Served with the Department of Roads in the First British Army situated between Armentieres and Arras with headquarters at Bethune. With the American Army I was attached to the Service of Supply, Department of Roads and Railways, was Engineer Officer at the engineer depot at Gievres and later Assistant Superintendent of Roads with headquarters at Nevers. Then Superintendent of Roads, zone of advance, having headquarters at Menil-la-Tour, north of Toul. Service abroad included the Cambrai engagement, Somme defensive and operations around St. Mihiel, Verdun and Vimy Ridge. Invalided home and upon being discharged from the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D. C., I was ordered back to France with replacement troops. This order was rescinded and I was attached to the General Staff, serving as Executive Officer under General Goethals. Held the rank of Captain, later Major. I was commissioned in the Engineer Officer Reserve Corps for two five-year periods. After my discharge from active service I received the following letter from Major General W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers;

1. The signing of the Armistice with the Central Powers having made futher sacrifice on your part unnecessary, I wish to convey to you my appreciation of your efforts in behalf of our country during the recent emergency. The engineers of the United States have by their patriotic and self-sacrificing conduct well merited greater thanks and appreciation than it is possible for me or any other one man to give them. I am sure however, that when it is possible to relate in full the efforts and accomplishments of American engineers, both overseas and in this country, that the people of the United States will show appreciation of their efforts in no uncertain terms.

2. That you have been one of these engineers and contributed

your part toward this successful accomplishment constitutes in itself an honor greater than official expression of opinion. Permit me, however, to extend to you my personal thanks and those of the Corps of Engineers for your efforts and assistance.

Upon returning to civilian life I became associated with The Equitable Trust Company of New York where I specialized in economic studies of business conditions and trends. I had at this time been taking courses at Columbia University in economics and statistics to broaden my knowledge and better equip me for further reporting and financial work in which I was much interested as a result of my connection with The J. G. White Engineering Corporation before the war. I became Vice President of Moody's Investor's Service engaged in editing Moody's Rating Books, recognized authorities for determining security values.

Subsequently engaged in private practice and later organized Blakemore Analytical Reports, Incorporated, in New York City. This company was engaged in the preparation of reports for financial corporations, insurance companies, industrial concerns and public utilities. It also made investigations of basic industries and economic studies relating to business trends and potential markets. Later the company became associated with the firm of Miller, Franklin, Basset and Company, industrial engineers and accountants. Upon the reorganization of that concern I resigned from its directorate and again entered private practice. I prepared some special studies for the Government and the motion picture industry as well as for others after which I retired from business.

We had resided in Larchmont, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry, New York, but in 1937, when my daughter entered the fourth grade of Stuart Hall, we moved to Staunton, Virginia. In 1941, when she entered St. Catherine's School in Richmond, I had just completed the construction of our new home in Windsor Farms. In 1944 I was asked by the Office of Price Administration to become a member of the War Price and Rationing Board in Richmond. Being beyond military age and desiring to do something toward the war effort, I accepted and directed my attention toward the handling of automotive equipment until the Board was disbanded.

I am a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State

of Virginia by descent from Lieutenant George Blakemore, and a former member of the Huguenot Society by descent from the Marquis de la Calmes. A life member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a member of the Country Club of Virginia and of the Virginia Historical Society. I am a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Virginia, and a 32° Mason.

ANN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the only child of Maurice Neville Blakemore and his wife, Mary Stewart, was born in New York City on August 20, 1929. She received her education in private schools and graduated from St. Catherine's School in June 1946. She attended Sweet Briar College for two years but received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1951 from Westhampton College, the woman's division of the University of Richmond.

She was among the girls chosen from throughout the South to be presented at the sixteenth annual Cotton Ball on September 3, 1948 in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the girlhood home of her mother. On December 20, 1948 she was presented at the Richmond German and the 28th of that month a tea dance was given for her by her parents at the Commonwealth Club of Richmond.

In October 1951 she and her mother went to Paris where she studied painting in the studio of Andre L'Hote until the following June. During the Christmas holidays they toured Italy for about a month and spent the spring vacation in Switzerland and in Venice. Leaving Paris the first of June, they toured the Scandinavian countries and then proceeded to London where they were among the guests at the Royal Garden Party given by the young Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on July 17, 1952. They spent the remainder of the summer in England and Scotland where they attended the International Festival of Music in Edinburgh.

In September 1952 Ann Neville decided to enter Chelsea School of Art in London where she studied until the following June when she and her mother attended the festivities connected with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. After this they spent some time touring Ireland and returned to London to begin a month's tour of Spain which ended with a sojourn at the coast resort of San Sebastian. They returned to this country

in September. She has also traveled extensively in this country, Canada and the West Indies.

During the fall and winter of 1954 - 1955 she was a pupil of Hans Hofman in New York City and Provincetown, Massachusetts. On the first of May 1955 she joined her parents for a five months tour of England and Scotland. In March 1956 she went to San Francisco to pursue her career in painting. She has exhibited in the Virginia Museum of Art, Richmond, the Museum of Modern Art in San Francisco, where she won awards, and in the Oakland Museum, California.

CORNELIA FRALEY BLAKEMORE, the youngest child and second daughter of Thomas Fayette Blakemore and his wife, Susan Payne Bayly, was born in Philadelphia July 27, 1859 and died in Tarrytown, New York, March 22, 1947. She was educated in private schools and was a world traveler. On June 26, 1890 she married WORCESTER REED WARNER, born May 16, 1846 and died June 25, 1929 in Germany while he and his family were touring Europe. He was the founder of Warner and Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of machine tools and precision instruments. This firm designed and built the mountings for the Yerkes and Mount Wilson telescopes which at that time were the largest in the world. He was a President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of many scientific societies in this country and abroad. They lived in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1911 when they moved to their estate, "Hillholm", at Tarrytown, New York.

Beside the Warner Library in Tarrytown, New York, which he built, equipped and endowed, Mrs. Warner gave an entire clinic to the local hospital in memory of her husband. She also gave Patriots Park to the town and provided the funds to restore the old mill during the restoration of Phillipse Manor, in Tarrytown by Mr. Rockefeller, who was an old friend of the family. Her many benefactions, both private and public, together with her deep interest in the civic life of Tarrytown, were recognized at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in her honor when she was in her 80's at which time she was named Tarrytown's "First Lady".

Mrs. Warner lived a busy life and had many interests. In Cleveland she was an officer of the Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarden Association, Chairman of the Advisory Coun-

cil of the College for Women (Western Reserve University) and was a founder of the Fortnightly Musical Club which became the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. She founded the Cleveland Institute of Music and was a charter member of the Woman's City Club. She assisted in the organization of the Charities Clearing House which later developed into the Cleveland Community Chest. Both she and her husband were large donors to the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland. Mr. Warner was a large collector of ancient Chinese porcelain, jade and crystals, much of which is now in the Cleveland Museum. Mrs. Warner presented to the Smithsonian Institute a 12-inch crystal ball, the largest in the world, in memory of her husband. She and her husband are buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, New York.

Cornelia Fraley Blakemore and her husband, Worcester Reed Warner, had three children (1) WORCESTER REED WARNER JR., born on March 21, 1892 and died on February 12, 1897. (2) HELEN BLAKEMORE WARNER, born on August 2, 1894, unmarried and living in Ardsley - on - the - Hudson, New York. (3) MARION HOLBROOK WARNER, born on September 16, 1898 and died on February 19, 1900. Both deceased children are buried in Cleveland, Ohio.

ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the second child and only daughter of John Mauzy Blakemore and his wife, Letitia Amelia Buck, was born at "Mt. Airy" August 28, 1825 and died at "Riverside" April 8, 1891. She was twice married, first to RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY Sr., born January 27, 1817 and died August 25, 1844, a son of Dr. Sidney Bayly. This marriage took place at "Bel Air" on September 14, 1841 and their children were (1) MARCUS MAUZY BAYLY. (2) RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY JR. Her second marriage was to JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS Sr., born on May 31, 1806 and died on November 2, 1895, son of Henry and Lydia Richards. It took place on February 20, 1851 and there were five children (1) JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS JR., (2) ANNIE NEVILLE RICHARDS. (3) HENRY NEVILLE RICHARDS. (4) WALTER BUCK RICHARDS. (5) THOMAS HANSON RICHARDS. See the chapter on the Major and Richards families for full particulars.

MARCUS NEWTON BLAKEMORE, the fifth child and

fourth son of John Mauzy Blakemore and his wife, Letitia Amelia Buck, was born January 4, 1835 and on August 27, 1866 married ANGELA WARNER, daughter of Theodore Fenton Warner and his wife, Emily Underbide, of Weston, Missouri. Theodore F. Warner's mother was Mineson Boone, a daughter of Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman. Marcus was a Lieutenant in Co. E 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Tom Woodward, commanding. He was captured at Vicksburg but later exchanged and served for the remainder of the war. The National Archives Records, Washington, D. C. states that Marcus N. Blakemore was a private in Co. A 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Woodward's) and that he enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Williamsport by T. G. Woodward for a period of three years. The company muster roll for February — March 1863 states that he was enlisted on January 7, 1863 at Mount Pleasant by T. G. Woodward for a period of three years. That he was last paid by Captain English to February 10, 1863 and was paid $8.00 at the rate of 40 cents per day for use of horse, arms etc. The muster rolls of July — December 1863 show him absent due to being detailed on General Forrest's staff since November 16, 1863, by order of General Forrest. Marcus Newton Blakemore and his wife, Angela, had four children (1) LETITIA WARNER BLAKEMORE, born September 3, 1871 and died February 16, 1902. On December 26, 1887 she married William Fouchie Latham and had seven children: FRED BLAKEMORE LATHAM, born December 21, 1888, MARCUS NEWTON LATHAM, born February 16, 1892, WILLIAM FOUCHIE LATHAM JR., born February 16, 1892, twins, ANGELA WARNER LATHAM, born July 31, 1893, FAYETTE MAUZY LATHAM, born November 19, 1895, JOHN NEVILLE LATHAM, born November 3, 1897 and HELEN BOONE LATHAM, born September 10, 1899. (2) MAUDE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born March 17, 1876, on January 26, 1899 married Augustus Edward Cummings, born February 7, 1864, and had two children: LEE PLATTE CUMMINGS, born October 3, 1900 and died October 6, 1900 and ANNIE CUMMINGS, born September 24, 1901. (3) ALICE BUCK BLAKEMORE, born on February 10, 1881, on December 22, 1901 married Harry Peake Buck and had one child, ESTAN BUCK. (4) FREDERICK BLAKEMORE, died in early childhood.

RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of

John Mauzy Blakemore and his wife, Letitia Amelia Buck, was born July 27, 1843 at "Homewood" in Montgomery County, Tennessee, near Clarksville. He died in Front Royal, Virginia, July 11, 1924 and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery beside his wife. On December 7, 1892 he married LILY BOWEN, born in 1861 and died in 1943, a daughter of Eliza F. Bowen. The wedding took place at 7:30 p.m. at the Meade Memorial Church in White Post, Virginia. They had two sons both of whom died in infancy.

On October 8, 1861 he joined Merriwether's Co. G 1st. Kentucky Cavalry at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and later at Maryville, Tennessee, he reenlisted in Co. E 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, under Captain Joseph Williams. On July 18, 1864, at Verona, Mississippi, by order of General Forrest, he was appointed Adjutant of Forrest's Battalion of Artillery in which capacity he served until the close of the war. This battalion was organized on May 13, 1864 and included four batteries; Morton's, Rice's, Huddon's and Thrall's. Captain John W. Morton, Acting Chief of Artillery, Richard M. Blakemore, Adjutant, and S. K. Watkins, Assistant Quartermaster. "On December 27, 1863 at the battle of Collierville, Tennessee, a Union shell struck squarely in front of Morton, Watkins and myself filling our faces with mud and almost blinding us but fortunately it did not explode". Beside this personal note, Richard M. Blakemore recalls that at the battle of Murfreesboro on December 7, 1864 "the writer came in close contact with a solid cannon ball that passed under his horse's head while he was holding the bridle (dismounted). The ball struck a fence not more than two feet away". A copy of "The Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. N. B. Forrest," which once belonged to Richard M. Blakemore, containing personal notes, clippings and documents inserted by him is now in the possession of the Warren Rifles Confederate Museum in Front Royal, Virginia, a gift of Mrs. Julian Neville Major.

From the National Archives, Washington, D. C. the following service record of Richard M. Blakemore has been obtained. R. M. Blakemore appears as a private on a roll of noncommissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, during the months of November and December 1861, he serving as a clerk from December 5 to 16 under C. S. Severson, Maj. & A . W. A muster roll of July - August 1863

shows him as a private in Co. A 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, being enlisted February 26, 1863 at Columbia by T. G. Woodward, for a period of 3 years. Absence due to being detailed on Major Severson's staff since enlistment. On May 13, 1864 he was appointed Adjutant of a battalion of artillery, General Forrest's Cavalry, of Tennessee and Arkansas, organized March 12, 1864, and appears as Adjutant on a roster of the commissioned officers of a battalion of artillery, General Forrest's Cavalry, commanded by Captain John W. Morton Jr., the roster being dated Tupelo, Mississippi, May 16, 1864. He was appointed Adjutant by Captain Morton.

Richard Mauzy Blakemore was a member of the firm of Smaltz, Monroe and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes, from January 1, 1875 until December 31, 1883 and of the successor firm of Monroe Brothers and Company from January 1, 1884 until December 31, 1886. On February 1, 1884, having bought the interests and business of R. E. Doyle and Company, a drygoods firm in Fort Smith, Arkansas, he organized a new company under the name of Doyle, Knott and Blakemore. His connection with Monroe Brothers kept him for the most part in Philadelphia so he arranged that his brother, Marcus Newton Blakemore, should represent him in the new firm at Fort Smith which became the most extensive concern of its kind in the state, doing an annual business in excess of $100,000.

He lived at Fort Smith and Medford, Arkansas, and while living at the latter place he served on the Red Fork Flood Control Board acting as Secretary-Treasurer from 1890 until 1894. The Arkansas River levees did much to protect the rich farming lands from the floods of 1891, 1892, and 1893. He was one of a group of prominent citizens of Desha County which conferred with the Mississippi River Commission at Memphis relative to flood control in Desha County. During his later life he lived on his farm at White Post, Virginia, where I was a frequent visitor as I was much attached to "Uncle Dick" and "Aunt Lily".

THOMAS BLAKEMORE Jr., the third child and second son of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born January 9, 1761 and was killed at the battle of Germantown October 4, 1777. He was unmarried. He enlisted on or

about January 1, 1777 for the duration when he was under fifteen years of age and served for about ten months before being mortally wounded. The following is from a letter dated November 25, 1898 from the Record and Pension Office of the War Department.

The records of this office show that one Thomas Blakemore served as a private in Captain Marquis Calmes company, Second Virginia Regiment, commanded at various times by Colonels Alexander Spotswood and Christian Febiger, Revolutionary War. His name is first borne on a company payroll for the month of May 1777 with the remark, "at hospital". It last appears on a company payroll for the month of January 1778 with the remark "pay not drawn from 13th December 1776 to February 1777".

On December 26, 1811 George Blakemore made the following affidavit and another on April 30, 1812 photostatic copies of which have been obtained from the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C. I do hereby certify that Thomas Blakemore enlisted as a soldier for during the War on the first day of January in the year 1777 in Captain Morgan Alexander's company (afterwards commanded by Captain Marquis Calmes) in the 2nd Virginia Regiment on continental establishment and that I was in the action with him at Germantown on the 4th day of October in the year 1777 and at that time and place I heard a musket ball strike him on the body which caused him, the said Thomas, to fall instantly on the spot; and have not seen or heard of him since, and have before and ever since lived in the neighborhood to which he belonged. Given under my hand and seal at "Cedar Grove" this 26th day of December in the year 1811.

George Blakemore (Seal)
Late Lt. 2nd Va. Reg.

This day, George Blakemore, late a Corporal in Captain Morgan Alexander's company which was afterward commanded by Captain Marquis Calmes, in the Second Virginia Regiment, on Continental Establishment, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace for the said County, and made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God: That Thomas Blakemore, late of this County, did to the best of his recollection, enlist as a soldier during the war, on or about the first day of January

in the year 1777, in the aforesaid company in the said regiment; and that he, the said George Blakemore, did see the said Thomas Blakemore slain by the enemy when a soldier in the service of the United States, on the 4th day of October in the year 1777, at the battle of Germantown between the British Army and that of the United States. And at the same time George Smith, a soldier in the said company and the same regiment, personally appeared before me and made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God: That the above named Thomas Blakemore, of the County aforesaid, as he believes and was told by the said Thomas Blakemore, did enlist as a soldier during the war, about the first of January in the year 1777, in the above named company and regiment, and that he has good reason to believe and does verily believe, that the said Thomas Blakemore was slain by the enemy whilst in the service of the United States at the battle of Germantown, on the 4th day of October in the year 1777, between the Army of the United States and that of Great Britain. Given under my hand and seal this 30th day of April, 1812.

Philip Nelson, L. S.
One of the Justices of the
Peace for Frederick County,
Virginia.

I do certify that the above named George Blakemore and George Smith are men of creditability, and that their statements deserve credit. Given under my hand and seal this 30th day of April, 1812.

Philip Nelson, L. S.

This claim is confirmed by the following letter dated March 27, 1901 from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions. In reply to your recent inquiry you are advised that George Blakemore, residing at "Cedar Grove", Virginia, made application for bounty land December 26, 1811, as legitimate and only heir at law of Thomas Blakemore, for the service of the latter in the Revolutionary War; and his claim was allowed. It appears that Thomas Blakemore enlisted for the war in Frederick County, Virginia, January 1, 1777. He served in

Captain Alexander's company, afterwards commanded by Captain Marquis Calmes, of the Second Virginia Regiment.

H. Clay Evans
Commissioner

The foregoing affidavit of April 30, 1812 concludes with the following endorsement; Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore), private, Virginia Line, killed at the battle of Germantown. Noted on BC, 31 March 1812. This warrant issued under date 9th June 1812 to George Blackmore (Blakemore) legitimate and only heir at law of the above Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) and delivered to him the same day. March 1812, General John Smith, Va.

I have an undated and unidentified newspaper clipping concerning George Blakemore's visit to the Germantown battleground, which reads:

> "Captain George Blackmore of the Virginia Line, writes Watson, made my acquaintance in Germantown in 1832, desiring to go over the battleground where he had fought side by side with his brother in Chew's field. The brother was killed and left near a spring house. He wanted to find that place again, but had difficulty to find, the changed positions so altered by improvements. Everything interested him, especially the choice of bullets which I gave him, gleaned from Chew's house. He chose a battered bullet which had been picked from Chew's door. This, he said, he should encase in silver and hang to his watch chain and bequeath to his heirs. I introduced him to Mr. Jacob Keyser who had buried his brother, with four others, in the place at the spring house in one hole, all in their clothes."

JOHN BLAKEMORE, the fourth child and third son of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born October 7, 1762 and died in 1856. He married —— GUEST and removed to Henry County, Kentucky. He was a soldier during the Revolutionary War and the official record of his service is given in the following letter dated May 16, 1928 from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions.

I advise you from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S. 30871, it appears that John Blakemore, while re-

siding in Frederick County, Virginia, enlisted and served with the Virginia Troops, as follows: From in April 1781 in Captain John Rice's Company, Colonel Elias Edmond's Regiment, and a short while under Captain Upshere, as a magazine guard, all the service amounting to four months; from in November 1781 in Captain Peter Hiskel's Company, and a short while under Johnston Eastman, Assistant Commissary, all the service amounting to three months; and from the spring of 1782, three months under Edmund Megers, purchasing provisions for the French Army. He was allowed pension on his application executed August 13, 1832, while living in Henry County, Kentucky, aged about seventy years. There are no data as to family.

Winfield Scott
Commissioner.

LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the fifth child and second daughter of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born April 8, 1764 and died in 1858. She married THOMAS BRAGG and they were the grandparents of the Confederate General Braxton Bragg (1817 - 1876). Their children were (1) ELIZABETH BRAGG, born June 29, 1782. (2) SUKEY BRAGG, born December 3, 1783. (3) ARMSTEAD BRAGG, born May 17, 1785. (4) SIDNEY BRAGG, born December 31, 1786.

JAMES BLAKEMORE, the sixth child and fourth son of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born August 16, 1766 and died September 22, 1828. He moved from Clarke County, Virginia, and settled in Oldham County, Kentucky. On January 4, 1802 he married ANN CATHERINE GREEN, born July 18, 1781 and is supposed to have died in April 1848, by whom he had nine children (1) THOMAS BLAKEMORE, born in 1803 and died in 1879, who married Catherine Raily. (2) MARQUIS BLAKEMORE, born in 1804 and died in 1836, who married Mildred Washington Berry and had issue. (3) JAMES NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born in 1805 and died in 1863, who married Mary Ann Moxley. (4) WILLIAM GREEN BLAKEMORE, born in 1809 and died in 1840. (5) LUCY ANN BLAKEMORE, born in 1811 and died in 1833, married Abram Funk and had a son, EDWARD FUNK. (6) ROBERT GREEN BLAKEMORE, born in 1815 and died in 1853, who married Sarah E.

Swain. (7) GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE was a lawyer and unmarried. (8) EDNA ANN BLAKEMORE who married Lewis Blakemore. (9) FRANCES C. BLAKEMORE, born in 1818 and died in 1879, married John Milton. James Blakemore and his wife, Ann, are buried in adjoining graves in the cemetery on the family farm near Ballardsville, Kentucky.

MARQUIS BLAKEMORE, the second child of James Blakemore and his wife, Ann Catherine Green, was born in 1804 and died in 1836. On May 20, 1832 he married MILDRED WASHINGTON BERRY (Oldham County Marriage Records; Will Book no. 7, folio 142) daughter of John Washington Berry and his wife, Anna Taylor, and had a son. JOHN SAMUEL BLAKEMORE, who married Anna Woodson Ryon and had issue. After her husband's death Mildred Washington (Berry) Blakemore married Edmund F. Taylor on October 2, 1839 and had five children (Oldham County Marriage Records). She was descended from a distinguished colonial line. Her paternal great grandparents were Enoch Berry, died about 1763, who married Drucilla Bumberry and had a son, Thomas Berry, born about 1727 and died about 1813, who married Elizabeth Washington, born in 1737, daughter of Captain John Washington, born in 1695 and died in 1742, and his wife, Mary Massey, daughter of Dade Massey. Captain John Washington had inherited the "Chotank" plantation from his mother to whom it had been given as a wedding present by her parents, Robert and Mary Townsend ("George Washington", vol. 1, pp 224-225, D. S. Freeman, 1948). A son, John Washington Berry, born in 1762 and died about 1853, was born to the above mentioned Thomas Berry, and his wife, Elizabeth Washington, and this son married Anna Taylor, born in 1775, whose paternal grandparents were Colonel George Taylor, born in 1711 and died in 1792, and his wife, Rachel Gibson, born in 1717 and died in 1761. They had a son, Lieutenant Jonathan Taylor, born in 1742 and died in 1803, who married Anne Berry, born in 1745 and died in 1809, daughter of Major William Berry and his wife, Mary Pryor, born in 1730. Lieutenant Jonathan Taylor and his wife, Anne Berry, had the daughter, Anna Taylor, born in 1775, who by her marriage to John Washington Berry, became the mother of the above mentioned Mildred Washington Berry.

JOHN SAMUEL BLAKEMORE, son of Marquis Blakemore and his wife, Mildred Washington Berry, was born October 15, 1833 and died October 5, 1883. On January 4, 1870 he married ANNA WOODSON RYON, born July 12, 1845 and died February 21, 1895. They are buried in the Valley of Rest Cemetery in La Grange, Kentucky. The paternal great grandfather of Anna Woodson Ryon was James Ryon who had a son, the Rev. Philip Ryon, born in 1726 and died in 1816. He in turn had a son, the Rev. John Ryon, born in 1799 and died in 1860, who married Lucy Smith Throckmorton, born in 1808 and died in 1883, daughter of Albion Throckmorton, born in 1740, and his wife, Mary Smith Webb. Albion Throckmorton was the son of Major Robert Throckmorton and his wife, Mary Lewis. Albion Throckmorton's wife, Mary Smith Webb, was the daughter of James Webb Jr., born in 1734 and died in 1773, and his wife, Mary Smith who died in 1787. The Rev. John Ryon and his wife, Lucy Smith Throckmorton, were the parents of Anna Woodson Ryon.

John Samuel Blakemore and his wife, Anna Woodson Ryon, had eight children (1) MARCUS THROCKMORTON BLAKEMORE, born October 13, 1870 and died September 15, 1948, who married Jo (Josie) Smith Morris and had issue. (2) MARCIA SALE BLAKEMORE who married Samuel Marrs and had three children: REBECCA MARRS who married Ernest Gallagher, RYON BLAKEMORE MARRS who married Catherine ——, and MILDRED MARRS who married Louis Rodman. (3) LUCY MILDRED BLAKEMORE, born in La Grange March 8, 1871 and died in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1952, married Alexander D. Head who was born and died in Chicago. There was no issue. (4) RYON BERRY BLAKEMORE was born in La Grange, Kentucky, on April 2, 1874 and in 1902 married Louise Butler, born in Pleasantville, Kentucky, November 25, 1874, and they had seven children: ANN RYON BLAKEMORE, born in 1902 and died in 1904, JANE ANDERSON BLAKEMORE, who died at birth, CHARLES HENRY BLAKEMORE, born May 23, 1904 and married Mary Edna ——, ALBION ELWOOD BLAKEMORE, born July 20, 1905, who married Maxine ——, MARCUS BERRY BLAKEMORE, born February 8, 1908, CLARA MAE BLAKEMORE, born January 31, 1911, and RYON BERRY BLAKEMORE JR., born December 26, 1914, who married Louise ——. All of these seven children

were born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, except Charles and Ann Ryon who were born in La Grange. (5) NANCY WASHINGTON BLAKEMORE, born in Oldham County, Kentucky, on October 12, 1875. On October 12, 1901 in La Grange she married John Henry Gardner, a lawyer, born in Salyersville, Kentucky, August 11, 1866 and died January 24, 1947 and is buried in Winchester, Kentucky. There are three children by this marriage: LUCY BLAKEMORE GARDNER, born in Salyersville October 31, 1902 and now living in Lake Worth, Florida, unmarried, ANITA BERRY GARDNER, born in Salyersville January 5, 1906 and now living in Lake Worth, unmarried, and JOHN PARKER GARDNER, also born in Salyersville June 15, 1907. He is an attorney living in Owenton, Kentucky, who on September 5, 1934, in Louisville, married Margaret Greenleaf, born in Richmond, Kentucky, April 12, 1910 and they have two children: JOHN PARKER GARDNER JR., born in Atlanta, Georgia, June 15, 1935 who is living in Lake Worth, and SARAH ROLLINS GARDNER, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1945, who is a student at Owenton, Kentucky. (6) MARY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born in Oldham County August 25, 1880 and died in Tulsa, Oklahoma, January 7, 1961. In 1916, in Saylersville, she married Alexander Lackey Carpenter, born in Magoffin County, Kentucky, December 16, 1891 and died in Tulsa July 1, 1961. Both he and his wife are buried in Memorial Park Cemetery. They had one child, ANN BLAKEMORE CARPENTER, born in Laurel, Mississippi, May 7, 1918 who now resides in Tulsa, unmarried. (7) SAMUEL TAYLOR BLAKEMORE never married. He was a veteran of the Spanish - American War (1898) and died when he was about 22 years of age. (8) ALICE ANITA BLAKEMORE, was born in La Grange September 24, 1885 and now resides in Phoenix, Arizona. On February 1, 1916, in Louisville, she married Richard J. Steffens, born in Chicage July 29, 1881 and died in Vancouver, B. C., February 29, 1949. There was no issue.

MARCUS THROCKMORTON BLAKEMORE, son of John Samuel Blakemore and his wife, Anna Woodson Ryon, was born in Oldham County October 13, 1870 and died in Jefferson County, where he resided, September 15, 1948 and is interred in the Valley of Rest Cemetery in La Grange, Kentucky. On April 17, 1899 he married JO (JOSIE) SMITH MORRIS, born August 10, 1872. Her paternal great grandparents were

William Morris, born in 1776 and died in 1852, and his wife, Martha Morris, born November 4, 1786 and died July 2, 1868. Their son, Joseph Aaron Morris, born in 1809 and died in 1890, married Susan Katherine Smith, born in 1820 and died in 1849, who was a daughter of James S. Smith and his wife, —— Bell. Joseph Aaron Morris and his wife, Susan K. Smith, had a son, Judge James Smith Morris, born in 1843 and died in 1912, who married Letitia Margaret Scearce, born in 1845 and died in 1923, daughter of Shelby Redding Scearce, born in 1813 and died in 1901, and his wife, Martha Glover Newton, born in 1822 and died in 1891. Shelby Redding Scearce was the son of Nathan Scearce, born in 1773 and died in 1844, and his wife, Letitia Weakley, born in 1776 and died in 1841. Shelby R. Scearce's wife, Martha G. Newton, was the daughter of Samuel Newton and his wife, —— Agee. Judge James Smith Morris and his wife, Letitia Margaret Scearce, were the parents of Jo (Josie) Smith Morris.

Marcus Throckmorton Blakemore attended Funk Seminary in La Grange and was in the preserving business in Louisville with Goodwin Preserving Company and later conducted a similar business under the name of Castleman, Blakemore and Company. He was also associated with Lutz and Schram Company in Pittsburgh and at one time he was President of the National Preserving Association. By his marriage there were two children (1) SAMUEL MORRIS BLAKEMORE, born June 16, 1901, who married Virginia Cook Ter Bush and has issue. (2) JOHN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born April 10, 1905, who married Elleanor Gray and has issue.

SAMUEL MORRIS BLAKEMORE, the eldest child of Marcus Throckmorton Blakemore and his wife, Jo (Josie) Smith Morris, was born in Louisville June 16, 1901. He received his degree in chemical engineering from Cornell University in 1923 and is a consulting chemist in Cincinnati, Ohio. On October 8, 1927 he married VIRGINIA COOK TER BUSH, born May 15, 1902, and has three children (1) ANN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1928, who married Frederick Paul Stephan and has issue. (2) VIRGINIA MORRIS BLAKEMORE, born February 14, 1932. (3) PRISCILLA PRUDENCE BLAKEMORE, born June 8, 1937. The last two daughters are unmarried.

ANN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the eldest child of Samuel

Morris Blakemore and his wife, Virginia Cook Ter Bush, was born July 27, 1928 and on June 24, 1949 married FREDERICK PAUL STEPHAN, born June 22, 1927. They have five children (1) FREDERICK JOHN STEPHAN, born January 23, 1951. (2) MARGARET ANNE STEPHAN, born November 8, 1953. (3) SARAH LOUISE STEPHAN, born April 20, 1955. (4) DANIEL WILLIAM STEPHAN, born October 19, 1957. (5) JANE ELIZABETH STEPHAN, born April 18, 1960.

JOHN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of Marcus Throckmorton Blakemore and his wife, Jo (Josie) Smith Morris, was born in Louisville April 10, 1905. He received his A. B. degree from Cornell University in 1927 and during World War II served in the Army Air Force Headquarters in Washington D. C., between 1942 and 1945, and retired with the rank of Major. At present he is Vice President and Trust Officer of The Kentucky Trust Company in Louisville. On March 2, 1935 he married ELLEANOR GRAY, born October 2, 1907, and they have two children (1) JOHN NEVILLE BLAKEMORE JR., born August 28, 1938, who in 1960 graduated with honors in chemical engineering from Princeton University. He received a fellowship at the University of Minnesota from which he graduated with a Master's degree and now plans to go to Cambridge for his Doctor's degree. (2) ELIZABETH OWINGS BLAKEMORE was born March 3, 1941 and on December 28, 1960 in Louisville, she married William McKee Kinnaird, born July 14, 1928 and they have a son, WILLIAM MCKEE KINNAIRD JR., born October 22, 1961. John Neville Blakemore Sr. is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars while his wife is a member of the Colonial Dames.

ANNA BLAKEMORE, the seventh child and third daughter of Thomas Blakemore Sr. and his wife, Ann Neville, was born December 21, 1769 and died March 7, 1814.

HANNAH BLAKEMORE, the eighth child and fourth daughter of Thomas Blakemore and his wife, Ann Neville, was born January 16, 1773 and died September 13, 1809.

HANNAH BLACKMORE, the second child and first daughter of Edward Blackmore Sr. and his wife, Hannah ——, first married THOMAS FLINT on January 10, 1746, both of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, John Rogers witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 20; William

and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 2, p 101). Her second marriage was to WILLIAM BISCOE on December 2, 1780, Edward Blackmore witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 52). This William Biscoe had been a Lieutenant during the Revolutionary War (Order Book, 1786 - 1789, p 128). His will is dated December 28, 1798 (Lancaster County Will Book no. 28, folio 130). The children by this marriage were (1) JOHN BISCOE. (2) SALLY BISCOE. (3) MOLLY BISCOE. (4) ELIZABETH BISCOE. (5) A son "who was not christened, born since the will of his father" (Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 9, no. 3, p 201).

EDWARD BLACKMORE JR., the third child and second son of Edward Blackmore Sr. and his wife, Hannah ——, had for his first wife, HANNAH STEVENS whom he married on September 11, 1747, both of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, Thomas Pollard witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 21; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 6, no. 2, p 108). This latter magazine, in vol. 12, no. 2, p 102, states that her name was Hannah Revills but the name given in the marriage record is considered to be the correct one. Edward's second wife was JEMIMA NEUSOM whom he married on November 9, 1750, Garvin Lowry witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 23; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 3, p 176). Jemima (Neusom) Blackmore married William Bristow on March 12, 1783, John Chowning witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 55; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 3, p 181). Edward Blackmore Jr. died about 1776 and made his will on December 1, 1775 and it was recorded on April 17, 1777. In it he mentions his wife, Jemima, and a son, Edward. There is a record of the division of his estate on February 19, 1778 between Bridget Payne, Elizabeth, Sarah, Edward and Nancy (Lancaster County Will Book, 1770 - 1783, no. 20, folios 108-109, 222).

Edward Blackmore Jr. had three children by his first wife, Hannah Stevens (1) NANCY BLACKMORE for whom two marriage dates are given, December 29, 1794 and January 2, 1795 (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folios 85, 223, 251; William and Mary Quarterly. vol. 18, no. 3, p 178). She married William Settle (or Little). (2) ELIZABETH BLACK-

MORE who on February 1, 1786 married George Johnson, William George witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715-1852, folio 59; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 3, p 182). (3) BRIDGET BLACKMORE who on July 17, 1771 married John Payne, died in 1788, Thomas Shearman, George Wale, Merryman Payne witnesses (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 40; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 3, p 180). By his second marriage Edward Blackmore Jr. had one child, EDWARD BLACKMORE III, who died in 1816 or 1819, who on May 8, 1778 married Betty Rogers and had issue.

EDWARD BLACKMORE III, the only child of Edward Blackmore Jr. and his second wife, Jemima Neusom, died in 1816 or 1819 (the date is illegible) and on May 8, 1778 married BETTY ROGERS, John Chowning witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 48). They had three children (1) LUCINDA BLACKMORE, who on September 11, 1805 married John Wayman, Edward Blackmore witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 114). (2) MOLLY BLACKMORE, who on August 16, 1813 married Richard Hutchins, William Blackmore witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 131). (3) WILLIAM BLACKMORE on November 29, 1801 married Tomza Chowning and had issue. In the first U. S. census of 1790 there is listed as the head of family, Edward Blackmore, Lancaster County, as having 6 white persons and 6 negroes (p 55) and again 6 white persons, 1 dwelling and 4 other buildings (p 91).

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of Edward Blackmore III and his wife, Betty Rogers, died about 1823. It should be here noted that in his will he signed his name Blakemore and it appears that about this time this form of spelling became generally used though the specific date cannot be determined. On November 29, 1801 he married TOMZA CHOWNING who died about 1846, daughter of William Chowning and his wife, Tomza Sharp who died about 1822, whom he married on December 28, 1764 (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 103). William Blakemore made a will dated April 15, 1823 in which he names his wife, Tomza, his sons William and John, his daughters Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary Jane. The will was recorded on November 20, 1826 and "fully proved" on March 18, 1833 (Lancaster County

Will Book no. 28, 1795 - 1839, folios 318 - 319).

William Blakemore and his wife, Tomza Chowning, had five children (1) William Blakemore Jr. who married Lilly T. Thrall on October 28, 1830, William H. Towles and John C. Chowning witnesses. Lilly (Thrall) Blakemore married William S. Moore on April 11, 1836, James S. Towles witness (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folios 175, 192, 257, 259). (2) Elizabeth R. Blakemore married Thomas C. Callahan on February 15, 1828, William S. Ingram, William Blakemore and Tomza Blakemore witnesses (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715-1852, folio 168). They had a daughter, Sarah Jane Callahan. (3) Sarah C. Blakemore on December 15, 1834 married Henry L. Biscoe, Thomas C. and Elizabeth R. Callahan witnesses (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715-1852, folios 187, 248). (4) John Edward Blakemore Sr., born in 1810, married first Harriet Elizabeth Anderson in 1850, then Mary Anderson Travis and finally Elizabeth Pearson. (5) Mary Jane Blakemore on January 21, 1839 married Thomas Oldham, Thomas C. and Elizabeth R. Callahan witnesses (Lancaster County Marriage Bonds, 1715 - 1852, folio 198. Folio 249 gives the date as February 7, 1839).

JOHN EDWARD BLAKEMORE Sr., the fourth child and second son of William Blakemore and his wife, Tomza Chowning, was born in 1810 and had three wives. His first wife was HARRIET ELIZABETH ANDERSON whom he married in 1850, his second wife was MARY ANDERSON TRAVIS while his third wife was ELIZABETH PEARSON. By his first wife, Harriet, he had two children (1) John Edward Blakemore Jr., born June 18, 1853 and died April 1, 1914, who on January 8, 1879 married Mary Virginia Fallin, born October 8, 1857 and died January 22, 1944, and had issue. (2) Frances Esfranza Blakemore who married Robert Selden Smith a nephew of William Smith who was Governor of Virginia from 1846 until 1849 and again from 1864 until May 1865. By his second wife, Mary, he had one child, William Seneca Blakemore who married Hattie Clemens a relative of Samuel Langhorne Clemens the American author who wrote under the nom de plume of Mark Twain. William S. Blakemore and his wife, Hattie, had four children who lived in Little Rock, Arkansas.

JOHN EDWARD BLAKEMORE Jr., the first child of

John Edward Blakemore Sr. and his first wife, Harriet Elizabeth Anderson, was born June 18, 1853 and died April 1, 1914. On January 15, 1879 he married MARY VIRGINIA FALLIN, born October 8, 1857 and died January 22, 1944, and they had ten children (1) IRA FALLIN BLAKEMORE, born November 15, 1879 and died January 17, 1889. (2) VIRGINIA IRENE BLAKEMORE, born March 6, 1881, who on October 19, 1904 married George Hume Steuart, born April 10, 1865 and died January 8, 1945, and had issue. (3) JOHN EDWARD BLAKEMORE III, born November 12, 1882, on December 30, 1916 married Nellie Chilton Gresham, born October 7, 1874 and died November 9, 1951, no issue. (4) VIRGIL BLAKEMORE, born July 6, 1884 and died September 25, 1886. (5) MARY ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, born January 21, 1886, who on June 12, 1907 married William Clarence Chowning, born November 13, 1882, and had issue. (6) ALICE KATHERINE BLAKEMORE, born June 20, 1888, who on December 15, 1913 married Rowland Ralph Ives, born January 15, 1891 and died October 26, 1933, and had issue. (7) WAYMAN FALLIN BLAKEMORE, born August 31, 1890, in June 1928 married Minnie Gill, born May 23, 1904, and had issue. (8) GROVER SENECA BLAKEMORE, born July 23, 1892, in August 1918 married Eleanor Towles but had no issue. (9) FRANCES SMITH BLAKEMORE, born October 20, 1894, on December 29, 1917 married William Campbell Towles, born July 19, 1887, and had issue. (10) ARTHUR HENLEY BLAKEMORE, born July 2, 1897, who on January 13, 1926 married Catherine Rundlet, born July 30, 1907, and they have one child.

VIRGINIA IRENE BLAKEMORE, the second child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife, Mary Virginia Fallin, was born March 6, 1881 and on October 19, 1904 married Dr. GEORGE HUME STEUART, son of Captain George Biscoe Steuart, M. D., was born April 10, 1865 at "Windsor" near West River, Maryland, died January 8, 1945 and is buried in St. Mary's White Chapel Parish burial ground, Lively, Virginia. According to his widow "he was a direct descendant of Cecilius Calvert and the Darnalls". They had two children (1) VIRGINIA LOUISE STEUART, born August 4, 1905, who married Eyjolf Saeberg Bjornsson and has issue. (2) GEORGE HUME STEUART Jr., born November 3, 1907, who married Lois de Camp and has issue.

VIRGINIA LOUISE STEUART, the first child of Virginia Irene Blakemore and her husband, Dr. George Hume Steuart, was born August 4, 1905 and on March 28, 1931 at St. Mary's White Chapel married EYJOLF SAEBERG BJORNSSON, an electrical engineer born September 17, 1897 in Iceland. They have two children (1) BJORN STEUART BJORNSSON, born March 24, 1932 in Baltimore, who on February 6, 1952 married Marion Hellhake, born February 4, 1933 in Denver. They have three children: CAROL LYNN BJORNSSON, born March 24, 1954 in Eugene, Oregon, LESLIE KAY BJORNSSON, born November 3, 1956 in Denver and JAMES ERIC BJORNSSON, born June 29, 1959 in Fullerton, California. (2) EYJOLF STEUART BJORNSSON, born April 11, 1946 in Denver.

GEORGE HUME STEUART Jr., the second child of Virginia Irene Blakemore and her husband, Dr. George Hume Steuart Sr., was born November 3, 1907 in Ottoman, Virginia, and on May 28, 1938 married LOIS de CAMP, born October 3, 1912 in Princess Anne County, Virginia. They have four children (1) LOIS CATHERINE STEUART, born May 3, 1941 in Richmond, Virginia. (2) ELIZABETH HUME STEUART, born July 5, 1943 in Richmond, Virginia. (3) ANN BLAKEMORE STEUART, born January 13, 1948 in Alexandria, Virginia. (4) DARNALL CALVERT STEUART, born January 28, 1951 in Alexandria, Virginia. George Hume Steuart Jr. is in the United States Diplomatic Service and is at present stationed in Geneva, Switzerland.

MARY ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE, the fifth child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife, Mary Virginia Fallin, was born January 21, 1886 and on June 12, 1907 married WILLIAM CLARENCE CHOWNING, born November 13, 1882 and died in June 1955. He was a physician and lived at New Smyrna Beach, Florida, where he had been Mayor and a member of the Florida State Senate. They had three children (1) LELIA VIRGINIA CHOWNING, born July 1, 1908. (2) MARY ELIZABETH CHOWNING, born December 13, 1911, who in 1942 married William Allua Lowell who was born in Florida November 18, 1902 and had issue. (3) JOHN SHARPE CHOWNING, born December 25, 1923, a graduate of the Law School of the University of Virginia and now resides in Miami, Florida.

MARY ELIZABETH CHOWNING, the second child of

Mary Elizabeth Blakemore and her husband, William Clarence Chowning, was born December 13, 1911 and in 1942 married HAMILTON ALLUA LOWELL, born November 18, 1902. They have two children (1) WILLIAM HAMILTON LOWELL, born January 31, 1944. (2) LELIA ELIZABETH LOWELL, born October 31, 1946.

ALICE KATHERINE BLAKEMORE, the sixth child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife, Mary Virginia Fallin, was born June 20, 1888 and on December 15, 1913 married ROWLAND RALPH IVES, born January 15, 1891 and died October 26, 1933. They had two children (1) MARGARET BLAKEMORE IVES, born in Norfolk, Virginia, June 11, 1915, on May 2, 1934 married Paul Vernon McMahon, born in Iowa December 16, 1907 and had issue. (2) ALICE CATHERINE IVES, born August 12, 1919 in Norfolk, Virginia, died May 12, 1942 and is buried in St. Mary's White Chapel burial ground, Lively, Virginia. On October 4, 1941 she married Lieutenant Roy George Hendrickson, United States Army, born November 26, 1918 in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia.

MARGARET BLAKEMORE IVES, the first child of Alice Katherine Blakemore and her husband, Rowland Ralph Ives, was born June 11, 1915 and on May 2, 1934 married PAUL VERNON McMAHON, born December 16, 1907, and had three children (1) PAUL IVES MCMAHON, born June 6, 1941. (2) MICHAEL JOSEPH MCMAHON, born June 27, 1944. (3) JOHN BLAKEMORE MCMAHON, born July 7, 1950.

WAYMAN FALLIN BLAKEMORE, the seventh child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife, Mary Virginia Fallin, was born August 31, 1890 and in June 1928 married MINNIE GILL, born May 23, 1904. They had one child, JOHN EDWARD BLAKEMORE, born February 8, 1930, who was killed in action in Korea on September 2, 1950.

FRANCES SMITH BLAKEMORE, the ninth child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife, Mary Virginia Fallin, was born October 20, 1894. On December 29, 1917 she married WILLIAM CAMPBELL TOWLES, born July 19, 1887, and they had one child, JOHN BLAKEMORE TOWLES, born August 22, 1921, who was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown but by her he had two children (1) JOHN LIGHTFOOT TOWLES, born February 2, 1942. (2) WILLIAM PATTON

TOWLES, born May 30, 1943. His second wife was Marilyn Patricia Summers, born September 26, 1933, whom he married on December 27, 1953.

ARTHUR HENLEY BLAKEMORE, the tenth and last child of John Edward Blakemore Jr. and his wife Mary Virginia Fallin, was born July 2, 1897 and on January 13, 1926 he married CATHERINE RUNDLET, born July 30, 1907. Dr. Arthur H. Blakemore is Professor of Surgery at the Presbyterian Hospital of Columbia University in New York City. They have one child, RUNDLET BLAKEMORE, born May 6, 1930 in Larchmont, New York. On March 16, 1957 he married Beverly Hewetson, daughter of Henry Hewetson of Long Island, New York.

The information concerning the descendants of Edward Blackmore (Blakemore) Jr. has been supplied by Mrs. George Hume Steuart, the former Virginia Irene Blakemore, of Ottoman, Lancaster County, Virginia.

JOHN BLACKMORE (Blakemore) Sr. was the fourth child and third son of Edward Blackmore and his wife, Hannah ——. It is believed he was born about 1730 and died about 1803 as his will is dated March 21, 1802 and probated on December 6, 1803. He was twice married but the name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was Mrs LUCY CARTER of Amherst County, Virginia, the widow of Charles Carter, whom he married on October 15, 1768. On April 11, 1791 he appointed Charles Carter of Sumner County, no doubt his stepson, to "act and receive all negro children of a negro woman which Lucy Carter (formerly), now my wife, sold to Thomas Powell of Amherst County, Virginia" (Davidson County Wills and Administrations, vol. 1, folio 189). It is assumed he had no children by his second wife, those by his first wife were (1) JOHN BLACKMORE JR. (2) WILLIAM BLACKMORE. (3) ELIZABETH BLACKMORE who married Jesse Hudson and had a daughter, Cinderilla. (4) THOMAS BLACKMORE who married Sally Douglas and had issue. (5) GEORGE BLACKMORE. (6) MILLY BLACKMORE who married John Watts Crunk and (7) another daughter. Bishop Asbury, who visited Fort Blackmore, recorded in his journal on April 28, 1790 that John Blackmore had a son and a daughter who were killed by the Indians (Addington, p 90). Mrs. Penelope Johnson Allen, an authoritative genealogist of the South,

who has accumulated a great deal of material concerning the families of East Tennessee, is "of the opinion that John Blackmore Sr. and his brother, Joseph, were definitely sons of Edward Blackmore of Lancaster County, Virginia".

The will of John Blackmore Sr., here reproduced, is recorded in Davidson County, Tennessee, Will Book no. 2, 1784 - 1805, folio 325. It was probated on December 6, 1803.

John Blackamore, his last will and testament. In the name of God, Amen. I, John Blackmore, do make this my last will and testament, viz; I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Hudson's daughter, Cinderilla, all and every part of my property, goods and chattels, specie of every denomination whatsoever, except such articles herein after bequeathed. I give to William Blackamore that tract of land lying above the Bledsoe Lick Road up the Kentuck Road on Dry Creek. Also my still and tubs. I give George Blackamore my smith tools. I give Andrew Davis my cross-cut saw and hand mill and all the implements. I give Milly Crunk one hundred acres of land on Stoney River joining Benjamin Edwards and John Sutton. I give Elizabeth Hudson fifty acres of land I bought of Jeremiah Thacker. Elizabeth Hudson is to keep possession of my house and land subsistance at the discretion of the executors until Cinderilla is married or eighteen years old and at that period the said Elizabeth is to have one-third part of what stock of horses, cattle and sheep is then on the plantation and two beds and furniture and if the said Cinderilla dies without heirs this property returns to my heirs. My will is that negroes Tom and George should have half of what they can raise on the plantation but must find forage, each of them, for a horse and find their own saddles and if either of them misbehave they must be sold and the money, with other money, put out on interest. This estate is not to be appraised but the executors may keep an inventory of the same. And I do appoint Andrew Davis, Jesse Hudson and Henry Bradford executors and for their troubles to take their pay out of said estate. Witness my hand and seal this 21st March, 1802.

John Blackamore (Seal)

Test. Henry Fuller, Andrew Davis, Jesse Hudson, Henry Bradford. The execution of will and testament as above recited was in Court held for the County of Davidson at April and July sessions 1803 was duly proven by oath of Henry Fuller and

Henry Bradford and verdict of jury to be the act and deed of the said John Blackamore and decided on by said County Court at October session 1803 to be good and valid in law and as such ordered to be recorded. After which and during the session that aforesaid Andrew Davis and the executors named in said will qualified as such and received letters testamentary.

A supplementary inventory of the estate of John Blackmore Sr., recorded in Davidson County Wills and Administrations Book no. 3, folio 130, reads as follows: John Blackmore, deceased, supplementary inventory of the sale of the estate of the deceased returned onto Court, October sessions 1806, by Andrew Davis, executor. To wit: John Murphy one barrel 50 cents, one weeding hoe one dollar, one sickle 75 cents, one brier scythe $1.50, one sack of oats $6.20⅔; Blackamore Davis one brass cock 25 cents.

John Blackmore Sr. appears in the records of Fauquier and Augusta Counties, Virginia, and finally in those of Tennessee. His migrations follow a common pattern of the pioneers of that day. Going west from Northern Neck they went to the Valley of Virginia and thence south or southwest to lower Virginia or East Tennessee, a route followed for more than a century. John Blackmore Sr. moved from Hamilton Parish, King William County, Virginia, to Augusta County where he, Joseph Howe and Samuel Pepper on October 14, 1769 filed an appraisal of the estate of Colonel John Buchanan (Augusta County Will Book no. 4, folio 389; Chalkley, vol. 3, p 118).

John Blackmore Sr. is associated with the building of Fort Blackmore about 1773 in old Fincastle County, Virginia, now extinct, from which the present Lee and other counties were formed. Two stories are told concerning the early settlers at the Fort, one by the Cox family and the other by members of the Porter family. The first tale has it that David Cox traveled with Daniel Boone about 1770 from Yadkin, North Carolina, to near Elizabethton, Tennessee, where they separated. Cox went north, passing through Moccasin Gap, to the mouth of Stoney Creek where he was captured by Indians but some time later he escaped and returned to North Carolina. His favorable account of the area around Stoney Creek interested some families and in 1774 the Blackmores and two other families left for the mouth of Stoney Creek on Clinch River (Wood in

Draper Mss., 4C27; Addington, p 1). The other story relates that the first settlement was made by Patrick Porter and others who came to the Clinch River after Colonel Lewis fought the Five Tribes on the Ohio River. They had come from Snoddy's Fort in the Castlewood and Patrick Porter built a fort on what was later Reuben Banner's farm. This story further states the Blackmores came to that section from Fauquier County, Virginia. Addington states that John Blackmore Sr., John Blackmore Jr., Joseph Blackmore, John Carter and Andrew Davis settled at Fort Blackmore in 1773 (Carter's letters in Draper Mss.; Addington, pp 43 - 44).

That John Blackmore Sr. was in this locality in 1773 was proven in Court and certified according to an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in 1779, as given in the certificate of the Commissioners:

> We, the Commissioners for the District of Washington and Montgomery County, do certify that John Blackmore is entitled to four hundred acres of land lying in Washington County at the mouth of Stoney Creek on the north side of the Clinch, being part of 518 acres of land surveyed for the said John the 25th of March 1774, by virtue of an order of Council, dated the 16th day of December 1773, he having proved to the Court he was entitled to the same by actual settlement made in the year 1773. As witness our hands this 20th day of August 1781. Signed; James Cabell, Harry Inness, N. Cabell, Commissioners. Teste: James Reid, C. C. C. (Addington, pp 44, 45, 94).

Captain William Russell, in a letter dated July 13, 1774, stated that only four families had settled at Fort Blackmore at that time. Three of these were the Blackmores the other being James Green who had come to the neighborhood about 1772. The Blackmores owned most of the land adjacent to the Fort. John Blackmore Sr.'s farm, comprising 518 acres, was situated at the mouth of Stoney Creek and extended up the creek and widened to include the delta at its mouth. The land extended down the river to a point about opposite the mouth of Rocky Branch. This land was surveyed by Daniel Smith, Assistant of William Preston, Surveyor of Fincastle County, Virginia, on March 25, 1774 as stated in the Commissioners' certificate (Montgomery

County, Virginia, Plat Book A, page 75; Addington, pp 44 - 45; Summer's Annals, p 653).

Probably the best reference to the Blackmore family and the building of Fort Blackmore is to be found in "History of Scott County, Virginia" by Robert M. Addington, 1932. The chapter on Fort Blackmore, pages 43 - 91, is particularly interesting as it tells of the people in the then western frontier of Virginia and the location and design of the Fort which has now disappeared. As the book was privately published many passages are here given as it may not be available to the reader of this narrative.

The Fort took its name from Captain John Blackmore Sr., its most prominent resident, upon whose land it was erected. It is believed he resided there until he migrated to Nashboro, Tennessee, in 1779. He no doubt selected the site because of its proximity to water and the protection it afforded against Indian attacks. A description of the Fort and its location exists but the structure has long since disappeared (Addington, pp 46 - 48). While affording a defense against the Indians, the Fort also provided shelter for hunters and homeseekers. It was a welcome resting place after arduous travel affording as well a place where news of the outside world would be discussed by those who sat by the fire during the winter evenings. Daniel Boone's trail passed the fort and he stopped there between 1773 and 1775. This frontier post required constant guarding and food was frequently scarce during the summer when the Indians were active. Help to guard the Fort and to assure an adequate supply of food was the subject of many letters between the military commanders of which Addington makes several references. A treaty was made with the Indians on October 10, 1774 but it was not fully kept (Addington, pp 34, 53, 58, 61, 78, 83, 85; "History of Tazewell County", p 301, Pendleton). At Gate City, Virginia, there is a Virginia State Historical Marker K-13 which reads;

> Ten miles north, on Clinch River near the mouth of Stoney Creek, stood Fort Blackmore, the first settlement in Scott County, established about 1771. It was attacked by the Indians several times but was never captured.

There are several references to Captain John Blackmore Sr.

in the Washington County Court records some of which are here summarized. On January 29, 1777 John Blackmore, Ralley Duncan, Thomas Nicholas and Benjamin Nicholas were ordered to appraise the estate of Alexander McKee, deceased (Summer's Annals, p 953). On April 29, 1777 John Blackmore Sr., George Pain (Payne), Samuel Ritchie, John Blackmore Jr. and Andrew Davis were ordered to appraise the estate of James Naul, deceased (Summer's Annals, p 959). On September 30, 1777 John Blackmore, Andrew Davis and Adexander Ritchie were ordered to appraise the estate of John Douglas. On August 18, 1779 John Blackmore served as a juryman in the case of Nicholas Brabstone vs James Harris and in the case of James McGavock vs Edward Bond (Summer's Annals, p 1043). On August 19, 1779 Arthur Campell, Anthony Bledsoe, Daniel Smith, Joseph Black and John Blackmore were appointed examiners of the bills of credit of this state or the United States agreeable to the Act of Assembly to more efficiently guard against counterfeiting the bills of credit, Treasury notes and Loan Office certificates (Summer's Annals, p 1045). On March 21, 1782 John Blackmore was recommended as a fit and proper person to be added to the Commission of the Peace for Washington County (Summer's Annals, p 1098). On March 20, 1778 Thomas Carter was ordered to be overseer of the road from Fort Lee to John Blackmore's Fort and that Andrew Davis be overseer of the road from Blackmore's Fort to the ford of Clinch River and that John Snody furnish them with a list of tithables. John Watts Crunk to be overseer of the road between John Blackmore's Fort and Flat Lick (Addington, p 289; Russell County Court Minute Book no. 1, page 246). On January 15, 1781 he was a witness to the will of Susanna Carter, who devised to her brother, Charles Carter, the will having been proved on that date (Washington County Will Book no.1, folio 53; Summer's Annals, pp 1146, 1344). On June 18, 1782 John Blackmore was surety for a bond of 200 pounds of Elizabeth Blackmore and Josiah Payne as administrators of the estate of John Blackmore Jr., deceased. John Blackmore with Andrew Davis, William Blackmore, Elmore Douglas and Josiah Payne were appointed appraisers of the estate of Matthew Moss, deceased, on June 18, 1782 (Summer's Annals, pp 1103 - 1104). On September 3, 1776 in the Fincastle County Court John Blackmore,

Samuel Porter, Henry Dickerson and John Kincade were ordered to appraise the estate of William Herbert lying on the waters of the Clinch River (Summer's Annals, p 651). In referring to these Court records it should be noted that the name is variously spelled; Blackmore, Blackamore, Blackemore, Blackimore and Blakemore.

John Blackmore Sr., for whom the Fort was named, went to Nashboro (Nashville), Tennessee, in December 1779. He took his family and was accompained by his son, John, and Jonathan Jennings and his family. They left the Fort on flat boats going by way of Muscle Shoals to the mouth of the Tennessee River and thence up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers to Nashboro. Captain John Donaldson made an entry in his journal; "Sunday 5th of March 1780 at 12 midnight came up with the Clinch River. We regret the death of young Mr. Payne, on board Captain Blackmore's boat, who was mortally wounded by the enemy (Indians)". Not long after his arrival at Nashboro Jonathan Jennings was killed by Indians on an island in the Cumberland River above the town. Both the Blackmores and Donaldson were known for their services against the Indians (Addington, pp 2, 88 - 89; Haywood, p 219). On May 1, 1780 the settlers along the Cumberland River drafted the Cumberland Compact which was finally signed on May 13, 1780. Among the names appearing on the Compact are those of John Blackmore Sr. and John Blackmore Jr. (Tennessee State Library and Archives letter of January 12, 1960).

JOHN BLACKMORE Jr. was a son of John Blackmore Sr. and his first wife whose name is unknown. That he was at Fort Blackmore is evidenced by a survey on March 25, 1774 of 200 acres of land located on the south of the Clinch between the river hills and Copper Creek Ridge which included the old Indian town field. Another survey of additional land was made on March 29, 1774 both surveys having been made by Captain Daniel Smith (Addington, pp 11, 45, 94).

John Blackmore Jr. was one of the appraisers of the estate of James Naul having been appointed by the Washington County Court on April 29, 1777 (Summer's Annals, pp 953, 959). The records of that Court show him to have been a soldier at the battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780 (Summer's Annals, p 1281). On January 15, 1781 he was a witness to

the will of Susanna Carter who devised to her brother, Charles Carter (Washington County Will Book no. 1, folio 45; Summer's Annals, p 1344). His signature was proven by Joseph Blackmore, evidently his uncle. On June 18, 1782 Elizabeth Blackmore and Josiah Payne were appointed to administer the estate of John Blackmore Jr. by the Washington County Court. They gave bond for 200 pounds with John Blackmore Sr., William Blackmore and Alexander Ritchie as sureties. Andrew Davis, Elmore Douglas, John Norris, Joseph Blackmore, Samuel Ritchie, Patrick Porter and George Gibson were ordered to appraise his estate which was recorded on August 21, 1782 when it was ordered that Patrick Porter, Samuel Ritchie and William Cowen divide the personal effects of John Blackmore Jr. deceased (Summer's Annals, pp 1103-1104, 1109). It would appear that he was killed by Indians near Nashville, Tennessee. The inventory of his estate in Tennessee was made on July 2, 1787 and recorded in Davidson County Will Book no. 1, folio 54. The administrator of his estate was Henry Bradford who made his report on November 16, 1787 according to the Davidson County Will Book no. 2, folios 193, 236. He assigned a portion of his lands to Samuel Haddox the document being signed Blackeymore (Tennessee Archives). He accompained his father when he went to Nashboro, Tennessee, in 1779 and was one of the signers of the Cumberland Compact of May 13, 1780.

WILLIAM BLACKMORE was a son of John Blackmore Sr. and his first wife. He received part of a tract of land lying above Bledsoe's Lick Road under the terms of his father's will. On April 19, 1780 the Washington County Court recommended him to be appointed an Ensign and he is listed as being at the battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780. On March 21, 1781 the same court recommended that he be appointed Lieutenant of militia (Summer's Annals, pp 1055, 1097, 1381). On March 21, 1781 he served on the jury in the Washington County Court in the cases of James Gilleland vs John Watson and of Edward Bond vs Peter Turney (Summer's Annals, pp 1073 - 1074). On June 18, 1782 he was surety on a 200 pound bond of Elizabeth Blackmore and Josiah Payne as administrators of the estate of John Blackmore, deceased, and on the same day he was appointed appraiser of the estate of Matthew Moss (Summer's Annals, pp 1103 - 1104). On August 21, 1782 the

same court appointed him an appraiser of the estate of Elisha Pepper, deceased, and he was also to appraise the estate of Josiah Butcher Sr., deceased (Summer's Annals pp 1110 - 1111). On May 20, 1783 this court appointed him with others to appraise the estate of Susanna Carter, deceased (Summer's Annals, p 1146). On September 19, 1782 he certified as having furnished supplies to the armed forces (Summer's Annals, p 1119).

THOMAS BLAKEMORE, a son of John Blackmore Sr. and his first wife, was born July 26, 1759 and moved from Fincastle County, Virginia, to Fort Blackmore. The Washington County Court records two surveys having been made for him; one for 400 acres of land on the south side of the Clinch River which was made on August 21, 1781 and another for 368 acres of land at the same location made on April 2, 1783 (Summer's Annals, p 1197). On August 17, 1784 he was involved in a suit with Robert Tate with an order for dedimus (Summer's Annals, p 1184). He married SALLY DOUGLAS, born March 20, 1759, daughter of Colonel Edward Douglas and his wife, Sarah George. Edward Douglas had been born in Fauquier County, Virginia, and had served during the Revolutionary War and later became a lawyer moving to Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1785. It may be noted that a son, Elmore Douglas, married Betsey Blakemore (Douglas family Bible; "Tennessee Inscriptions and Monuments", vol. 2, p 283, Acklen). Thomas Blakemore and his wife, Sally Douglas, had fourteen children (1) JAMES BLAKEMORE. (2) WILLIAM BLAKEMORE. (3) ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE. (4) REUBEN M. BLAKEMORE. (5) JOHN D. BLAKEMORE. (6) LEE BLAKEMORE. (7) ANN BLAKEMORE. (8) COENA BLAKEMORE. (9) EDWARD BLAKEMORE. (10) MATILDA BLAKEMORE. (11) LEE CAGE BLAKEMORE, who married Charlotte Johnson and had issue. (12) WESLEY BLAKEMORE. (13) ALBERT G. BLAKEMORE. (14) FIELDEN (FIELDING) BLAKEMORE. It will be noted that with this family the surname becomes Blakemore and hereafter that spelling apparently was consistently adopted by descendants. Thomas Blakemore was assessed in 1794 in Davidson County, Tennessee, as having 640 acres of land and two negroes and in 1795 as having 150 acres of land on Dry Creek and two negroes while in 1823 his assessment was for 300 acres of land and four negroes. An assessment made in 1824 shows him as

having 316½ acres of land and five negroes (Tennessee Archives, pp 204 - 205). He died on May 21, 1832.

LEE CAGE BLAKEMORE, a son of Thomas Blakemore and his wife, Sally Douglas, was born November 11, 1801 and on March 20, 1823 in Tennessee, he married CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, born September 29, 1798, daughter of Colonel Jesse Johnson who had served in the Revolutionary War. Between 1839 and 1840 they moved from Sumner County, Tennessee, to near Springdale, Arkansas, where she died September 4, 1851. For a time he operated a hotel in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and was a member of the State Legislature from Washington County, Arkansas, for several terms. He was also Registrar of Lands in that state. He died August 4, 1882. The issue by this marriage was (1) MARY LEWIS BLAKEMORE. (2) THOMAS JOHNSON BLAKEMORE. (3) JESSE LEE BLAKEMORE. (4) SALLIE DOUGLAS BLAKEMORE. (5) WILLIAM FINLEY BLAKEMORE, who married Nannie Trammell and had issue. (6) FIELDEN (FIELDING) ROYSTON BLAKEMORE. (7) ALBERT MATTHEW BLAKEMORE. (8) ELIZABETH REBECCA BLAKEMORE. (9) ANN ELIZA BLAKEMORE. (10) JAMES ESSEX BLAKEMORE.

WILLIAM FINLEY BLAKEMORE, a son of Lee Cage Blakemore and his wife, Charlotte Johnson, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, October 4, 1832 and died January 1, 1894 at Greenwood, Arkansas. On May 27, 1858, near Greenwood, he married NANNIE TRAMMELL, born on January 13, 1835, daughter of Dennis Trammell. She died in January 1894. William graduated from the University of Nashville and from the Louisville Medical College. He practiced medicine at Greenwood and was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He was a Democrat, a member of the Arkansas State Medical Association and a Knight Templar. The children by this marriage were (1) KITTY NEELY BLAKEMORE. (2) JESSE LEE BLAKEMORE, who married Mary Walker Buchanan and at her death he married Hattie Randle and had issue by both wives. (3) DENNIS TRAMMELL BLAKEMORE. (4) BESSIE ANN BLAKEMORE. (5) ORA CHARLOTTE BLAKEMORE. (6) WILLIAM FINLEY BLAKEMORE JR.

JESSE LEE BLAKEMORE, a son of Dr. William Finley Blakemore and his wife, Nannie Trammell, was born at Greenwood, Arkansas, May 26, 1862. He received his Bachelor of

Arts degree from Emory and Henry College in 1885 and graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt University in 1888, taking post-graduate work at New York Polyclinic Hospital in 1896. He was Assistant Physician at the Arkansas Insane Asylum from 1888 until 1891 when he entered private practice at Muskogee (Indian Territory), Oklahoma, continuing until his death on November 3, 1952. He is buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Muskogee. With Dr. Francis Barton Fite he built the Fite and Blakemore Hospital in 1896 which later became the Muskogee Hospital. He was a member of The American Medical Association, Indian Territory Association and the Oklahoma State Medical Association for over 50 years. He was Vice President of the Commercial Bank in 1896 and a Director of the Commercial National Bank, President of the Muskogee Country Club and member of the Muskogee City Council in 1902. He was a Presbyterian, a member of the Knights Templar and of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

The first wife of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore was MARY (MAMIE) WALKER BUCHANAN, born July 21, 1867 at Emory, Virginia, daughter of James Augustus Buchanan and his wife, Mary Glenn Thomas whom he married on February 13, 1894 at Emory. She received her education at Stonewall Jackson Institute, Abingdon, Virginia, and the Emory and Henry College, Emory. She died March 8, 1895 at Muskogee, Indian Territory, and is buried in Glade Spring Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Judge Redmond S. Cole, Tulsa, Oklahoma, traces her ancestry to the Jamestown and Plymouth colonies from the following lines. She was the daughter of James Augustus Buchanan and Mary Glenn Thomas who was the daughter of John Thomas and Margaret Irons. John Thomas was son of Thomas Thomas and Freelove Cole who was daughter of Josiah Cole Jr. and Remember Cole, who was daughter of Israel Cole III and Remember Burgess. Israel Cole III was son of Israel Cole Jr. and Mary ——. Israel Cole Jr. was son of Israel Cole and Mary Paine who was daughter of Thomas Paine and Mary Snow. Mary Snow was daughter of Nicholas Snow and Constance Hopkins who was daughter of Stephen Hopkins. This Stephen Hopkins had gone to the Jamestown colony about 1608 where he was clerk to the Governor. He returned to England about 1614

and was later a passenger on the "Mayflower" to Plymouth in 1620.

The marriage of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore and his first wife, Mary Walker Buchanan, resulted in one child, JOHN AUGUSTUS BLAKEMORE SR., born December 2, 1894. Dr. Blakemore's second marriage occurred on February 15, 1923 at Muskogee and was to HATTIE RANDLE who was born at Uvalde, Texas, May 1, 1895. She was a daughter of Bert Asberry Randle and his wife, Nancy Ethel Lewis and attended the Muskogee Central High School. She was employed by the Central National Bank of Muskogee from 1919 until 1923. By this second marriage there were three children (1) JESSIE LEE BLAKEMORE, born July 28, 1925, who on August 29, 1947 married J. Lucian Dodson Jr. and had issue. (2) WILLIAM RANDLE BLAKEMORE born in 1928 at Muskogee. Educated at the Muskogee High School and Junior College and received his degree in civil engineering from the University of Oklahoma. He served in the United States Air Force from 1950 until 1952 with service in the Aleutian Islands. He is an Episcopalian and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is an engineer with the Beamer Construction Company, Dallas, Texas. (3) MARY ALICE BLAKEMORE, born July 17, 1931 at Muskogee and died January 12, 1948 and is buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Muskogee. Hattie Randle was an Episcopalian, a member of the Daughters of the King and the Muskogee Garden and Art Club. She died in July 1957 and is buried in Green Hill Cemetery.

JOHN AUGUSTUS BLAKEMORE Sr. is the only child of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore and his first wife, Mary Walker Buchanan. He was born in Muskogee, Indian Territory, Decomber 2, 1894. He attended the public schools in Washington County, Virginia, and the Cluster Springs Academy and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Emory and Henry College, Emory. Graduated from the University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Virginia. He studied langauges and military government at Harvard University. During World War I he was Ordnance Sergeant with the 80th Division and during World War II he was Major, commanding Civil Affairs and Military Government detachments.

He was Commonwealth Attorney for Washington County,

Virginia, 1936 - 1940 and Democratic campaign manager, 1931-1942. District and Department Commander of the American Legion, Department of Virginia and Chairman of its national convention financial committee in 1947. He is a member of the Abingdon Rotary Club and trustee and elder of the Presbyterian Church. He is Vice President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Damascus and Director of the Washington County National Bank. He is senior partner of the law firm of Blakemore and McCrary at Abingdon, Virginia, and resides at Emory, Virginia. His first marriage, on September 4, 1919 at the New Dublin Presbyterian Church, was to JULIA MARGARET WYSOR. She was a daughter of Robert Edward Wysor and his wife, Margaret Bimpson, and was born at Dublin, Virginia, July 21, 1895. She attended the Dublin High School and graduated in music from the Stonewall Jackson College at Abingdon and subsequently taught music at Dublin between 1916 and 1919. She died January 21, 1921. They had one child, MARY WALKER BLAKEMORE.

MARY WALKER BLAKEMORE, the only child of John Augustus Blakemore and his first wife, Julia Margaret Wysor, was born at Christiansburg, Virginia, January 8, 1921. She was educated at the Meadowview High School, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the Emory and Henry College. She attended the Presbyterian Assembly Training School in Richmond, Virginia, and during World War II was a cryptograph specialist, Woman's Army Corps serving in New Guinea and the Philippines. She is a member of the Alpha Psi Omega and Tau Kappa Alpha fraternities and is listed in the 1946 edition of "Who's Who in Colleges". She was married on September 13, 1947 to Dr. WILLIAM CARGILL JOHNSTON in the Glade Spring Presbyterian Church. He is a son of the Rev. Samuel James Johnston and his wife, Margaret Ward, and was born on August 31, 1917 at Clarinda, Iowa. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Davidson College in 1939 and his Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees in 1942 and 1943, respectively from the University of Virginia. He was physicist of the Manhattan Project and is now physicist at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. He is also Professor of Physics at the night school of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. He

is a member of the Sigma XI and Sigma Pi Sigma fraternities and of the American Men of Science. There are four children by this marriage (1) WILLIAM CARGILL JOHNSTON JR., born on August 16 1949. (2) MARGARET WYSOR JOHNSTON, born on February 12, 1951. (3) ROBERT BUCHANAN JOHNSTON, born on July 1, 1953. (4) JOHN MCLEAN JOHNSTON, born in 1959.

The second wife of John Augustus Blakemore Sr. was MARY LOU BELL, born July 1, 1896 at Dublin, Virginia, daughter of Francis Bell Jr. and his wife, Nellie Gordon Kent, whom he married on June 30, 1923. She was educated at the Dublin High School, Stonewall Jackson College and the Presbyterian Assembly Training School at Richmond, Virginia. She taught school at Foster Falls and Ocalla, Virginia. By this marriage there were five children (1) MARTHA BUCHANAN BLAKEMORE, born May 19, 1924, who married Jack Allison McCrary and has issue. (2) SARAH KENT BLAKEMORE, born November 30, 1927, who married Frank Osborne Drummond Jr. and has issue. (3) JOHN AUGUSTUS BLAKEMORE JR., born January 10, 1929, married Eleanore Erna Wahreit. (4) FRANCIS BELL BLAKEMORE, born December 29, 1930. (5) WILLIAM ALEXANDER BLAKEMORE, born April 19, 1933.

MARTHA BUCHANAN BLAKEMORE, the eldest child of John Augustus Blakemore Sr. and his second wife, Mary Lou Bell, was born May 19, 1924 at Abingdon, Virginia. She was educated at Meadowview High School, Virginia Intermont College at Bristol, Virginia, North Carolina Womens College, Greensboro, North Carolina, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia. She taught physical education at Stuarts Draft and Wilson Memorial Consolidated High Schools, Augusta County, Virginia. On September 13, 1947, at the Glade Spring Presbyterian Church, she married JACK ALLISON McCRARY, born December 13, 1921, son of Dr. Beryle James McCrary and his wife, Mary Sue Allison. Jack A. McCrary attended Glade Spring High School and graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Emory and Henry College, University of Virginia and received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Washington and Lee University. He served in the United States Air Force, 1942 - 1945. The children by this marriage are (1) JAMES BUCHANAN MCCRARY, born February 28, 1952. (2) FRANCES ALLISON MCCRARY,

born December 7, 1956. This family lives at Glade Spring, Virginia.

SARAH KENT BLAKEMORE, the second child of John Augustus Blakemore Sr. and his second wife, Mary Lou Bell, was born November 30, 1927 at Emory, Virginia. She was educated at Meadowview High School, Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Emory and Henry College and the Richmond Professional Institute. On December 29, 1951, at the Glade Spring Presbyterian Church, she married FRANK OSBORNE DRUMMOND Jr., born January 13, 1922 at Richmond, Virginia, a son of Frank Osborne Drummond and his wife, Lucille Catlin. He graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and John Hopkins University. He is an aviation engineer with the Glenn Martin Corporation acting as Assistant Sales Manager in charge of sales to the United States Air Force. Their children are (1) FRANK OSBORNE DRUMMOND III, born August 27, 1953. (2) SARAH KENT DRUMMOND, born August 27, 1955.

JOHN AUGUSTUS BLAKEMORE Jr., the third child of John Augustus Blakemore Sr. and his second wife, Mary Lou Bell, was born January 10, 1929 at Emory, Virginia. He attended Meadowview High School and Fishburn Military Academy at Waynesboro, Virginia, and received his Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia. He served as First Lieutenant in Germany from 1952 until 1953 during World War II. He was an engineer with the Adams Construction Company, Roanoke, Virginia, but is now Manager of the Le-Hi Paving Company in the same city. On October 2, 1954 he married ELEANORE ERNA WAHREIT, at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. She is the daughter of Oskar Albert Wahreit and Berta Hacker, his wife, and was born March 30, 1930 at Mannheim, Germany. She attended the district and Lindenhof schools and the trade and business school at Mannheim. At one time she was connected with the United States Military stores and was property and supply clerk for the United States Ordnance Department at Mannheim. She was employed by the Crescent Heights Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Calgary and later as note teller for the State Planters Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Virginia.

FRANCIS BELL BLAKEMORE, the fourth child of John

Augustus Blakemore Sr. and his second wife, Mary Lou Bell, was born at Emory, Virginia, December 29, 1930. He attended Meadowview High School, the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tennessee, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Virginia. He saw service during World War II with the infantry in Germany from 1951 until 1953. At one time he was connected with the Continental Grain Corporation, Norfolk, Virginia, but is now with the Union Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of John Augustus Blakemore Sr. and his second wife, Mary Lou Bell, was born April 19, 1933 at Emory, Virginia. He was educated at Meadowview High School, Tennessee Military Institute, Tennessee State College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in dairy husbandry. He now operates his father's dairy farm at Emory, Virginia.

JESSIE LEE BLAKEMORE, daughter of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore and his second wife, Hattie Randle, was born July 28, 1925 at Muskogee, Oklahoma. She attended the Texas State College for Women, Muskogee Junior College and Washington University, St Louis, Missouri. On August 29, 1947 she married J. LUCIAN DODSON Jr., born at Batavia, Arkansas, September 2, 1922, son of J. Lucian Dodson and his wife, Margaret Routh. He attended Muskogee Junior College, University of Arkansas and the University of Florida. He was Captain in the United States Air Force, 1943 - 1946, and saw service in the C.B.I. He was in the Office of the Regional Director of the Veterans Administration at Muskogee, Advertising Manager of the Daily Phoenix Times-Democrat at Muskogee and Freight Traffic Agent for the K. O. & G. Railroad at Dallas, Texas. Recalled to the Air Force as Captain and Adjutant of Bryan Air Base, Texas. They have one child, J. LUCIAN DODSON III, born April 29, 1952.

WILLIAM RANDLE BLAKEMORE, the only son of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore and his second wife, Hattie Randle, was born in 1928 at Muskogee, Oklahoma. He attended the Oklahoma High School, Muskogee Junior College and received his civil engineering degree from the University of Oklahoma. He served with the United State Air Force, 1950 - 1952, in the

Aleutian Islands. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and holds a position of construction engineer with the Beamer Construction Company, Dallas, Texas.

MARY ALICE BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of Dr. Jesse Lee Blakemore and his second wife, Hattie Randle, was born July 17, 1931 at Muskogee died January 12, 1948 and is buried in Green Hill Cemetery, Muskogee.

The information concerning the descendants of Thomas Blakemore has been supplied by Mr. John A. Blakemore, Abingdon, Virginia, who has been most generous and without whose aid much of this family's history could not have been included.

JOSEPH BLACKMORE Sr., the fifth child and fourth son of Edward Blackmore and his wife, Hannah ——, was at Fort Blackmore at the time that it was built by his brother, John. His farm was situated on the north bank of the Clinch River below the Fort and probably joined his brother's land to the east, (Addington, p 46). At low tide the water opposite the Fort divided into two channels the southern one, known to this day as "The Gut", was located on Joseph's land. Two surveys were made for him on March 24, 1774 one being for 78 acres on the north side of the Clinch (Addington, pp 1, 94; Summer's Annals, p 653). Two surveys were made for him on August 21, 1781, one for 100 acres and the other for 400 acres on the south side of the Clinch according to the Washington County Court records (Summer's Annals, pp 1196 - 1197). A further Washington County record of November 27, 1782 shows that 240 acres were surveyed for him on the Clinch River.

Joseph Blackmore was a witness to the will of Susanna Carter on May 20, 1783 in the Washington County Court and saw John Blackmore and Richard Staunton also sign as witnesses (Summer's Annals, p 1146). He was one of the trustees to lay out the town of Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia, by an act of December 19, 1794. His will is dated June 18, 1802 (Lee County Will Book no. 1, folio 10). He married ANN —— and they had seven children (1) HANNAH BIRD. (2) MOLLY HAMBLIN. (3) JOSEPH BLACKMORE JR. who married Fannye Hamblin, daughter of Henry Hamblin of Prince William County who was a son of the first Daniel Hamblin, born in 1699, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1728, (4) SUSANNAH BLACKMORE who married Henry Skidmore. (5) THOMAS BLACKMORE.

(6) WILLIAM BLACKMORE. (7) JAMES BLACKMORE.

SARAH BLACKMORE was the sixth and youngest child of Edward Blackmore and his wife, Hannah ——. There is no further record available to the writer.

The accompanying Chart No. 1 will clarify this description of the Blakemore family.

Mr. Claude Coulehan Blakemore, Vice President and Senior Trust Officer of The First National Trust & Savings Bank of San Diego, California, has supplied the following information concerning his family. His great grandfather was William Blakemore who died in 1831 at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He married Ellen Payne who died soon after her husband and she was also buried at Mount Sterling. One of their sons was William Edward Blakemore, born March 12, 1827 in Shelby County, Kentucky. In 1860 he married Nancy Jane Doyle, born November 6, 1835 in Clark County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Dennis Doyle II, born December 27, 1804 in Clark County, Kentucky, and died December 23, 1877. His wife was Eliza Haggard, born September 16, 1804 and died March 16, 1876 in Clark County. They were married August 28, 1828. William Edward Blakemore died July 5, 1908 at Sturgeon, Missouri. Nancy Jane Blakemore died December 24, 1910 in Sturgeon. One of their sons Claude Payne Blakemore, father of Claude Coulehan Blakemore, who was born February 14, 1871 at Harrisburg, Missouri, and married Agnes C. Coulehan April 2, 1902. He died July 11, 1943 in Santa Ana, California, and his wife died March 15, 1956. Claude Coulehan Blakemore was born April 26, 1909 in Hollywood, California, and on August 27, 1937 married Violet Elaine Alt. They have twin children, Bruce Alt Blakemore and Susan Elaine Blakemore, born July 4, 1939.

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following Blakemores have married into the Carter family:

Alexander	Robert
George	Thomas
Marcus	William

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

At "Woodlawn," the one-time home of George C. Blakemore,

there are two neglected graves behind one of the barns. The tombstone inscriptions read:

Carter B. Chandler died August 6, 1812, aged 79 years	Judeth Chandler wife of Carter B. Chandler who died August 12, 1824 aged 69 years

CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, RECORDS

June 25, 1838	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) will. Will Book A, folio 29.
Jan. 28, 1839	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) inventory and appraisal. Will Book A, folio 44.
Jan. 28, 1839	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) account and sale. Will Book A, folio 48.
Jan. 28, 1839	George Blackmore (Blakemore) inventory and appraisal. Will Book A, folio 52.
July 27, 1840	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) executor's account. Will Book A, folio 118.
Sep. 27, 1841	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) executor's account. Will Book A, folio 180.
Sep. 27, 1841	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blackmore (Blakemore) guardian's account. Will Book A, folio 182.
Sep. 27, 1841	Elizabeth W. Blackmore (Blakemore) trustee's account. Will Book A, folio 186.
May 27, 1844	George B., Marcus H., William T. Blackmore (Blakemore) guardian's account. Will Book A, folio 440.
May 27, 1844	Alexander, Elizabeth W., Robert M. Blackmore (Blakemore) guardian's account. Will Book A, folio 440.
Feb. 23, 1846	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book B, folio 102.
Feb. 23, 1846	Elizabeth W. Blakemore trust account. Will Book B, folio 109.
Sep. 28, 1846	Juda (Judith) M. Blakemore administrator's account. Will Book B, folio 127.

Feb. 28, 1848	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book B, folio 220.
Feb. 27, 1848	Elizabeth W. Blakemore trust account. Will Book B, folio 227.
Aug. 26, 1850	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book B, folio 408.
Aug. 26, 1850	Elizabeth W. Blakemore trust account. Will Book B, folio 408.
Feb. 23, 1852	Thomas Blakemore division of estate. Will Book C, folio 3.
Nov. 22, 1852	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book C, folio 94.
Nov. 22, 1852	Elizabeth Blakemore trustee's account. Will Book C, folio 101.
Feb. 27, 1854	George B., Marcus H., William T. Blakemore guardian's and trustee's accounts. Will Book C, folio 220.
Feb. 27, 1854	Alexander, Elizabeth W., Robert M. Blakemore guardian's and trustee's accounts. Will Book C, folio 220.
Dec. 1857	Alexander, George B., Marcus H., Robert M., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book D, folio 198.
Dec. 1857	Elizabeth W. Blakemore trustee's account. Will Book D, folio 201.
Dec. 1857	George B., Marcus H., William T. Blakemore guardian's account. Will Book D, folio 204.
Dec. 1857	Elizabeth W. Blakemore trustee's account. Will Book D, folio 208.
Aug. 1882	George C. Blakemore will. Will Book G, folio 315.
Jan. 8, 1884	George C. Blakemore executor's account. Will Book G, folio 376.
June 14, 1892	George C. Blakemore executor's account. Will Book H, folio 254.
Nov. 1, 1898	George C. Blakemore executor's account. Will Book I, folio 14.

1846	Judith M. Blakemore inventory and appraisal. Will Book A, folio 10.
June 12, 1944	Lily Blakemore will. Will Book K, folio 497. She was the wife of Richard Mauzy Blakemore.

Elizabeth W. Blakemore mentioned in these records was Elizabeth White Brooke, born September 3, 1802, who on September 1, 1825 married Thomas Blakemore (1794-1838), the first named on the preceding page. Their children were; George Brooke, Marcus Hanson, Robert Mauzy, Alexander White, William Thomas and Humphrey Blakemore who died in infancy. These are the children for whom Elizabeth acted as guardian. Judith (Juda) was a daughter of Marcus Q. Blakemore and his wife, Rebecca Chandler. She was born January 31, 1821 and died June 8, 1845.

FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, DEEDS

April 22, 1796	George Blackmore (Blakemore) and wife, Elizabeth, Deed Book, SC-2, folio 530.
Oct. 9, 1800	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) and his wife, Ann, Deed Book, no. 27, folio 28.
1800	Rachel Blackmore (Blakemore), deed.
July 31, 1813	An affidavit signed by George Blakemore as Justice of the Peace. Deed Book, no. 35, folio 289.
Aug. 2, 1813	Bond of George Blackmore (Blakemore) qualifying him as Sheriff. Deed Book, no. 35, folios 290 - 291; no. 36, folio 353.
1817	Owen Blakemore, of Kentucky, frees five slaves left him by his father.
1819	Marquis (Marcus) Blakemore, deed.
1821	Deed to Lot No. 62, John Blakemore of Berryville.
Oct. 24, 1825	Ann Blakemore, widow of Thomas, deeds property to grandson, Thomas. Deed Book, no. 51, folio 3.
1826	Marriage settlement between George Blakemore and Penelope Johnston Polk. Deed

1846	Judith M. Blakemore inventory and appraisal. Will Book A, folio 10.
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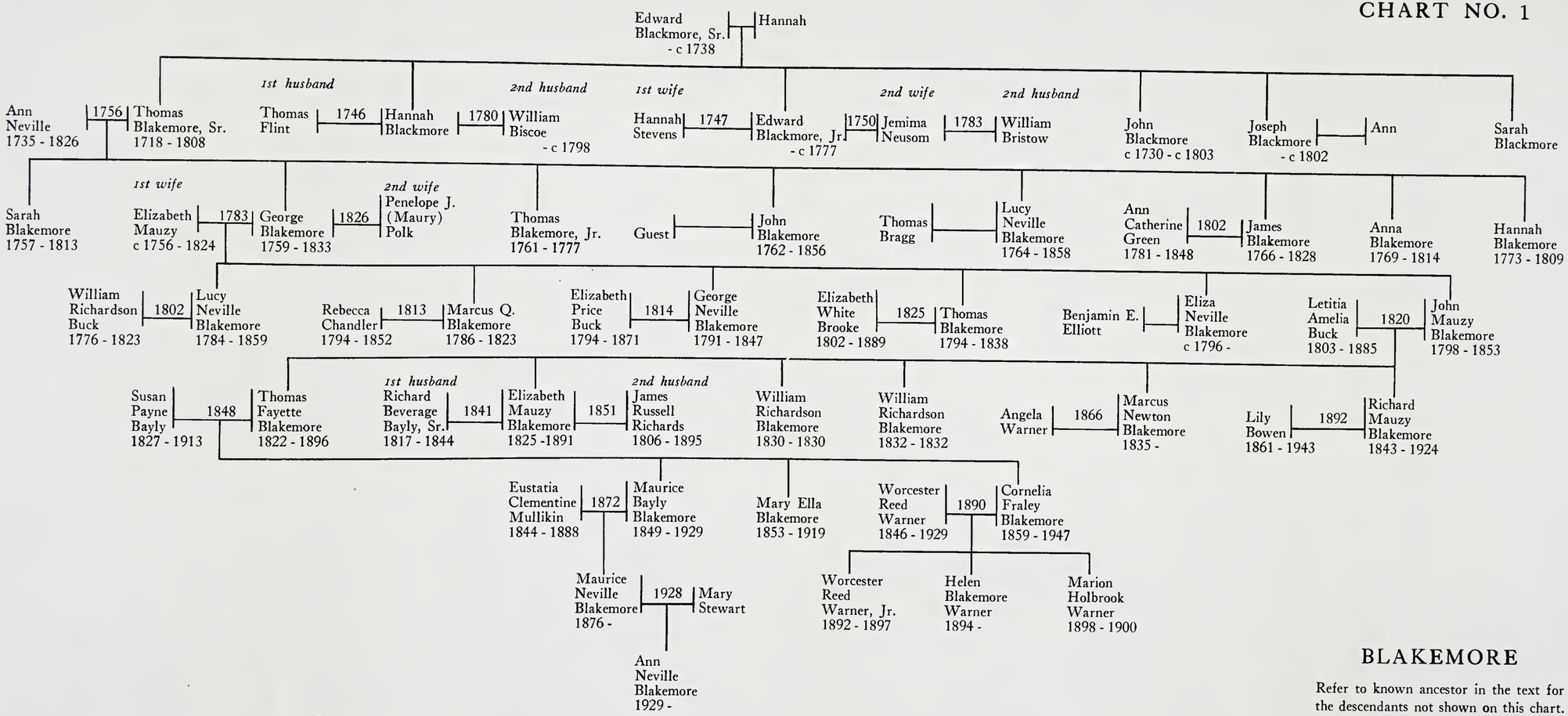
April 22, 1796	George Blackmore (Blakemore) and wife, Elizabeth, Deed Book, SC-2, folio 530.
Oct. 9, 1800	Thomas Blackmore (Blakemore) and his wife, Ann, Deed Book, no. 27, folio 28.
1800	Rachel Blackmore (Blakemore), deed.
July 31, 1813	An affidavit signed by George Blakemore as Justice of the Peace. Deed Book, no. 35, folio 289.
Aug. 2, 1813	Bond of George Blackmore (Blakemore) qualifying him as Sheriff. Deed Book, no. 35, folios 290 - 291; no. 36, folio 353.
1817	Owen Blakemore, of Kentucky, frees five slaves left him by his father.
1819	Marquis (Marcus) Blakemore, deed.
1821	Deed to Lot No. 62, John Blakemore of Berryville.
Oct. 24, 1825	Ann Blakemore, widow of Thomas, deeds property to grandson, Thomas. Deed Book, no. 51, folio 3.
1826	Marriage settlement between George Blakemore and Penelope Johnston Polk. Deed

CHART NO. 1



BLAKEMORE

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

Book, no. 52, folio 209.

Feb. 14, 1833 George Blakemore and his wife, Penelope, sell land to John Ship. Deed Book, no. 61, folio 323.

Sept. 25, 1833 Inventory of the estate of George Blakemore, recorded on August 4, 1835. Will Book, no. 19, folio 68.

1833 - 1839 Account of George Blakemore's estate by George N. Blakemore and William M. Buck, executors of Thomas Blakemore, deceased, who was administrator of the said George Blakemore, deceased. Dated December 14, 1839 and recorded on March 2, 1840. Will Book, no. 20, folio 393.

3

ALLIED LINES

My original idea was to write only a narrative of the Blakemore family which, unlike some genealogies, would be fully documented. With such references my effort might prove of some value to others desiring to continue the work I have begun. Continued research disclosed the importance of allied lines and it became evident that the inclusion of those families would not only enhance the value of the study but also disclose relationships previously unknown. Following this idea eleven allied families are now included.

While all of the twelve families have their individual text and genealogical chart, their interrelationship is not shown. Therefore Chart No. 2 has been prepared. The solid black connecting lines on that chart show the relationship *within* a family. The broken black lines designate the relationship *between* families.

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CHART NO. 2

ANCESTRAL CHART of the BLAKEMORE FAMILY and ALLIED LINES

Chart No. 1

Hannah — Edward Blackmore, Sr. - c1738

Thomas Blakemore Sr. 1718 - 1808 — 1756 — Ann Neville 1735 - 1826

2nd wife Penelope J. (Maury) Polk — 1826 — George Blakemore 1759 - 1833 — 1783 — *1st wife* Elizabeth Maury c1756 - 1824

John Mauzy Blakemore 1798 - 1853 — 1820 — Letitia Amelia Buck 1803 - 1885

Chart No. 9

1st wife Bridget Thorsby — 1639 — John Neville c1618 - 1664 — 1651 — *2nd wife* Joan Porter

James Neville c1640 - c1680 — Wife

John Neville c1661 - 1730 — 1685 — Elizabeth Bohannan

2nd wife Mary Gibbs 1711 - — 1729 — George Neville c1695 - 1774 — 1725 — *1st wife* Hannah Burroughs - 1728

Chart No. 8

Michael Mauzy, Sr. c1650 - — Wife

1st wife Connyers — John Mauzy I c1675 - 1718

John Mauzy II c1696 - — 1720 — Hester Connyers

1st wife Ann Withers 1722 - — 1744 — Henry Mauzy 1721 - c1804 — 1765 — *2nd wife* Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan 1735 - 1829

Chart No. 4

Thomas Buck I c1618 - c1659 — Wife

Thomas Buck II c1649 - 1729 — Elizabeth Wooding

Wife — Thomas Buck III c1682 - 1727

1st wife Ann Sorrell Earle - 1749 — 1747 — Charles Buck I c1710 - 1771 — c1749 — *2nd wife* Lettice (Sorrell) Wilcox - c1771

2nd wife Ruhama McKim c1773 - 1851 — Thomas Buck V 1756 - 1842 — 1774 — *1st wife* Ann Richardson 1756 - 1823

Chart No. 11

William Richardson - 1697 — 1667 — Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbot 1635 - 1703

Joseph Richardson 1678 - 1748 — 1705 — Sarah Thomas 1689 - 1754

Chart No. 12

Philip Thomas, Sr. c1620 - 1675 — Sarah Harrison - 1687

Samuel Thomas c1655 - c1742 — 1688 — Mary Hutchins - 1751

Chart No. 5

Marquis Calmes II c1675 - c1741 — Isabella Elliche

Marquis Calmes III c1705 - 1755 — 1725 — Winnifred Waller c1709 - 1751

William Richardson 1712 - c1768 — 1746 — Isabella Calmes c1727 - 1796

Chart No. 3

William Pierce, Sr. — Jane

William Pierce, Jr. - c1702 — Sarah Underwood

2nd wife Samuel Bayly, Sr. - 1710 — c1679 — Sarah Pierce

Samuel Bayly, Jr. 1691 - 1727 — Elizabeth Baker

Mary Hampton - c1780 — c1740 — William Bayly 1715 - 1782

Pierce Bayly, Sr. 1742 - 1800 — 1772 — *1st wife* Mary Payne 1754 - 1826

1st wife Mary Ann Buck 1787 - 1851 — 1805 — George Bayly 1781 - 1860 — 1857 — *2nd wife* Julia Franklin Harper 1827 -

Chart No. 10

John Payne c1615 - 1690 — Margaret

1st wife Frances Clements — 1688 — William Payne 1652 - 1698 — 1691 — *2nd wife* Elizabeth Pope

1st wife Alicia Jones 1686 - 1760 — c1713 — William Payne 1692 - 1776 — 1763 — *2nd wife* Anne Jennings 1740 - 1827

William Payne 1724 - 1782 — 1748 — Susannah (Clark) Brown 1721 - 1771

Chart No. 7

1st husband Richard Beverage Bayly, Sr. 1817 - 1844 — 1841 — Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore 1825 - 1891 — 1851 — *2nd husband* James Russell Richards, Sr. 1806 - 1895

Rebekah Russell 1855 - 1902 — 1887 — James Russell Richards, Jr. 1854 - 1914

Jean Elizabeth Richards 1888 - — 1913 — Julian Neville Major 1887 - 1953

Chart No. 6 for issue

Chart No. 1

Thomas Fayette Blakemore 1822 - 1896 — 1848 — Susan Payne Bayly 1827 - 1913

Maurice Bayly Blakemore 1849 - 1929 — 1872 — Eustatia Clementine Mullikin 1844 - 1888

Mary Stewart — 1928 — Maurice Neville Blakemore 1876 -

Ann Neville Blakemore

4

BAYLY

(Including the Pierce ancestry)

Before considering the Bayly line it seems pertinent to mention their connection with the Pierce family, one of the earliest families in Virginia, the Englishman, William Pierce, having come to the Jamestown colony with Sir Thomas Gates who was Lieutenant-Governor between 1610 and 1614 and Deputy to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, Lord-Governor and Captain-General of the colony between 1609 and 1618, though residing in England a considerable portion of this time.

Gates commanded a fleet of nine vessels which had been dispatched on June 12, 1609 from Plymouth, England, to relieve the struggling colony then practically decimated by lack of food, sickness and the attacks of marauding Indians. A gale drove his flagship, the "Sea Venture", northward and it was wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands. The 140 colonists from this ship built two pinnaces from the timbers of their wrecked vessel and from the forests. In these two vessels they continued their voyage and finally reached the Jamestown colony on May 23, 1610 some nine months after the vanguard of the fleet had arrived on August 11, 1609. Lord de la Warr's expedition, with supplies and additional colonists, saved the settlement from extinction ("The First Frontier", chaps. 7-8, R. V. Coleman, 1948; "The Virginia Experiment", pp 22-25, A. J. Mapp, Jr., 1957). A newspaper account of April 10, 1959 states that Edmund Downing, an

amateur diver and direct descendant of Captain Sir George Yardley, Governor of Virginia (1619-1621), had discovered the wreck of the "Sea Venture" wedged in coral rocks off Bermuda. William Strachey, Secretary of the colony, was one of the survivors and left an account of the disaster which some surmise furnished the material for Shakespeare's "The Tempest". The play was written between 1603 and 1612, nearer the latter date as it was performed at Court on November 1, 1611. It was first printed in the folio of 1623.

Among the passengers arriving with Gates was an Englishman, WILLIAM PIERCE, whose wife, JANE ——, came on the ship "Blessing" (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 4, pp 228, 232, 244, 270, 271). They had two children (1) JANE PIERCE who became the third wife of John Rolfe. (2) WILLIAM PIERCE who married Sarah Underwood and died about 1702 and left issue. Due to the ability of William Pierce he became a prominent member of the colony and in 1617 he was appointed Captain of the guard and commanded expeditions against the Indians. An account of the attacks by the Indians upon the settlers at the Jamestown colony is given in "Aftermath of the Massacre, 1622-1632" (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 66, no. 1, pp 44-75). The Indians struck on the morning of March 22, 1622 when there were about 1,140 persons living in the settlements but after the assault only 894 survived (p 45). The first large attack came on September 9, 1622 (p 54). Captain William Pierce was ordered to go against the Chickahominies and other tribes which were in the neighborhood (pp 63-71). Further references are to be found in "The Virginia Experiment", pp 67, 114, 122, A. J. Mapp Jr., 1957; "Colonial Virginia", R. L. Morton, 1960.

When the colony expanded New Towne was established in 1620 to the east of the original site and here the important families resided. Among them were Dr. John Pott and Captain William Pierce who were leaders in the "thrusting out" of Governor Sir John Harvey on April 28, 1635. The homes in New Towne were of good quality and the occupants kept in touch with England and maintained a cultured life while still experiencing the hardships incident to developing a new country. In 1623 George Sandys described the house of William Pierce, frequently

spelled Peirce at that time, as "the fairest in Virginia" no doubt befitting his position as a Councilor of the colony ("Colonial Virginia", U. S. Department of the Interior pamphlet). When the first negroes were brought to Jamestown in 1619 William Pierce acquired a negro woman, Angelo, as a servant ("Behold Virginia", pp 227, 266, C. F. Willison, 1951; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 63, p 491; "Economic History of Virginia in the 17th Century", vol. 1, pp 242, 288, 299, 600, P. A. Bruce, 1896).

With reference to the marriage of Jane Pierce and John Rolfe it may be of interest to recall that he was a widower and a large tobacco planter at the time of his romance with Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan. She had been captured during a raid conducted by Captain Argall and was being held in Jamestown as a hostage pending the release of Englishmen held by Powhatan. Here Rolfe met her and began teaching her the Christian religion. Ultimately they were married on April 15, 1614 in the church in Jamestown by the Rev. Richard Buck(e) the second minister of the colony. It is also recorded that this divine had baptized Bermuda, the infant daughter of John Rolfe, while the colonists were wrecked on the island ("The First Republic in America, 1605-1627", pp 116, 204, Alexander Brown, 1898; "History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia", p 95, Charles Campbell, 1860).

John Rolfe, Pocahontas, their infant son, Thomas Rolfe, Tocomo, a brother-in-law of Pocahontas, and several Indian attendants, went to England arriving at Plymouth on June 16, 1616. They were presented to King James I and Queen Anne at the Palace of Whitehall, now the Royal United Service Museum, by Lady de la Warr. Pocahontas was royally entertained during her visit and became known as Lady Rebecca. While in England they visited "Heachum", the Rolfe family seat in Norfolk, and here their son, Thomas, was reared. Rolfe and his wife embarked on the "George" for their return to Virginia when Pocahontas became ill while the ship lay off Gravesend and died of a pulmonary illness in February 1617 being 22 years of age. She was buried in St. George's Church, Gravesend, but her grave was destroyed by fire in the 17th century though the record of her interment still exists. The churchyard contains a life-size

bronze statue of Pocahontas and the area is known as the Pocahontas Memorial Garden.

In 1635 Thomas Rolfe returned to the Jamestown colony and followed in his father's footsteps as a tobacco planter and exporter. He was prominent in the affairs of the colony and as his father's heir he inherited considerable land. In 1609 his father had built a stockade known as "New Fort" and after his marriage to Pocahontas he came into possession of the land on which the fort was built and it became known as "Smith's Fort Plantation". A Thomas Warren built a house there about 1640 and a replica of this house now stands on the land.

WILLIAM PIERCE, son of Captain William Pierce and his wife, Jane ——, married SARAH UNDERWOOD, daughter-in-law of Captain John Upton of Isle of Wight County (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 9, no. 4, pp 270-271). Another record in the same magazine, but in vol. 4, no. 1, p 41, states he married Sarah Upton. Either of these references appear to be correct as her maiden name was probably Underwood. They lived in both Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties as Westmoreland was formed from Northumberland in 1653. Their home, "Level Green", was on Pierce's Creek, an arm of the Nomini River. He held the rank of Colonel and was a Justice of Westmoreland County. He had five children (1) JOHN PIERCE. (2) MARY PIERCE who married —— Rowsy. (3) MARGARET PIERCE who married —— Graham. (4) ELIZABETH PIERCE who married —— Bridges. (5) SARAH PIERCE who became the second wife of Samuel Bayly Sr. and had issue. The will of William Pierce is dated February 23, 1701 and probated March 23, 1702 in Westmoreland County. In it he devises to grandson, William, son of John Pierce, grandson Samuel Bayly, daughters Elizabeth Bridges, Margaret Graham and Mary Rowsy; devisees, Pierce and Stanley Gower; executors, Thomas Mason and grandson, William Pierce (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 4, no. 1, p 41).

The foregoing shows our descent from the Pierce line by reason of Sarah Pierce's marriage to Samuel Bayly. It is regrettable that more information is unobtainable, for example, the will of Captain William Pierce has not been found and some authorities question the claim that Colonel William Pierce, who married Sarah Underwood, was his son. My aunt, the late Mrs.

Worcester Reed Warner, of Tarrytown, New York, was the daughter of Susan Payne Bayly (1827-1913) who was the granddaughter of Pierce Bayly and Mary Payne, his wife. She knew many traditions of her ancestors, including the Pierce family. In the 1890's my aunt commissioned an outstanding genealogist to prepare a genealogy of her Virginia ancestry, turning over to him all family records and traditions in her possession. He then went to Virginia to search original documents and reached the conclusion that Captain William Pierce, the immigrant, was the progenitor of our family in Virginia and that Colonel William Pierce was his son. This decision, therefore, has been accepted by the author.

Francis M. Smith in "Colonial Families of America", 1909, considers the name, Bayly, is probably derived from the town Bailli in the arrondissement of Neufchatel, France. The spelling of the name has never been uniform. The Baileys have been prominent in English history and the family has had its share of learned men and women. Dr. Matthew Baillie, born in 1761, was a son of Dorothea, a sister of John and William Hunter. Matthew's sister, Joanna, was a poetess and dramatist. Robert Baillie, born in 1602, was a statesman. Samuel Bailey was a poet, while the works of Nathaniel Bailey, the English philologist and lexicographer of the 18th century, were the foundation of Johnson's dictionary. The progenitors of the American line, according to this author, were two Englishmen, Richard Bailey and his brother James Bailey who was born in 1612. Richard came in the "Bevis" in 1638 while his brother came over later. They settled in Rowley, Massachusetts Bay Colony.

There was a Richard Baly mentioned as being in Northampton County, Virginia, on May 10 and July 29, 1651, and that he came to America on June 2, 1636. An Arthur Bayly is freqently mentioned between 1637 and 1655 as "one of the eminent merchants of the 17th century". He had property in Jamestown and at the James City Assembly of March 2, 1642-1643 he represented Henrico County (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 5, no. 2, p 212; vol. 13, no. 1, p 55; vol. 14, no. 2, pp 172, 191; vol. 18, no. 1, pp 48, 85; vol. 18, no. 2, p 158; vol. 41, no. 3, p 195; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 4, no. 3, p 153; vol. 8, no. 1, p 11; "Statutes at Large", vol. 1, p 239,

W. W. Hening, 1823). Records show a Mary Bayly having married Randolph Holt who came to Virginia on the "George" in 1620 when he was eighteen years of age. She was considered "a good catch" as she was the heiress of John Bayly of Hog Island who came to Virginia in 1618 and died between April 1623 and February 1624. Randolph Holt died before August 6, 1650 and his son, Randall, was established as Mary Bayly's son and lawful heir (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 19, no. 3, pp 236-237; vol. 25, no. 3, p 231; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 10, no. 2, p 97; Tyler,s Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 7, no. 4, pp 277-278).

In the second charter of the Virginia Company, dated May 23, 1609, appears the name of Thomas Bayly, vintner, as one of the incorporators. A Thomas Bayly was appointed one of the trustees to lay out the town of Accomac in 1786 ("Statutes at Large", vol. 1, p 86; vol. 12, p 402, W. W. Hening, 1823). "Original Lists of Persons of Quality", J. C. Hutten, 1880, mentions many persons of this name, variously spelled, who came to America in the early 17th century, some of whom settled in Virginia. A monument on the site of the Capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was unveiled on May 26, 1904, bears the name of Thomas Bayley as a member of the House of Burgesses in 1769 and 1774 (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 13, no. 1, p 65). In the Lancaster County Marriage Bonds there is a record of the marriage of Ellen Bailey to Richard Payne on January 20, 1764 and the marriage of Eunice Bailey to Henry Chowning on August 24, 1769 (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 12, no. 2, pp 103, 127; vol. 12, no. 3, p 179).

The possible relationship of the above persons, or many others of the name appearing in the records, has not been traced. Even a casual inspection of the authorities shows many arrivals of this name. It is probable that one of these was the father of SAMUEL BAYLY SR., who is considered the founder of our Virginia line. He was a planter and prominent lawyer and is recorded as having been in Northumberland County in November 1670. He had three wives, the first one being JOYCE —— by whom he had a daughter, JOYCE BAYLY, born January 17, 1677 in North Farnham Parish, died in 1721, married Captain William

Barber who was a Magistrate in Richmond County in 1692. They had issue and among the children was Joyce Barber, mentioned in her father's will, who married Aijalon Price who died in 1773. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Price who married Nicholas Green and had issue. Samuel Bayly's second marriage was to SARAH PIERCE, daughter of Colonel William Pierce and his wife, Sarah Underwood. They had a son, SAMUEL BAYLY JR., born March 20, 1691 and died in 1727, who married Elizabeth Baker. Samuel Bayly's third marriage was to ANNE —— who is mentioned in his will which is dated February 8, 1709-1710 and probated April 5, 1710. He died in North Farnham Parish in 1710 (Richmond County Will Book no. 3, folio 7; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 8, no. 1, p 78; vol. 8, no. 4, p 422; vol. 10, no. 2, p 214; vol. 30, no. 4, p 387; vol. 35, no. 4, p 417; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 17, no. 3, pp 176, 181, 188, 198; vol. 23, no. 3, p 194).

SAMUEL BAYLY Jr., son of Samuel Bayly Sr. and his second wife, Sarah Pierce, was born in Northumberland County March 20, 1691 and died in 1727 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 8, no. 1 p 78; vol. 8, no. 4, p 422). He married ELIZABETH BAKER and resided in Richmond County where he died in 1727. One record states that he married a second time the lady being Elizabeth Metcalf but verification has not been found. Samuel Bayly Jr. and his wife, Elizabeth Baker, were the ancestors of President Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) and of General J. E. B. Stuart (1833-1864). Samuel Bayly Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Baker, had a son, WILLIAM BAYLY, born in 1715 and died in 1782, who about 1740 married Mary Hampton.

WILLIAM BAYLY, son of Samuel Bayly Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth Baker, was born in 1715 and died in 1782. About 1740 he married MARY HAMPTON of the family from which the Hamptons of South Carolina descend. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Prince William County but in 1742, when Fairfax County was partitioned from Prince William County, the Bayly property was then in Fairfax County where he died. On August 24, 1753 he was appointed an inspector at Occoquan, then a thriving town and shipping point. He was a freeholder, a planter and a lawyer. He voted for the delegates to the Assembly

and in 1752 he was a member of the grand jury during the August term (Court Docket, 1752-1753, folio 65). His will is dated July 25, 1780 and probated in Fairfax County September 16, 1782 (Will Book D1, folio 439). His wife died about 1780. They had nine children (1) PIERCE BAYLY, born May 12, 1742 and died October 7, 1800, who on November 23, 1772 married Mary Payne and had issue. (2) SARAH BAYLY, born about 1745 and died about 1785, who married Robert Rogers whose will is dated September 1786 and probated September 19, 1786 (Fairfax County Will Book, Liber E, folio 140). They had five children: MARY ROGERS, HENRY ROGERS, ROBERT ROGERS, VINCENT ROGERS and BETTY ROGERS. (3) WILLIAM BAYLY JR., born about 1747. (4) SAMUEL BAYLY, born about 1749. (5) JOSEPH BAYLY, born about 1752. (6) MOUNTJOY BAYLY, born about 1754, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. (7) TAPLEY BAYLY, born about 1756. (8) ROBERT BAYLY, born about 1759. (9) NANCY BAYLY, born about 1762.

PIERCE BAYLY, the eldest child of William Bayly and his wife, Mary Hampton, was born in Fairfax County May 12, 1742 and died October 7, 1800. On June 23, 1772 he married MARY PAYNE, born February 23, 1754 and died October 31, 1826, the third child and second daughter of William Payne and his wife, Susannah (Clark) Brown. His home, "Diamond Hill", was near Aldie in Loudoun County where there is a small family cemetery. He was Sheriff of Warren County and was a Commissioner, with the rank of Captain, engaged in supplying provisions to the army in 1781 during the Revolutionary War ("Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 1652-1869", vol. 1, pp 498, 607). He was one of the Trustees to lay out the town of Springfield, Loudoun County, in 1800 ("Statutes at Large", vol. 15, p 223, W. W. Hening, 1823). His will is dated January 9, 1799 and probated October 13, 1800 (Loudoun County Will Book F, folio 194).

By Pierce Bayly's marriage to Mary Payne there were thirteen children (1) WILLIAM PIERCE BAYLY, born March 3, 1773, who married Mary Lester and had issue. (2) ELIZABETH BAYLY, born October 26, 1774, who married Israel Lacy and had issue. (3) SUSAN BAYLY, born January 7, 1776, who married William A. Rogers. (4) ANNE BAYLY, born September 14, 1777, mar-

ried —— Drake. (5) JOHN BAYLY, born July 20, 1779, married Mary —— and left issue. (6) GEORGE BAYLY, born June 6, 1781 and died September 7, 1860, on March 14, 1805 married Mary Ann Buck and had eight children. (7) PIERCE BAYLY JR., born May 31, 1783 and died in 1806. (8) ROBERT PIERCE BAYLY, born May 30, 1785 and died in 1812. (9) MARY PIERCE BAYLY, born June 21, 1789 and died December 7, 1844, in 1806 married Samuel Mountjoy Buck, son of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, and had issue. (10) LEAH BAYLY, born November 27, 1791, married —— Hutchinson. (11) SAMUEL BAYLY, born April 10, 1794, married Mary Elizabeth Green. (12) DR. WILLIAM MOUNTJOY BAYLY, born October 1, 1796, married Mary Richardson Buck, born in 1792, daughter of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, and had issue among whom was JANE LETITIA BAYLY who married Marcus Blakemore Buck. See chapter on the Buck family. (13) ALBERT BAYLY, born October 29, 1798, who on November 5, 1817 married Sarah Hobson, born September 29, 1801. Their children were: SAMPSON PIERCE BAYLY, born July 1, 1820; JOHN MOUNTJOY BAYLY, born November 17, 1823; GEORGE WASHINGTON BAYLY, born February 23, 1826; USHER SKINNER BAYLY, born June 16, 1830; ROBERT CHAPIN BAYLY, born October 1, 1832; ALBERT BAYLY JR., born March 21, 1834; HANNAH JANE BAYLY, born July 20, 1836; MARCUS BUCK BAYLY, born January 7, 1839.

WILLIAM PIERCE BAYLY, the eldest child of Pierce Bayly Sr. and his wife, Mary Payne, was born March 3, 1773 and married MARY LESTER. They had five children (1) WILLIAM BAYLY. (2) PIERCE BAYLY. (3) MARIAH BAYLY who married Montgomery Thompson. (4) SALLIE BAYLY married a Baptist minister. (5) SUSAN BAYLY.

ELIZABETH BAYLY, the second child of Pierce Bayly Sr. and his wife, Mary Payne, was born October 26, 1774 and married ISRAEL LACY. They had three children (1) MARIAH LACY. (2) MATILDA LACY. (3) ALEXANDER LACY.

GEORGE BAYLY, the sixth child and third son of Pierce Bayly Sr. and his wife, Mary Payne, was born June 6, 1781 and died September 7, 1860. On March 14, 1805 he married MARY ANN BUCK, born November 18, 1787 and died April 5, 1851,

a daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson. George Bayly's second wife was JULIA FRANKLIN HARPER, born February 6, 1827, whom he married on March 26, 1857 and by whom he had one child, VIRGINIA MEDORA BAYLY, born January 24, 1859 and died June 18, 1860. By his first wife, Mary Ann Buck, he had eight children (1) THOMAS PIERCE BAYLY, born January 24, 1806, who married his cousin, Mary Bayly, and had issue. (2) ROBERT HENRY BAYLY, born August 29, 1808 and died February 15, 1872, unmarried. (3) REBECCA ELIZABETH BAYLY, born December 18, 1811, who on June 23, 1840 married Edward O. Hawkins, born in 1799 and died October 27, 1858, and had a son, EDWARD O. HAWKINS JR. (4) ALEXANDER MOUNTJOY BAYLY, born January 4, 1813 and died in August 1813. (5) GEORGE MARCUS BAYLY, born March 9, 1815, who on January 4, 1847 married Mary Charlotte Stark and had issue. (6) MARY ANN BAYLY, born January 5, 1817 and died April 21, 1873, unmarried. (7) NEWTON CYDNOR BAYLY, born January 18, 1819 and died August 26, 1822. (8) SUSAN PAYNE BAYLY, born December 12, 1827 and died May 19, 1913, who married Thomas Fayette Blakemore and had issue. For a time George Bayly lived in Christian County, Kentucky, probably in or near Hopkinsville where some of the Blakemores resided. But he returned to Front Royal, Virginia, where he died and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery with his first wife and two of his children.

THOMAS PIERCE BAYLY, the eldest child of George Bayly and his wife, Mary Ann Buck, was born January 24, 1806 and married his cousin, MARY BAYLY. They had two children (1) JOHN THOMAS BAYLY who married Annie Commerford. (2) REBECCA ELIZABETH BAYLY married Albert Lawrence Murphy and died in Philadelphia in 1897 without issue. Thomas P. Bayly and his family are interred in a tomb in Norristown Pennsylvania.

ROBERT HENRY BAYLY, the second child of George Bayly and his wife, Mary Ann Buck, was born August 29, 1808 and died February 15, 1872, unmarried. He settled in Mississippi but later removed to New Orleans where he became a successful businessman. He endowed a chair at Washington and Lee Uni-

versity donating $75,000 for that purpose. He is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

GEORGE MARCUS BAYLY, the fifth child of George Bayly and his wife, Mary Ann Buck, was born March 9, 1815 and on February 4, 1847 married MARY CHARLOTTE STARK and had three children (1) ROBERT BAYLY. (2) GEORGE MARCUS BAYLY JR. who married Martha Prickhard (Pritchard). (3) EVA BAYLY who married James P. Parker.

SUSAN PAYNE BAYLY, the youngest child of George Bayly and his wife, Mary Ann Buck, was born December 12, 1827 and died May 19, 1913 at "Hillholm" the home of her daughter, Cornelia Fraley Blakemore (Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner) in Tarrytown, New York. On December 19, 1848 she married THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE in Trinity Episcopal Church at Clarksville, Tennessee. He was born at "Bel Air", the home of his grandfather, Thomas Buck V, in Front Royal, Virginia, February 24, 1822 and died at the home of his son, Maurice Bayly Blakemore, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1896. Both he and his wife are buried in Cleveland, Ohio, where their daughter, Cornelia, formerly resided. By this marriage there were three children (1) MAURICE BAYLY BLAKEMORE, born November 7, 1849 and died July 5, 1929, who married Eustatia Clementine Mullikin and had issue. (2) MARY ELLA BLAKEMORE, born June 4, 1853 and died July 15, 1919, unmarried. (3) CORNELIA FRALEY BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1859 and died March 22, 1947 who married Worcester Reed Warner and had issue. See chapter on the Blakemore family for further particulars.

MARY PIERCE BAYLY, the ninth child of Pierce Bayly Sr. and his wife, Mary Payne, was born June 21, 1789 and died December 7, 1844. In 1806 she married SAMUEL MOUNTJOY BUCK, born July 12, 1783 and died January 6, 1841. They had eight children (1) AMELIA ANN BUCK, born February 9, 1807. (2) CHARLES BAYLY BUCK, born December 13, 1808 and died in 1858. (3) THOMAS MOUNTJOY BUCK, born March 11, 1811. (4) DR. SAMUEL GARDNER BUCK, born September 1, 1813. (5) MARY ELIZABETH BUCK, born September 16, 1815. (6) WILLIAM GILMORE BUCK, born February 20, 1818 and

died in 1823. (7) LEAH JANE BUCK, born February 1, 1820 and died in 1824. (8) JOHN CROWLEY BUCK, born March 19, 1822 and died November 13, 1828. See chapter on the Buck family.

In the early days of our country's growth intermarriage was common. Traveling was difficult and the customary distances traveled were short as compared with today's standards. Families lived relatively close together for their mutual protection and companionship. Consequently they became friends and their children, lacking a wider acquaintance, frequently intermarried. This fact is well illustrated by the marriages in the Bayly and Buck families and to a lesser degree in others included in this book.

The accompanying Chart No. 3 will clarify this description of the Pierce and Bayly families.

TOMBSTONES IN PROSPECT HILL CEMETERY

(In and surrounding the Bayly plot)

GEORGE BAYLY
son of Pierce Bayly and Mary Payne
born June 6, 1781
died September 7, 1860

MARY A. BAYLY
wife of George Bayly and
daughter of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
born November 18, 1787
died April 5, 1851

ROBERT HENRY BAYLY
son of George Bayly and Mary A. Buck
born August 29, 1808
died February 15, 1872

MARY A. BAYLY
daughter of George Bayly and Mary A. Buck
died April 21, 1873

OLD AUNT EDY
a faithful servant and friend
died 1853

JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE
son of George Blakemore and Elizabeth Mauzy
born June 4, 1798
died July 29, 1853

LETITIA AMELIA BUCK
wife of John Mauzy Blakemore and
daughter of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
born April 7, 1803
died June 15, 1885

MARCUS MAUZY BAYLY
son of Richard Beverage Bayly and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born July 11, 1842
died May 27, 1886

MOLLIE BUCK
wife of Marcus Mauzy Bayly and
daughter of John Gill Buck and Elizabeth E. McKay
born 1839
died 1921

RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY
Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) cavalry
son of Richard Beverage Bayly and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born October 23, 1844
died August 15, 1921

JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS
son of Henry and Lydia Richards
born May 31, 1806
died November 2, 1895

ELIZABETH MAUZY (Blakemore)
wife of James Russell Richards, second husband, and
daughter of John Mauzy Blakemore and Letitia A. Buck
born August 28, 1825
died April 8, 1891

HENRY NEVILLE RICHARDS
son of James Russell Richards and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born July 22, 1860
died August 5, 1914

MARY GUSTAVIA RICHARDS
wife of Henry Neville Richards and
daughter of Dr. Gustavus Augustus Williams and Mary R. Blakemore
born July 23, 1860
died July 19, 1927

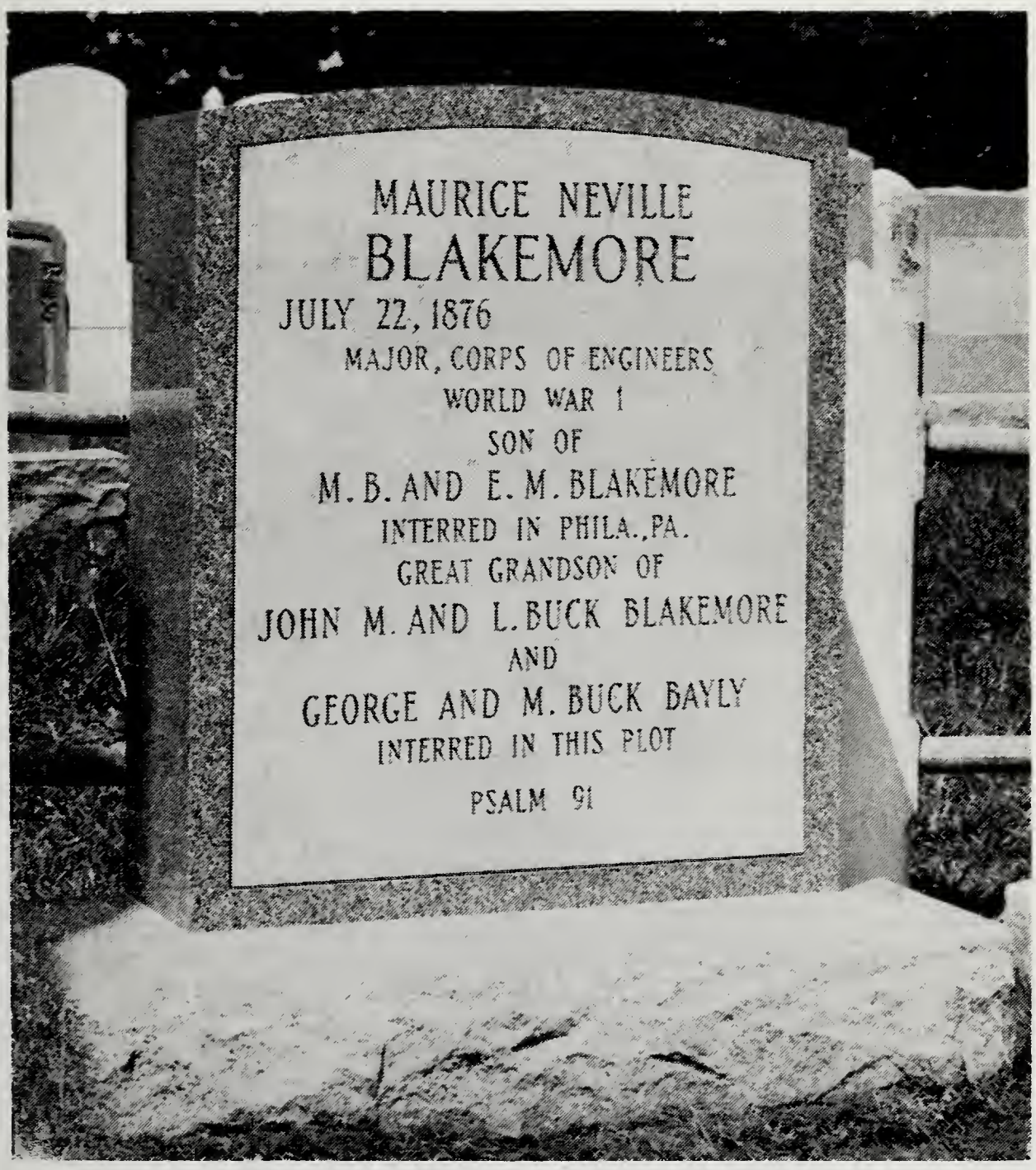
JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS
son of Henry Neville Richards and Mary G. Williams
born October 20, 1888
died January 30, 1919

CAPTAIN JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS
son of James Russell Richards and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born December 22, 1854
died February 12, 1914

REBEKAH RUSSELL
wife of Captain James Russell Richards
born October 8, 1855
died September 11, 1902

ANNIE NEVILLE RICHARDS
wife of John James Riordan and
daughter of James Russell Richards and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born July 22, 1857
died March 16, 1925

Bayly Plot



Prospect Hill Cemetery

John Mauzy Blakemore

Mrs. John Mauzy Blakemore

Prospect Hill Cemetery

JOHN JAMES RIORDAN
husband of Annie Neville Richards and
son of Patrick Riordan and Mary Sweeney
born November 17, 1859
died January 13, 1938

WALTER BUCK RICHARDS
son of James Russel Richards and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born June 24, 1863
died December 28, 1904

MARY MONROE COCKE
wife of Walter Buck Richards and
daughter of Com. Harrison H. Cocke, U. S. N. and Emily Barrister
born April 13, 1857
died July 7, 1927

THOMAS HANSON RICHARDS
son of James Russel Richards and Elizabeth M. Blakemore
born 1869
died 1941

JOHN NEWTON BUCK
Co. E 7th Virginia cavalry, Rosser's Brigade
son of William Richardson Buck and Lucy N. Blakemore
born 1820
died 1875

WILLIAM MASON BUCK
son of William Richardson Buck and Lucy N. Blakemore
born August 30, 1809
died September 23, 1895

ELIZABETH A. BUCK
wife of William Mason Buck
daughter of William Richardson Ashby and Rebecca R. Buck
born September 25, 1820
died January 24, 1904

ALVIN DUVAL BUCK
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born December 18, 1838
died July 16, 1922

HENRIETTA MAJOR BUCK
wife of Alvin Duval Buck
born March 19, 1843
died October 23, 1918

The following six are children of Alvin Duval Buck and Henrietta Major;
CORA BUCK, born July 5, 1868, died March 11, 1871
IDA BUCK, born April 10, 1870, died March 14, 1874
EVA BUCK, born March 12, 1872, died March 22, 1874
CHARLIE R. BUCK, inscription not legible
BESSIE BUCK, born 1881 died 1887
VIRGINIA BUCK, born 1887 died 1887

IRWIN A. BUCK
Captain Co. B 17th Virginia infantry
Lieut. Col., A. A. G., Clebourne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of the Tennessee
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born November 24, 1840
died September 8, 1912

FANNIE RICARDS
wife of Irwin A. Buck
died March 12, 1918, age 68 years

LUCY REBECCA
daughter of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born September 25, 1842
died August 20, 1918

NELLIE C. (Ellen)
daughter of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born September 6, 1844
died August 3, 1902

LAURA VIRGINIA
daughter of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born August 20, 1847
died July 21, 1921

ORVILLE M. BUCK
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born October 25, 1849
died August 31, 1877

ROBERT CAREY BUCK, M. D.
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born May 21, 1851
died February 1, 1916

MARY LEACHMAN BUCK
wife of Dr. Robert Carey Buck
born November 12, 1858
died December 26, 1954

LUCY MAY BUCK
daughter of Dr. Robert Carey Buck and Mary Leachman
born June 14, 1891
died July 27, 1954

WELFORD ASHBY BUCK
son of Dr. Robert Carey Buck and Mary Leachman
born March 2, 1893
died November 13, 1958

ANNIE NEVILLE BUCK
daughter of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born July 31, 1853
died January 26, 1907

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born June 4, 1856
died June 10, 1947

ANNIE LEE WALLACE
wife of William Richardson Buck
born November 12, 1862
died January 6, 1948

THOMAS EVRED BUCK
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born January 9, 1860
died January 21, 1911

FRANK L. BUCK
son of William Mason Buck and Elizabeth A. Ashby
born November 27, 1861
died April 20, 1909

Dr. MARCUS C. BUCK
Surgeon U. S. Army in War of 1812
son of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
died May 12, 1845, age 55 years
E. P. BUCK
wife of Dr. Marcus C. Buck

HENRIETTA (Chew Buck)
wife of Spencer Neville Calmes and
daughter of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
born May 6, 1779
died December 23, 1872

ISAAC NEWTON BUCK, M. D.
son of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
born March 22, 1801
died January 23, 1877

MARCUS T. BUCK
son of Dr. Isaac Newton Buck and his first wife, Susan Taylor
died August 12, 1862, age 35 years

JANET URQUHART LOVELL
second wife of Dr. Isaac Newton Buck
born June 10, 1815
died May 2, 1893

SUE R. BUCK
daughter of Isaac Newton Buck and his second wife, Janet U. Lovell
born December 27, 1836
died July 10, 1880

CHARLES NEWTON BUCK
Co. B 17th Virginia infantry
son of Dr. Isaac Newton Buck and his second wife, Janet U. Lovell
born December 30, 1842
died June 27, 1925

GEORGE NEWTON BUCK
son of Charles Newton Buck and Annie Detherage
born August 8, 1885
died June 22, 1953

CATHERINE GARDNER EDMUNDS
daughter of Charles Newton Buck and Annie Detherage
born April 24, 1892
died November 1, 1948

THOMAS WILLIAM BUCK
son of Dr. Isaac Newton Buck and his second wife, Janet U. Lovell
born November 9, 1845
died November 22, 1877

CATHERINE AUGUSTA
wife of Thomas William Buck and
daughter of Marcus Blakemore Buck and Janet L. Bayly
born August 23, 1852
died March 23, 1877

JACQUELIN M. BUCK
son of Marcus Blakemore Buck and Janet L. Bayly
born September 25, 1848
died May 17, 1907

LIDIE (Eliza N.)
wife of Jacquelin M. Buck
died March 25, 1908, age 59 years

G. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.
son of the Hon. Jared Williams and Martha Carson
born April 14, 1814
died April 7, 1882

MARY REBECCA BLAKEMORE
wife of Dr. G. A. Williams and
daughter of George Neville Blakemore and Elizabeth P. Buck
born February 18, 1817
died October 10, 1897

WILLIAM CARSON
born June 27, 1856
died February 15, 1918

THOMAS F. BUCK
son of William Richardson Buck and Lucy N. Blakemore
died September 25, 1871, age 72 years

ELIZABETH P. BUCK
wife of Thomas F. Buck and
daughter of Dr. Humphrey Peake
died November 18, 1864, age 50 years

THOMAS F. BUCK
son of Thomas F. Buck and Elizabeth P. Buck
died March 14, 1875, age 21 years
The following five are also children of Thomas F. Buck and Elizabeth P. Buck;

WILLIAM PEAKE BUCK
died July 1849
age 2 years

CHARLES EUGENE BUCK
died July 1849
age 4 years

JOHN CARROLL BUCK
born 1851
died 1918

GEORGE ESTAN BUCK
born 1849
died 1913

LINTON NEVILLE BUCK
born 1847
died 1912

SARAH C. (Hall)
first wife of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck who was
son of Samuel Mountjoy Buck and Mary P. Bayly
died May 1862

EDWIN G. BUCK
son of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck and his first wife, Sarah C. Hall
1st Sergeant Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) cavalry
born May 14, 1840
died August 23, 1909

ALICE TRUEHART (Morehead)
wife of Edwin G. Buck
born October 6, 1848
died March 15, 1908

ALICE VANCE BUCK
daughter of Edwin G. Buck and Alice T. Morehead
born 1869
died 1896

THOMAS W. BUCK
son of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck and his first wife, Sarah C. Hall
born September 30, 1843
killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia November 12 1864

RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE
son of John Mauzy Blakemore and Letitia A. Buck
born July 27, 1843
died July 11, 1924

LILY B. BLAKEMORE
wife of Richard Mauzy Blakemore
born 1861
died 1943

JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR
son of Samuel Major and Elizabeth L. Buck
born January 8, 1887
died November 6, 1953

Arrangements have been made for the interment of Maurice Neville Blakemore in the Bayly plot in Prospect Hill Cemetery between his great grandparents, John Mauzy Blakemore and Letitia Amelia (Buck) Blakemore and George Bayly and Mary Ann (Buck) Bayly. *Non omnis moriar* (I shall not wholly die).

EDWIN G. BUCK
son of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck and his first wife, Sarah C. Hall
1st Sergeant Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) cavalry
born May 14, 1840
died August 23, 1909

ALICE TRUEHART (Morehead)
wife of Edwin G. Buck
born October 6, 1848
died March 15, 1908

ALICE VANCE BUCK
daughter of Edwin G. Buck and Alice T. Morehead
born 1869
died 1896

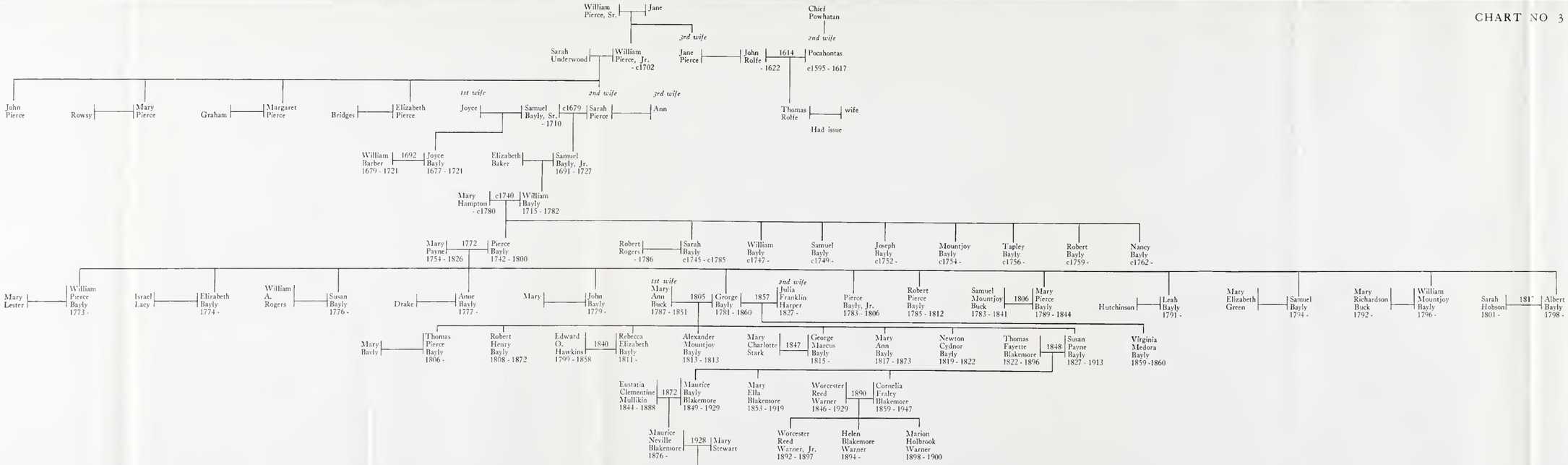
THOMAS W. BUCK
son of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck and his first wife, Sarah C. Hall
born September 30, 1843
killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia November 12 1864

RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE
son of John Mauzy Blakemore and Letitia A. Buck
born July 27, 1843
died July 11, 1924

LILY B. BLAKEMORE
wife of Richard Mauzy Blakemore
born 1861
died 1943

JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR
son of Samuel Major and Elizabeth L. Buck
born January 8, 1887
died November 6, 1953

Arrangements have been made for the interment of Maurice Neville Blakemore in the Bayly plot in Prospect Hill Cemetery between his great grandparents, John Mauzy Blakemore and Letitia Amelia (Buck) Blakemore and George Bayly and Mary Ann (Buck) Bayly. *Non omnis moriar* (I shall not wholly die).



PIERCE — BAYLY

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

5

BUCK

There are three distinct family groups of this name in America residing in New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The family is of English origin and records show that Sir John Bucke married a daughter of Henry Saville and settled in Lincolnshire during the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483) and that he became a favorite of the succeeding king, Richard III ("Origin, History and Genealogy of the Buck Family", C. P. Harvey).

It is quite common, when considering this family, to revert to the Reverend Richard Buck(e), the second minister of the Virginia colony, who replaced the Reverend Robert Hunt who had died. It therefore appears appropriate to include some remarks concerning the former divine. Richard Buck(e) is said to have been born in Wymondham, Norfolk, England ("List of Colonial Clergy in Virginia, 1607-1785", Goodwin; "The Colonial Church in Virginia", part 2, p 256; "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia", vol. 1, Bishop Meade, 1861). He graduated from Cambridge about 1600 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 33, no. 2, p 220) and was recommended for his Virginia post by Dr. Ravis, then Bishop of London, coming to Virginia as chaplain with Thomas Gates on the "Sea Venture" in 1610 ("History of the Colonial Church", pp 248, 257, Anderson, 1845; "Narratives of Early Virginia, 1606-1625", pp 248, 251, 333, L. G. Tyler, 1907). The first House

of Burgesses was opened with prayer by this divine on April 30, 1619.

In 1637 Ambrose Harmer of James City, in a petition to the king, stated that "Richard Buck(e) had died about thirteen years (that would be in 1624) leaving three sons, two of whom had been in his care" (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 9, no. 2, p 178). According to a report to the Virginia Company Richard Buck(e) died prior to 1625 ("The First Republic in America, 1605-1627", p 621, Alexander Brown, 1898). Furthermore, his will is in the minutes of the Council, 1622-1629, and his effects were noted and his estate settled according to the Council's minutes of 1626 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 25, no. 3, p 235; vol. 25, no. 4, pp 340-342; vol. 26 no. 2, p 121). These references appear to establish Richard Buck(e)'s death as occurring in 1624 though a more recent account, appearing in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 65, no. 4, p 477, states that in May 1625 Richard Buck(e) is reported to have had 750 acres of land by patent at "Archer's Hope", this being the largest of the listed holdings. Of course this may have been an item recorded in his estate and not necessarily proving him to be alive at that particular time.

The Council placed "his orphaned children" in the care of guardians and according to a census of 1624-1625 this placement was as follows: Mara, 13 years old, with Mr. Burrows; Gershon, 10 years old, with John Jackson; Benomi, 8 years old, and Pegleg, 4 years old, with Peter Langham, all of James City (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 19, no. 3, pp 235-236). If the children were orphans, it would appear that both Richard and his wife, Bridget, were dead. But here a difficulty arises as one statement relates that in 1624 Robert Burrows married Bridget, widow of the Reverend Richard Buck(e) and lived at "Burrows Hill" (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 16, no. 4, pp 222-223).

An Elizabeth Buck married Sergeant Thomas Crump who was a Burgess for Neck of Land, James City County, in 1632. He died before 1655 which was prior to the death of his wife (Records of the Virginia Company, vol. 4, p 556; "Encyclopedia of Virginia Biographies", vol. 1, p 198; "Cavaliers and Pioneers", vol. 1 pp 32, 83, 109, 299, Nell M. Nugent, 1934; William and

Mary Quarterly, vol. 26, no. 2, pp 107-108, 140). The descendants of the Reverend Richard Buck(e), and the earlier persons of that name, are difficult to trace and, because of the similarity of the name, conjectures have resulted concerning the connection, if any, with our family. Old records are difficult to find and also to assess so the enigma remains to be solved. To the venturesome the publications mentioned in the appended bibliography contain references to tempt the inquisitive.

The accepted progenitor of this Virginia family was THOMAS BUCK I, born about 1618 and died about 1659, who sailed from Gravesend, England, on August 21, 1635 on the ship "George", when 17 years of age, thereby preceding the arrival of the Lees, Carters and the Byrds ("The Buck Family and its Kin", Walter H. Buck, 1956; "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality", p 125, J. C. Hutten, London, 1874). Thomas Buck I was the grandson of Peter Buck of Rochester who lived there in 1592. This Peter Buck's grandfather was Sir Peter Buck also of Rochester. A copy of the family coat-of-arms is in the Library of Congress ("The Buck Family of Virginia", Walter H. Buck, 1936). He settled in York County, then Charles River County, Virginia, on the south side of the York River. He was mentioned in the court records of 1658 and his will, dated October 23, 1659, was probated November 17, 1659 (York County Records, 1657-1662, folio 69; "Virginia County Records", W. A. Crozier). He believed that education should not be neglected in this new land and in his will there is a provision that "his children be placed in the care of a tutor" (York County Records, 1657-1662, folio 177). In his will he names his children (1) THOMAS BUCK II, "then a minor", who later married Elizabeth Wooding and had issue (2) DOROTHY BUCK, "who was under 12 years of age", who later married Robert Tallant. His will does not name his wife but a court order of January 24, 1659 required that John Overstreet be paid 80 pounds of tobacco for "treating the wife of Thomas Buck, deceased", from Buck's estate.

THOMAS BUCK II, son of Thomas Buck I and his wife, is believed to have been born about 1649 and died May 19, 1729. York County General Records Book no. 16, part 2, folio 605 records his will which is dated May 19, 1729 and probated June 16, 1729. In it he names his sons, Joseph Buck and Nathaniel

Buck, his daughter, Mary Kirby and his grandchildren, Benjamin Buck and Elizabeth Buck, the children of his son, Benjamin, deceased. His name appears on the Rent Rolls of 1704 ("The Planters of Colonial Virginia", p 210, Wertenbaker; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 31, no. 1, p 72). He married ELIZABETH WOODING and had six children (1) THOMAS BUCK III, born about 1682 and died in June 1727, who married and had issue. (2) JOSEPH BUCK, died in 1732. (3) NATHANIEL BUCK. (4) MARY BUCK who married —— Kirby. (5) BENJAMIN BUCK, died in 1727. (6) MATTHEW BUCK, died in 1729.

THOMAS BUCK III, the eldest child of Thomas Buck II and his wife, Elizabeth Wooding, was born about 1682 and died in June 1727. He married but the name of his wife is unknown. His will is recorded in York County General Records Book no. 16, folio 532 on June 17, 1728. In it he names his ten children (1) JOHN BUCK. (2) THOMAS BUCK IV. (3) CHARLES BUCK I, born about 1710 and died in 1771, who married Ann Sorrell Earle and at her death he married Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox and had issue by both wives. (4) ELIZABETH BUCK. (5) ANN BUCK. (6) MARY BUCK. (7) JAMES BUCK. (8) NATHANIEL BUCK. (9) FRANCIS BUCK. (10) BENJAMIN BUCK.

CHARLES BUCK I of "Buckton", the third child of Thomas Buck III, was born about 1710, some say 1714, and died in March 1771. He was twice married his first wife being ANN SORRELL EARLE whom he married in 1747 and she died in 1749. She was the daughter of Samuel Earle Jr. and his first wife, Ann Sorrell, whom he married in 1726, the daughter of Thomas Sorrell and his wife, Elizabeth Occany, the daughter of Daniel Occany. The second wife of Charles Buck I was LETITIA (SORRELL) WILCOX of Westmoreland County, whom he married about 1749, she died about 1771. She had previously been married to Ambrose Callis, who died in 1737, and to John Wilcox, who died in 1747 or 1748. By these marriages she had two daughters one of them married a Mr. Earle and settled in South Carolina and the other daughter married a Mr. Warren and resided in Danville, Kentucky. Letitia was the aunt of Ann the first wife of Charles Buck I. By his first marriage he had a son (1) JOHN BUCK, born December 27, 1748 and died in 1816,

who married Miriam Richardson and had issue. He also had a daughter who died in infancy. By his second marriage he had two children (1) CHARLES BUCK II, born October 28, 1750 and died January 2, 1823, who married Mary Richardson and had issue. (2) THOMAS BUCK V, born June 18, 1756 (tombstone June 10, 1756) and died June 4, 1842, who married Ann Richardson and had issue. After her death he married Ruhama McKim but there was no issue by this marriage.

Charles Buck I received a bequest from his uncle, Joseph Buck who died in 1732, which enabled him to leave the Tidewater area where he had been born. For a while he lived in Westmoreland County but his lands being too small for the profitable cultivation of tobacco he moved to the Valley about 1735 and on April 28, 1740 he purchased land lying along the South Branch of the Shenandoah River which included the two farms called "Clover Hill" and "Cedar Hill". He devised 780 acres of this land to his son, Charles Buck II, and now known as "Buckton" the only portion which remained in the family is the private burial ground. On March 2, 1753 Charles Buck I purchased 150 acres of land from Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and the original deed is in the possession of the Buck family. On August 19, 1751 he was commissioned Lieutenant of the county militia (Order Book no. 4, 1751-1753, p 16) and on October 3, 1752 he became Vestryman in Frederick Parish (Order Book no. 4, 1751-1753, p 319; "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia", vol. 2, pp 281, 431, Bishop Meade, 1861). He was a trustee for the town of Strasburg, Virginia, in 1761 ("Statutes at Large", vol. 7, p 475, W. W. Hening, 1823). He was also overseer of roads and otherwise active in county affairs. His will is dated February 4, 1771 and was probated August 6, 1771 (Frederick County Will Book no. 4, folios 127-129). In it he names his wife, Letitia, and his three sons; John Buck, Charles Buck II and Thomas Buck V. At the time of his death he had acquired large land holdings and in his will devised 844 acres to his eldest son, John, 780 acres to Charles II and 1,275 acres to his youngest son, Thomas V, together with his land at the Dumfries wharf which he had purchased from James Ewell. This was a port established by merchants from Glasgow, Scotland, who were engaged in commerce with England.

JOHN BUCK of "Buckton", the only child of Charles Buck I and his first wife, Ann Sorrell Earle, was born November 21, 1748 and died in 1816. He was a Colonel of militia during the Revolutionary War and settled in Woodford County, Kentucky, his home being in Versailles. He is buried in Lexington. He married MIRIAM RICHARDSON, born December 27, 1748, the second child of William Richardson and his wife, Isabella Calmes. They had eight children (1) CHARLES BUCK who married Isabella Price and had issue. (2) PETER C. BUCK, born in 1779 and died in 1860, who in 1811 married Miriam Price and had issue. Both Isabella and Miriam were daughters of Elizabeth Buck and her husband, Samuel Price. (3) WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK who married the widow Flowers and had issue. (4) JOHN L. BUCK married Annie Buck and had issue. (5) ANN BUCK married Meredith Helm and had issue. (6) ELIZABETH BUCK married Captain Thomas Helm. (7) ISABELLA MARIAM BUCK married Willis Fields. (8) SARAH BUCK married Charles Cotton.

CHARLES BUCK, the eldest child of John Buck and his wife, Miriam Richardson, lived in Kentucky and is buried in Franklin County. He married ISABELLA PRICE and had thirteen children of whom there is a record of only seven (1) ELIZABETH BUCK married John Harris and had two sons, IVIS HARRIS who died without issue and JOHN HARRIS who died unmarried. (2) ANNIE BUCK, died in 1863, married Dr. F. Reese and had five children one of whom, BELLE REESE, married —— Lyons. (3) MARK CHARLES BUCK died unmarried. (4) MIRIAM BUCK died young. (5) WALTER ALVIS BUCK married Sallie Harris and had ten children: CHARLES BUCK, no children. HALLIE BUCK, three children. ALVIS BUCK, no children. LETITIA BUCK, one child. MOLLIE BUCK, no children. LULA BUCK, married —— McCoy and had two children. FRANK BUCK, two children. FLOURNEY BUCK, no children. ISABELLA PRICE ("CRICKET") BUCK, married Milton H. Hunt and had two children. WILLIAM STUART BUCK, no children. (6) ISABELLA BUCK married George Blackburn and had seven children; one died in infancy. EDWARD M. BLACKBURN, two children. MRS. MARY GRADY, no children. MRS. L. SHEPARD, two children. MRS. GEORGE FLOURNEY, three children. MRS. HALLIE WAR-

FIELD, no children. CHARLES BLACKBURN, four children. (7) JOHN BUCK unmarried.

PETER C. BUCK, the second child of John Buck and his wife, Miriam Richardson, was born in 1779 and lived in Woodford County, Kentucky, until about 1830 when he removed to Montgomery County, Tennessee, about six miles from Clarksville and died there in 1860, his wife surviving him about a year. He married his first cousin, MIRIAM PRICE, in 1811 and they had ten children (1) MARY E. BUCK who in 1832 married Dr. Henry Catlett. They had no children but adopted a daughter of her sister, Annie. Mary and her husband died in Hickman, Kentucky, where they are buried. (2) MARTHA ANN BUCK married Dr. Samuel Dawson Buck in 1832 and had issue. She died in Hopkinsville in 1850 and is buried there. (3) REBECCA PRICE BUCK married John Buck Helm in 1865 but had no issue. She and her sister, Eliza, died in Hickman, Kentucky. (4) ANNIE RUSSELL BUCK married Dr. William Robinson in 1846 and she died in 1855. (5) ELIZA MARGARET BUCK married P. N. Marr in 1840. (6) SARAH PRICE BUCK married Dr. S. J. Leavell in 1844 and died in Todd County, Kentucky. (7) DR. JOHN RICHARDSON BUCK married Sarah Cowan in 1845 and died in 1848 leaving a son, JOHN BUCK, whose widow married a Mr. Henning of Louisville where her former husband had died. (8) SAMUELLA P. BUCK married Dr. John Keith in 1847 and she died in 1884. (9) LUCY BELLE BUCK married Dr. John W. Blanton in 1851 and she died in 1895. (10) CHARLES PETER BUCK married Letitia Churchill in 1858, daughter of Rebecca Catlett and her husband, Lud Churchill. Charles P. Buck had eleven children seven of whom died in infancy. The four remaining were; LUCY BUCK, who died in 1887, married L. C. Gilliland but had no children, JOHN BUCK, DIXIE BUCK and Judge CHURCHILL M. BUCK who married Amy Elizabeth Blythe and had issue.

JUDGE CHURCHILL MARLBOROUGH BUCK, son of Charles Peter Buck and his wife, Letitia Churchill, was born January 13, 1878, and on February 25, 1903, in Blytheville, Arkansas, married AMY ELIZABETH BLYTHE, born January 13, 1884. They have four children (1) ANABETH BUCK, born November 28, 1909, who married Maxwell Lawrence

Wooten and have two children: FLORENCE ANN WOOTEN, born September 24, 1931, who married John (Jack) Edward Ferrer and they have two children, BLYTHE FERRER, born in January 1951 and JOHN LAWRENCE FERRER, born in January 1957. MAXINE WOOTEN born in November 1938. (2) JANE BLYTHE BUCK, born March 17, 1914, who on October 20, 1934 married Julian Esten Betts, born March 3, 1902, and they have one child MARY BETH BETTS, born August 19, 1955. (3) POLLY ANN BUCK, born December 19, 1918, married William Venn and their four children are: PEGGY ANN VENN, born in November 1937, who married Weldon Hewitt and they have two children, CURTIS HEWITT and CHARLOTTE HEWITT. The three remaining children are: JUDY VENN, born in September 1943, PRISCILLA VENN, born in April 1945, and CHARLES VENN, born in September 1946. (4) CHURCHILL MARLBOROUGH BUCK JR. born December 16, 1921, in March 1943 married and had issue but further information is not available.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, the third child of John Buck and his wife, Miriam Richardson, settled in Mississippi about 1821 and died in October 1853 of yellow fever at his home near Vicksburg. He was a student at Princeton University when the War of 1812 began and entered the United States Navy as a Midshipman on February 1, 1812 serving until his retirement on January 25, 1815. An undated clipping from an Atlanta, Georgia, newspaper gives an account of his naval exploit:
"During the War of 1812, William Richardson Buck left college (Princeton) and joined the U. S. Navy. In February, 1813 the American sloop "Hornet" captured the British ship "Peacock". The "Peacock" was fitted out with an American crew and sent to fight the British. Off the cost of Wales she ran down and captured another British ship, the brig "Epervier". This prize was sold for $225,000 and $118,000 in specie was found on board. In the fight Mr. Buck was the first man to board the enemy's ship and for his gallant conduct on this occasion Congress voted him a sword (October 21, 1814) which is now the valued possession of his grandson, W. H. Buck of the United States Navy".

His home was used by General Grant as a military hospital and was one of the few places saved during the siege of Vicksburg which lasted forty-seven days and ended on July 4, 1863.

He married the widow FLOWERS and had five children (1) EDWARD BUCK who was an officer in the Confederate Army and in 1866 was elected Sheriff of his county and was killed by a negro outlaw who was resisting arrest. He married Sarah Jeffries and had four children: E. J. BUCK, WILLIAM HENRY BUCK who was a Lieutenant in the United States Navy and became the custodian of his grandfather's sword. He was one of the four naval officers who, because of gallant action during the Spanish-American War (1898), were among the top four in the list of honors being preceded only by Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander Richard P. Hobson and Lieutenant Henry H. Ward. He married Kate Servis and died without issue, JEFFRIES BUCK was a physician in Baltimore. KATHERINE BUCK married Dr. Brinton and lived in Baltimore. (2) WILLIAM BUCK. (3) HENRY BUCK. (4) MIRIAM BUCK married James W. Watson of Clairborne County, Mississippi, and had five children. (5) CARRIE C. BUCK lived at "Magnolia Grove" near Port Gibson and died unmarried.

JOHN L. BUCK, the fourth child of John Buck and his wife, Miriam Richardson, settled in Kentucky and married his cousin, ANNIE BUCK, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Buck and his wife, Amelia L. Dawson, and is supposed to have died comparatively young. They had two children. (1) AMELIA ANN BUCK, born in 1824 and died March 31, 1859. She married John Newton Buck, born July 25, 1820 and died October 25, 1875, the youngest son of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, and had WALKER DAVIDSON BUCK, born November 23, 1856. See chapter on the Blakemore family. (2) DR. THOMAS HORACE BUCK, Captain of Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) Cavalry, married Elizabeth D. Huston who died in 1852 and by whom he had a daughter.

ANN BUCK, the fifth child of John Buck and his wife, Miriam Richardson, married MEREDITH HELM and had (1) JOHN BUCK HELM, died February 8, 1879, who in 1842 married Martha Letitia Blakemore, born April 16, 1826 and died October 12, 1854, and had five children. (2) PRESLEY NEVILLE HELM, born March 9, 1801, who in 1836 married Ann Elizabeth Blakemore, born August 22, 1815, and had nine children. Both Ann and Martha were daughters of George

Neville Blakemore and his wife, Elizabeth Price Buck. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

CHARLES BUCK II of "Clover Hill" and "Buckton", the eldest child of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox, was born October 28, 1750 and died January 2, 1823. On April 3, 1774 he married MARY RICHARDSON, born August 31, 1751 and died October 24, 1828, the fourth child of William Richardson and his wife, Isabella Calmes. By this marriage there were eight children (1) LETITIA BUCK, born in 1776, who married George Catlett and had issue. (2) REV. THOMAS BUCK, born November 15, 1777 and died December 10, 1862, who married Amelia L. Dawson and had issue. (3) SARAH BUCK, born in 1780 and died in 1785. (4) SAMUEL MOUNTJOY BUCK, born July 12, 1783 and died January 6, 1841, who married Mary Pierce Bayly, born June 21, 1789 and died December 7, 1844, and had issue. See chapter on the Bayly family. (5) JOHN BUCK, born in 1785, married Sarah Catlett and had issue. (6) CHARLES BUCK, born February 18, 1788, who on June 12, 1817 married Lucy Chilton Bayless and had issue. (7) REV. WILLIAM CALMES BUCK was born in 1790 and was twice married. His first wife was Maria Le Wright and his second was Mariam B. Field and he had issue by both wives. (8) MARY RICHARDSON BUCK, born in 1792, married Dr. William Mountjoy Bayly, born October 1, 1796, son of Pierce Bayly and his wife, Mary Payne. See chapter on the Bayly family. Charles Buck II came under the influence of the Rev. James Ireland in 1768 and embraced the Baptist faith though he had been reared in the Episcopal Church and his father had been a Vestryman in Frederick Parish. He gave land near "Buckton" to the Rev. Ireland for a church and residence. Of this line may be mentioned the Hon. Charles W. Buck, Minister to Peru 1885-1889 and Horace Riverside Buck who was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

LETITIA BUCK, the eldest child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, was born in 1776 and married GEORGE CATLETT. They settled in Union County, Kentucky, and had six children (1) THOMAS CATLETT who married Isabella Helm and settled in Eddyville, Kentucky, and had three children: I. N. CATLETT married his cousin, Mary Major; a

daughter who married Fred Skinner and had a son; BELLE CATLETT married —— Bryan of Hopkinsville. (2) DR. HENRY C. CATLETT married Mary E. Buck, daughter of Peter C. Buck and his wife, Miriam Price, and lived in Hickman, Kentucky, where he died though in their early married life they lived in Hopkinsville. They had no children but adopted a daughter of Mary's sister, Annie Russell (Buck) Robinson. (3) HENRIETTA CATLETT married Joseph Major and lived in Christian County, Kentucky, and had two sons who died without issue while a third son, JOHN N. MAJOR, was twice married and by his first wife, whose name is unknown, he had a daughter. His second wife was Marietta Sears by whom he had nine children: SEARS MAJOR who was a lawyer in Clarksville, Tennessee; WILLIAM H. MAJOR was a minister; CHARLES MAJOR was a businessman in Louisville; MARY (MOLLIE) MAJOR married I. N. Catlett as noted above; ISABELLA MAJOR married William H. Pendleton and had a son, JUDGE JOHN PENDLETON of Atlanta, Georgia; CORA MAJOR became the first wife of Alexander White Blakemore, son of Thomas Blakemore and his wife, Elizabeth White Brooke. See the chapter on the Blakemore family. HENRIETTA MAJOR married Alvin Duval Buck, son of William Mason Buck and his wife Elizabeth Ann Ashby; REBECCA MAJOR never married; a daughter married a Presbyterian minister. (4) MARY CATLETT married Dr. W. L. Sutton and had a large family of which a daughter, MARY SUTTON, married John William Buck, son of Charles Buck and his wife, Lucy Bayless, and had a son, HON. CHARLES W. BUCK who married Lizzie Bullitt and had two children. (5) FANNIE CATLETT married Calmes Catlett. (6) REBECCA CATLETT married Lud Churchill and their daughter, LETITIA CHURCHILL, married Charles P. Buck, son of Peter C. Buck and his wife, Miriam Price.

REV. THOMAS BUCK, the second child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, was born November 15, 1777 and died December 10, 1862. He married AMELIA L. DAWSON, born March 27, 1783 and died January 20, 1857, daughter of the Rev. James Dawson an early Baptist minister in Virginia. Thomas Buck was a preacher of the old school Baptists and spent his life riding around the country on his horse preaching to the people of the countryside without a stipulated salary. He

lived on his farm near Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia, and his family consisted of five children (1) MARY BUCK married Meredith Helm and had three children; THOMAS M. HELM, born October 4, 1835 and died February 2, 1854, MARY B. HELM, born December 2, 1840 and died March 24, 1846, and ROBERT HELM who married Mary Helm. (2) DR. SAMUEL DAWSON BUCK, who was twice married his first wife being Martha Ann Buck by whom he had three children. His second wife was Miriam Guthrie who died without issue. (3) ANNIE BUCK married John L. Buck and had two children. (4) JOHN GILL BUCK married Elizabeth Ellen McKay and had ten children. (5) THOMAS CALMES BUCK settled in Hickman, Kentucky, and married Sarah Gatewood by whom he had four children; FANNIE BUCK first married H. D. Robinson and had a son, H. D. ROBINSON JR. Her second husband was M. B. Shaw and they had two sons, LEM SHAW and MITT SHAW. AMELIA BUCK, the second child of Thomas C. Buck, married Dr. Williams and had three children. ROBERT BUCK, the third child, married and had several children while GEORGE BUCK, the youngest of Thomas C. Buck's children, never married as far as is known.

DR. SAMUEL DAWSON BUCK, the second child of the Rev. Thomas Buck and his wife, Amelia L. Dawson, started life in Virginia but resided for a short time in Mississippi where he practiced dentistry. While still a young man he removed to Tennessee where in 1832 he married MARTHA ANN BUCK, daughter of Peter C. Buck and his wife, Miriam Price, and soon thereafter moved to Hopkinsville, Kentucky. In 1845 he went to Hopkins County where he engaged in farming and merchandising but in 1848 he returned to Hopkinsville where he practiced dentistry and conducted a drugstore until 1861 when he went to Hickman, Kentucky, where he died and is buried. In 1851 he married his second wife, MIRIAM GUTHRIE, who lived but a few years and died without issue. The three children by his first wife were (1) ANNIE LETITIA BUCK who married Dr. William Robinson and had a daughter who married Norton Steele. She died in 1884 leaving a daughter, MARTHA BUCK STEELE, who married and had a son, WILLIAM CLIFTON STEELE. (2) JOHN THOMAS BUCK married Hadie Leavell Brown and had a son,

WILLIAM JASPER BUCK who married Willanna Cravens, daughter of W. M. Cravens. (3) DR. HENRY CATLETT BUCK married Bettie Steele and had three children: DAISYE BUCK who married J. O. Lamkin and had two children, JEAN LAMPKIN and MARJORIE LAMKIN, both of whom married. The second child of Dr. Buck was HENRY CATLETT BUCK JR. who married and had a child. The third child was MARY BUCK who married Asa Chapman Cobb on July 10, 1912 and had a daughter, ELIZABETH COBB.

JOHN GILL BUCK, the fourth child of the Rev. Thomas Buck and his wife, Amelia L. Dawson, lived and died in Virginia where he, his wife, his parents, his son, William and his wife Sarah, and another son, Benjamin, are buried at "Buckton". He was born near Front Royal July 14, 1814 and died October 12, 1862. His wife was ELIZABETH ELLEN McKAY, born December 23, 1819 and died April 8, 1881, and she was the mother of his ten children (1) MOLLIE BRONAUGH BUCK, born July 1, 1839 and died in 1921, who on May 31, 1878 married Marcus Mauzy Bayly, son of Richard Beverage Bayly and his wife, Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore. There was no issue. See chapters on the Blakemore and Major-Richards families. (2) SAMUEL DAWSON BUCK married Alice Perkins and had a son, ERNEST WALLS BUCK, who enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. H 13th Virginia Infantry and later held the ranks of Sergeant and Lieutenant until, after heroic action at the crossing of the Rappahannock, he was promoted to the Captaincy of his company. He served throughout the war in nearly all of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia and in Jackson's and Early's campaigns in the Valley of Virginia. He was frequently cited for bravery and five times on the field of battle he was commended by the commanding generals ("The Gallant Deeds of Virginians"). (3) WILLIAM ALEXANDER BUCK, born June 22, 1843 and died November 8, 1929, married Sarah Elizabeth Buck, born August 8, 1846 and died January 11, 1914, daughter of Charles Buck and his wife, Sarah McKay. There was no issue. (4) ANNIE L. BUCK married Edwin LeHew and had four children; SUSIE LEHEW, WILLETT LEHEW, SIBYL LEHEW and SAMUEL GARDNER LEHEW. (5) THOMAS JACOB BUCK married Martha Walters who died September 26, 1882 aged 18 years

and 11 months. They had a son, BENJAMIN F. BUCK, who died September 13, 1882 aged 6 months. (6) ELIZABETH MCKAY BUCK married Benton Chinn and had two children; ALICE CHINN who died about 1938 and another child who died in infancy. (7) MEREDITH HELM BUCK, married Mollie Helen Buck, born April 26, 1856 and died January15, 1911, and had a son, ROLAND WALTERS BUCK, who died October 25, 1892, age 2 months. (8) BENJAMIN ANTRIM BUCK, born February 2, 1856 and died August 22, 1872. (9) AMELIA ANN BUCK married Ferdinand W. Richardson and had four children: FREDERICK RICHARDSON who married Katherine McCandlish and had two children, PHYLLIS RICHARDSON and RANDOLPH RICHARDSON. The remaining three children of Amelia were MARCUS BAYLY RICHARDSON, MARY RICHARDSON and VIRGINIA FAIRFAX RICHARDSON. (10) JOHN GILL BUCK JR. first married Alverda Griffith who died in 1917 or 1918 without issue. His second wife was Nellie Perkins by whom he had four children: JOHN GILL BUCK III, who died in infancy, NELLIE PERKINS BUCK, SAMUELLA DAWSON BUCK and ALICE ELIZA BUCK.

SAMUEL MOUNTJOY BUCK, the fourth child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, was born July 12, 1783 and died January 6, 1841. In 1806 he married MARY PIERCE BAYLY, born June 21, 1789 and died December 7, 1844, daughter of Pierce Bayly of "Diamond Hill" in Loudoun County, Virginia, and his first wife, Mary Payne, and had a family of eight children (1) AMELIA ANN BUCK, born February 9, 1807 and died May 15, 1854, who in 1830 married Isaac Bronson Cloud Sr., born December 9, 1811 and died August 13, 1847, and had three children: THOMAS WILLIAM CLOUD who married Sarah Letitia Buck, daughter of John Buck and his wife, Sarah Catlett, and had issue; ISAAC NEWTON CLOUD married Elizabeth Buck, daughter of Thomas Mountjoy Buck and his wife, Catherine W. Watkins, and had issue; EMMA CLOUD married Thomas Newton Buck, son of John Buck and his wife, Sarah Catlett, and had seven children. (2) CHARLES BAYLY BUCK, born December 13, 1808 and died in 1858, married Mary Davenport but had no issue. (3) THOMAS MOUNTJOY BUCK, born March 1, 1811 and died March 9, 1894, in October 1834 he married Catherine Wooldridge Watkins and had issue. (4) DR. SAMUEL GARDNER

BUCK, born September 1, 1813 and died January 23, 1875, was twice married his first wife, whom he married on December 20, 1835, was Sarah C. Hall who died in May 1862. By her he had three children: EDWIN GILMORE BUCK, born May 14, 1840 and died August 23, 1909, who married Alice Truehart Morehead, born October 6, 1848 and died March 15, 1908. They had a daughter, ALICE VANCE BUCK, born in 1869 and died in 1896, who married —— Angel who had a daughter, ALICE ANGEL, who married Hugh Leach. Dr. Buck's second child was CHARLES H. BUCK who married Mary Caldwell while his third child was THOMAS WILLIAM BUCK, born September 30, 1843 and was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek on November 12, 1864. Dr. Buck's second wife was Lucy Buck, born February 12, 1826 and died May 6, 1904, daughter of John Buck and his wife, Sarah Catlett, but there was no issue. (5) MARY ELIZABETH BUCK married Daniel Cloud and had three children; WILLIAM MORDECAI CLOUD married Lula Barker and had five children of whom there is a record of two; MOUNTJOY CLOUD who married in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and MARY CLOUD who never married. (6) WILLIAM GILMORE BUCK, born February 20, 1818 and died in 1823. (7) LEAH JANE BUCK, born February 1, 1820 and died in 1824. (8) JOHN CROWLEY BUCK, born March 19, 1822 and died November 13, 1828.

THOMAS MOUNTJOY BUCK, the third child of Samuel Mountjoy Buck and his wife, Mary Pierce Bayly, was born in the Shenandoah Valley March 1, 1811 and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 9, 1894. His father was a wealthy man owning several properties among which was Ashland Plantation on the Mississippi River near Vicksburg which Thomas inherited. Enroute to Ashland he stopped at Versailles, Kentucky, to visit his cousin, Mr. Helm, and there met CATHERINE WOOLDRIDGE WATKINS, born August 18, 1812 and died September 29, 1893, the granddaughter of Powhatan Wooldridge of Versailles, and they were married in October 1834 at the home of Henry Watkins her uncle and guardian. This Henry Watkins was also the uncle of Henry Watkins Allen the exiled Confederate Governor of Louisiana. Yellow fever having broken out at Ashland, Thomas decided to sell the property to his cousin and return to Virginia. However he settled in Hopkinsville,

Kentucky, where he and his wife had many relatives, and here he became a tobacco planter. During the War Between the States he sold his home and at its conclusion established himself at "Birdwood" near Charlottesville, Virginia, where he died. They had four children (1) ELIZABETH BUCK who married Isaac Newton Cloud and had three children; DELIA CLOUD who married Elliott Mauzy Buck and had three children. See under her husband's name for particulars. THOMAS WARREN CLOUD married Mollie Goodloe and had four children; MARY ELIZABETH CLOUD, ANN AMELIA CLOUD, WARREN T. CLOUD and DELIA CLOUD. The third child was HERBERT CLOUD. (2) CARRIE BUCK married Dr. G. H. Hill and had five children: THOMAS MOUNTJOY HILL who married and had three children, MAIDA HILL who married George Newton Buck, ELIZABETH HILL married Clarence Wenger and had two children, and ELISE HILL who was unmarried. KATHERINE HILL, CARRIE HILL, ANNIE HILL and GABRIEL HOLMES HILL. (3) CHARLES H. BUCK married Emily Frost and had five children: ELIZABETH CLOUD BUCK, FOSTER BUCK, ANNIE BUCK, JULIA BUCK and THOMAS MOUNTJOY BUCK. (4) SAMUEL HENRY BUCK who married Annie Fleming and had issue.

SAMUEL HENRY BUCK, son of Thomas Mountjoy Buck and his wife, Catherine Wooldridge Watkins, was born in Versailles, Kentucky, October 9, 1841 and died January 6, 1929. On October 11, 1870 he married ANNIE FLEMING, born in Natchez, Mississippi, October 15, 1848 and died there October 11, 1912. She was the daughter of John Fleming, born in Alexandria, Virginia, December 26, 1813 and died in Natchez June 2, 1895, and his wife, Mary Roane Stockman, born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 27, 1825 and died in New Orleans January 30, 1900, who were married on June 10, 1844. The Flemings came from Scotland and descended from Lord Fleming whose daughter, Mary, was a lady-in-waiting to Mary, Queen of Scots and married Sir Thomas Maitland. "Strathaven" was the Fleming's family seat and they were of the Murray clan.

Samuel H. Buck was educated at Bethel College and Union University leaving the latter institution to enter the Confederate Army as a private in Co. A Oak Grove Rangers, commanded by his cousin, Colonel Ben Hardin Helm, on April 10, 1861.

He was in numerous battles and rose to the rank of Captain and finally was attached to the staff of General John B. Magruder in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In July 1865 he settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resumed the study of law. In 1867 he was a member of the cotton firm of Morrison, Buck and Company but later became senior member of S. H. Buck and Company. He was one of the charter members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and during his business career was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange. From 1876 until 1879 he was Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange of America. He was a member of the Boston, Pickwick and Jockey Clubs in New Orleans, the Maryland Club in Baltimore, and the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs in New York City as well as the first Opera Club (the French Opera) in New Orleans, after the war.

He was a member of the Louisiana State Legislature, representing the city in several state nominating conventions, and in 1885 he was appointed Postmaster at New Orleans by President Cleveland. He was also appointed, with the Hon. Louis Bush, a delegate from Louisiana to the Franco-American Congress which met in Paris in 1878 to form a commercial treaty between the United States and France. On February 10, 1883 Congress passed an Act creating the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition and Samuel H. Buck was on the first board of managers later becoming director-general. In 1887 he resigned as Postmaster and went to Huntsville, Alabama, to assume the management of the North Carolina Improvement Company. In 1891 he went to London to prosecute several industrial enterprises and became Treasurer, and later President, of the Mexican National Packing Company. Returning to New York he became a partner of the brokerage and banking house of C. L. Rathbone and Company and remained a member of that firm until he retired. By his marriage to Annie Fleming he had four children (1) MARION BUCK who married Ralph Gould Persell and had issue. (2) GORDON MOUNTJOY BUCK who married Carrie Peyton Wheeler and had issue. (3) CATHERINE FLEMING BUCK. (4) A son. The two latter children died in infancy.

MARION BUCK, daughter of Samuel Henry Buck and his

wife, Annie Fleming, was born at "The Towers" March 20, 1873 and on September 27, 1904 she married RALPH GOULD PERSELL, born February 21, 1882 at Summit, Mississippi, and died October 2, 1950 in Madison, Mississippi. He was the son of Sidney Davis Persell, born July 29, 1859, and Emma Cornelia Cotten whom he married on February 24, 1881 in Summit, Mississippi. The family descends from John Percell, who died in 1680, and his wife, Judith. He came to America from Huntington County, England, as early as 1648 and the records indicate that he was engaged in the West Indies trade. He lived at Dutch Kills, Long Island, and was at Newtown, Long Island, in 1666. In that year a patent for land was granted by the Duke of York to Captain Richard Betts, Captain Thomas Lawrence, John Percell, William Percell, Thomas Percell and others. In 1686 this grant was confirmed by Governor Thomas Dongan to "patentees and freeholders John Percell, William Percell and Thomas Percell". In 1670 John Percell, with others, was appointed to lay out highways. The name is variously spelled in the early records but eventually the "s" was substituted for the "c" in the name. The exact date of John Persell's death is not known but it was before 1684 when Judith Persell is found in the records as his widow. His will, dated May 7, 1677, mentions his wife, Judith, and his children; Thomas, William, John and Katherine.

By the marriage of Marion Buck to Ralph Gould Persell there were three children (1) MARGARET FLEMING PERSELL, born in Natchez December 12, 1905, who married George Matthew Marshall III, born December 27, 1893 in Natchez. They have three children: NEVILLE BUCK MARSHALL, born December 10, 1924 in Chicago, who on December 18, 1949 in Natchez, married Margaret Burkly, born February 18, 1928 and they have five children all born in Natchez: MARGARET KATHERINE MARSHALL, born October 12, 1950, MARION JEANETTE MARSHALL, born April 1, 1952, CHARLOTTE MARSHALL, born July 13, 1953, MORGAN MARSHALL, born August 31, 1954 and NEVILLE BUCK MARSHALL JR., born September 12, 1957. DEVEREUX MARSHALL, born in Natchez May 11, 1927, on September 4, 1948 married Joseph George Colsen, born June 28, 1924, and they have two children, MARGARET MARSHALL COLSEN, born September 14, 1949 and LISA FLEM-

ING COLSEN, born August 13, 1953. Both children were born in Natchez. GEORGE MATTHEW MARSHALL IV, born January 19, 1930, on May 23, 1960 in Natchez married Mary Powell, born June 22, 1935, and they have one child, GEORGE MATTHEW MARSHALL V, born March 2, 1961 in Natchez. (2) LIEUT. COL. RALPH MOUNTJOY PERSELL, born in New Iberia, Louisiana, September 17, 1908, on November 16, 1937 in Akron, Ohio, married Lois Allred, born June 29, 1908 in Jackson, Mississippi, and they have one child, RALPH MOUNTJOY PERSELL JR., born October 1, 1939 in Jackson, Mississippi. (3) ANNE FLEMING PERSELL, born in Natchez August 16, 1910, who on June 13, 1938 in Natchez, married Edgar Lawrence Gill, born in New Orleans in February 1908. They have no children.

GORDON MOUNTJOY BUCK, son of Samuel Henry Buck and his wife, Annie Fleming, was born at "The Towers" in Natchez, Mississippi, May 3, 1875 and on October 2, 1906 married CARRIE PEYTON WHEELER born August 8, 1877 and died March 16, 1953, daughter of General Joseph Wheeler of Wheeler, Alabama. Gordon M. Buck graduated from the academic and law schools of the University of Virginia. He was a member of the New York law firm of Humes, Buck, Smith and Schofield and was assistant general counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad until his retirement. His home, "Whilton", is at Greenwood, Virginia. He had three children (1) HARRISON LEIGH BUCK, born August 1, 1907. (2) LUCY WHEELER BUCK, born September 30, 1908, on June 26, 1936 married John Q. LeGrand, born January 12, 1905. They have two children, GORDON B. LEGRAND, born November 8, 1939 and JOHN LILLINGTON LEGRAND, born April 4, 1943. (3) JOSEPH WHEELER BUCK, born April 16, 1911 and died November 24, 1915.

The information concerning the descendants of Samuel Mountjoy Buck and the family of Lieut. Col. Ralph Mountjoy Persell has been taken, by permission, from the latter's bound manuscript entitled "Persell, Buck and Allied Families" a copy of which has been deposited in the library of the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond at his request.

JOHN BUCK, the fifth child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, married SARAH CATLETT and

lived near his brother, the Rev. Thomas Buck who married Amelia L. Dawson. The family of John Buck consisted of five children (1) CHARLES BUCK who married Sarah McKay sister of the wife of his cousin, John Gill Buck. By her he had five children: FRANK BUCK who died in battle during the War Between the States. SARAH ELIZABETH BUCK, born August 8, 1846 and died January 11, 1914, married William Alexander Buck son of John Gill Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ellen McKay. LUCY BAYLESS BUCK married Robert McKay and had four children: CHARLES MCKAY, CARROLL MCKAY, SARAH MCKAY and PERCY MCKAY. WILLIAM BUCK married Jennie Jones and had CHARLES BUCK, HELEN BUCK and WILLIAM BUCK. MOLLIE HELEN BUCK, born April 26, 1856, and died January 15, 1911, married Meredith Helm Buck and had a son, Roland WALTERS BUCK, who died October 25, 1892 aged 2 months. (2) THOMAS NEWTON BUCK married Emma Cloud, granddaughter of Samuel M. Buck and his wife, Mary Pierce Bayly, and had seven children: CLAUDE BUCK, STERLING PRICE BUCK who married —— Dorritte, DONALD BUCK, who died in 1935, MAY BUCK married the Rev. Stoneham and had six children. LETITIA BUCK, ROBERTA BUCK and LUCY BUCK both of whom remained unmarried. (3) HELEN BUCK was twice married her first husband being Joseph Perkins and had two children: ALFRED PERKINS who married and left a daughter, NELLIE PERKINS, who was reared by her aunt, Alice Perkins, who married Samuel Dawson Buck, son of John Gill Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ellen McKay. Helen's other child was ALICE PERKINS who married the Samuel Dawson Buck above mentioned. The name of Helen Buck's second husband is unknown. (4) LUCY BUCK, born February 12, 1826 and died May 6, 1904, became the second wife of Dr. Samuel Gardner Buck, son of Samuel M. Buck and his wife, Mary Pierce Bayly. There were no children. (5) SARAH LETITIA BUCK married Thomas W. Cloud and had a son, ALVIN BRONSON CLOUD.

CHARLES BUCK, sometimes called Charles III, the sixth child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, was born Ferbuary 18, 1788 and died October 12, 1870, on June 12, 1817 married LUCY CHILTON BAYLESS, born April 18, 1798 and died October 5, 1870. They had seven children three

of whom died in infancy, the four remaining children were (1) JOHN WILLIAM BUCK, born July 14, 1819 in Virginia, married Mary Sutton in Kentucky, daughter of Dr. W. L. Sutton and his wife, Mary Catlett, and had a son, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM BUCK, born March 17, 1849, who married Lizzie Bullitt in 1879 and had two children, CHARLES LUNSFORD NEVIL BUCK and MARY BUCK. He was United States Minister to Peru, 1885-1889, during President Cleveland's administration. (2) CHARLES LUNSFORD BUCK, born February 15, 1824 and died September 8, 1862, married Maria Isabel Barnett and had issue. (3) DR. HORACE R. BUCK, born July 19, 1826, was twice married first on March 10, 1855, to Ellen Herbert by whom he had ANNIE BUCK and LUCY BUCK. His second marriage was to Mary Eastin (or Eastern) in 1859 and by her he had five children; ETHEL BUCK, MARY BELLE BUCK, KATHERINE BUCK, CHARLES L. BUCK and RICHARD D. BUCK. (4) RICHARD S. BUCK married Julia Randolph and had three children: RICHARD BUCK who married Letitia Miller; RANDOLPH BUCK who married Nina Kirby Smith, daughter of General E. Kirby Smith; and BERTHA BUCK who married Captain A. W. Crandle of New Orleans. One record shows her as having married W. C. Crandle.

CHARLES LUNSFORD BUCK, the second child of Charles Buck and his wife, Lucy Chilton Bayless, was born in Morgansfield, Kentucky, February 15, 1824 and died September 8, 1862 at the Barnard plantation in Issaquena, Mississippi. On October 8, 1852 he married MARIA ISABEL BARNETT, born March 31, 1835 in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Her parents were Richard Barnett, born December 20, 1808 in Culpeper County, Virginia, and died July 12, 1874, and his wife, Julia Johnston, who died April 30, 1873 in her 60th year and had nine children. Maria Isabel Barnett was the great, great, great granddaughter of James Barnett who married Mildred (Millie) Neville, daughter of George Neville and his second wife, Mary Gibbs. See chapter on the Neville family. Charles L. Buck was an outstanding lawyer and built up a lucrative practice which was wiped out during the War Between the States. A high point in his career was a four-hour long speech in the Secession Convention of the Mississippi Legislature about January 9, 1861. He represented Warren County in the State Senate for several terms between 1850 and

1860. By his marriage he had three children (1) HORACE RIVERSIDE BUCK, born September 18, 1853, who married Mary Elizabeth Jewett and had issue. (2) ISABEL NEVILLE BUCK, born March 29, 1856. (3) MARY RANDOLPH BUCK, born March 19, 1858, both girls being born in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Four years after the death of her husband Maria married Dr. William R. Johnson the marriage taking place on December 1, 1866.

HORACE RIVERSIDE BUCK, the eldest child of Charles Lunsford Buck and his wife, Maria Isabel Barnett, was born September 18, 1853, at Sessions Landing, Mississippi. He graduated from Yale in 1876 and on August 17, 1881 he married MARY ELIZABETH JEWETT, daughter of Dr. Pliny A. Jewett a New Haven surgeon. The Jewetts are of English descent, Maximilian Jewett, the founder of the American family, came in 1638 from Bradford in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. His wife was Elinor Boynton and they settled in Rowley, Massachusetts. A brother, Joseph, followed them in 1639. On November 4, 1896 Horace R. Buck was elected by a wide majority an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. With this distinction his legal achievements came to an abrupt end on December 6, 1897 when he was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun he was cleaning. The marriage of Horace R. Buck and Mary E. Jewett resulted in three children (1) JULIET CARRINGTON BUCK, born July 18, 1883 and died December 1, 1956. (2) DR. JAMES LAWRENCE BLAIR BUCK, born April 3, 1886. (3) BARRETT BUCK, born April 18, 1890 in Helena and died October 10, 1929 in San Francisco. On July 7, 1920 he married Frances Thompson and they had a daughter, NANCY BUCK, born November 2, 1921, who married Hilton Lytle.

JULIET CARRINGTON BUCK, the eldest child of Horace Riverside Buck and his wife, Mary E. Jewett, was born July 18, 1883 at Fort Benton, Montana, and died December 1, 1956. In June 1905 she married RICHARD HIGH CARLETON, who graduated from Harvard in 1898, and had two children (1) JULIET CARLETON, born July 4, 1906, was twice married, first on April 5, 1946 to Andrew Varick Stout and had; JULIET STOUT and ANDREW VARICK STOUT JR. who married ——

Elkins. Then secondly to Herman D. Boker, no issue. (2) RICHARD HIGH CARLETON JR. was born about 1908 and died August 19, 1950. He married Frederica Freuhlinghauser and had two children; RICHARD HIGH CARLETON III, unmarried and PETER CARLETON who married, first Katherine —— and secondly, Margaret Ferguson but had no issue.

DR. JAMES LAWRENCE BLAIR BUCK, the second child of Horace Riverside Buck and his wife, Mary E. Jewett, was born at Fort Benton, Montana, April 3, 1886. Serious schooling began at Hopkins Grammar School in preparation for entering Yale from which he graduated in electrical engineering in 1906 and was with the General Electric Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad from that time until 1910. He was assistant director of agriculture at Hampton Institute between 1911 and 1916 leaving there to enter the army in which he served from 1916 until 1919 retiring as Lieutenant Colonel in the Officers Reserve Corps. He returned to Hampton Institute as Director of Extension and Secondary School Work remaining there until 1929 when he became Assistant State Supervisor of secondary schools, Virginia Department of Education and here he remained until 1947. For a year he was professor of education at the University of London and in 1949 he returned to the Virginia Department of Education where he remained until 1956 when he retired. He is active in civic affairs and is an officer or board member of numerous organizations. He is an Elder in St. Giles Presbyterian Church and a member of several clubs and an author of books and articles dealing with education. He holds the following degrees: Yale University, Ph.B., 1906; Harvard University, Ed.M., 1926; University of Michigan, Ph.D., 1942.

On September 19, 1914 Dr. J. L. Blair Buck married DOROTHEA DUTCHER, born in Milwaukee July 31, 1887, the ceremony taking place in Magnolia, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Pierpont Edwards Dutcher and his wife, Fanny Bull, he being a descendant of the renowned New England divine, Jonathan Edwards whose wife was Sarah Pierrepont, daughter of a well known New England family. Dorothea Dutcher graduated from Briarcliff College and studied in Florence, Italy. She has been President of the General Federation of Womans Clubs and is active in civic and educational affairs

to which reference is made in Who's Who in America, vol. 27, p 332, 1952-1953. They have three children (1) DOROTHEA NEVILLE BUCK, born June 25, 1915, who on February 22, 1946 married Naval Chaplain Daniel Weeks but had no issue. (2) FRANCES DUTCHER BUCK, born October 20, 1916, who married William Rush Gillan Hamilton and has issue. (3) PIERPONT BLAIR BUCK, born March 25, 1922, married Alice Lancaster and has issue.

DOROTHEA NEVILLE BUCK, the eldest child of Dr. J. L. Blair Buck and his wife, Dorothea Dutcher, was born June 25, 1915 and in 1938 graduated from Vassar College. On February 22, 1946 she married Naval Chaplain DANIEL WEEKS but they are now divorced and have no issue.

FRANCES DUTCHER BUCK, the second child of Dr. J. L. Blair Buck and his wife, Dorothea Dutcher, was born October 20, 1916 and on April 29, 1944 married WILLIAM RUSH GILLAN HAMILTON an officer in the Naval Intelligence. She graduated from Smith College in 1939. They have five sons (1) JAMES ARTHUR GILLAN HAMILTON, born July 30, 1945. (2) STEPHEN PETER HAMILTON, born July 20, 1948. (3) ALLEN PATRICK HAMILTON, born June 5, 1951. (4) PHILIP TABOR HAMILTON, born June 5, 1951, twin of Allen. (5) JOHN NEVILLE HAMILTON, born June 2, 1953.

PIERPONT BLAIR BUCK, the youngest child of Dr. J. L. Blair Buck and his wife, Dorothea Dutcher, was born March 25, 1922, and graduated from Yale in 1944. After graduation he entered the navy and served as an officer for three years. He then attended the University of Virginia where in 1949 he received his Ph.D. in physics. On December 9, 1944 he married ALICE LANCASTER, daughter of Dabney Stewart Lancaster and his wife, Mary Crump. Alice Lancaster graduated from Sweet Briar College in 1943 and holds a Master's degree in history from the University of Virginia. By her marriage she has three children (1) BLAIR DABNEY BUCK, born June 9, 1948. (2) DOROTHEA BUCK, born December 27, 1951. (3) KATHERINE LANCASTER BUCK, born November 2, 1955.

ISABEL NEVILLE BUCK, the second child of Charles Lunsford Buck and his wife, Maria Isabel Barnett, was born March 29, 1856 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and on October 8,

1874 married JAMES SCULLIN and had three children (1) MARION RANDOLPH SCULLIN, born February 12, 1876. (2) WILLIAM RICHARDS JOHNSTON SCULLIN, born November 5, 1881. (3) ISABEL KENRICK SCULLIN, born November 26, 1890.

MARY RANDOLPH BUCK, the youngest child of Charles Lunsford Buck and his wife, Maria Isabel Barnett, was born March 19, 1858 in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and on October 25, 1881 married LEVI MEREDITH WADE. There was no issue.

REV. WILLIAM CALMES BUCK, the seventh child of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson, began his life in the army and became a Lieutenant in the cavalry. He had unusual ability and a determination to obtain an education. By studying at night with the aid of a rush light he mastered Latin, Greek and Hebrew without the aid of a tutor after he had become a minister. He was known for his great strength, his clear thinking and his ability as a student. He was the founder and first pastor of the East Baptist Church in Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1844 published a Baptist hymnal. He was editor of the old "Baptist Banner". He was twice married his first wife, whom he married on December 1, 1815, was MARIA LEWRIGHT by whom he had four children (1) DR. ROBERT LUTHER BUCK, born in 1816, married Elizabeth Stewart and had issue. (2) MARIA LOUISE BUCK, born in 1818 and died in 1822. (3) MARY ELIZABETH BUCK, born 1819, married Rezin Davidge and lived to be very old. (4) Another child whose name is not known. His second wife was MARIAN B. FIELD by whom he had eleven children (1) WILLIAM THOMAS BUCK, born in 1830 and died in 1846. (2) JOHN FIELD BUCK died in infancy. (3) CHARLES WILLIS BUCK, born in 1835. (4) EMMA BUCK, born in 1837. (5) GIDDINGS JUDSON BUCK, born in 1840. (6) JOHN SAMUEL BUCK, born in 1842 and died in childhood. (7) WILLIS FIELD BUCK, born in 1845. (8) PAUL BUCK, died in infancy. (9) SILAS BUCK, born in 1847. (10) THOMAS BUCK. (11) Another child who died in infancy.

DR. ROBERT LUTHER BUCK, the eldest child of the Rev. William Calmes Buck and his first wife, Maria LeWright, was born in 1816 and married ELIZABETH STEWART and both died in Jackson, Mississippi. They had twelve children five of whom died in infancy the remaining were (1) DR. WILLIAM

STEWART BUCK married Ella Bayly and died without issue. (2) FRANCES (FANNIE) BUCK married Jones S. Hamilton and had four children: JONES S. HAMILTON JR.; ROBERT B. HAMILTON who married —— Miller; CHARLES B. HAMILTON and MARY B. HAMILTON both of whom were single. (3) CHARLES BUCK married Annie Greer and had four children. (4) ROBERT LE WRIGHT BUCK. (5) MARY ELIZABETH BUCK never married. (6) AMANDA STEWART BUCK was single. (7) JENNIE CAGE BUCK married John T. Cole and had four children.

Of the remaining children of the Rev. William Calmes Buck the following information has been obtained. CHARLES WILLIS BUCK married Sue Sparrow and had four sons and five daughters. He was a Baptist minister and died in Alabama in 1900. GIDDINGS JUDSON BUCK married Mary Halbert and had six children. WILLIS FIELD BUCK married Nannie Harrison and he died in 1888. SILAS BUCK married Georgia Titus and had four children. EMMA BUCK married Richard Harrison and had a son, RICHARD B. HARRISON.

THOMAS BUCK V of "Bel Air", the youngest child of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox, was born June 18, 1756 (tombstone June 10, 1756) and died June 4, 1842 and is buried at "Buckton" where his two wives and his brother Charles II also lie. He was twice married first on December 14, 1774 to ANN RICHARDSON, born October 10, 1756 and died April 3, 1823 (tombstone April 2, 1823), the sixth child and fifth daughter of William Richardson and his wife, Isabella Calmes. His second wife was RUHAMA McKIM, died November 29, 1851, age 78 years. There was no issue by this marriage. He had fourteen children by his first wife three of whom died in infancy and a son, THOMAS BUCK, born November 7, 1796 died May 24, 1810.

He moved from his father's estate to Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia, where he built "Bel Air" on 100 acres of tillable land and 1,500 acres of woodland adjacent to Happy Creek. In a letter written an January 27, 1918 by his great granddaughter, Lucy Rebecca Buck, born September 25, 1842 and died August 20, 1918, to my aunt Mrs. Worcester Reed Warner, she gives some interesting particulars concerning this old homestead which still stands though not now in the possession

of the family. She writes that "Thomas Buck built the house about 1797. The two wings were erected several years before the main brick one was made and I have heard our old aunt Calmes, who died in her ninety-second year, say that as a little girl she had played in the space between the wings. The brass knocker on the front door, one of my earliest recollections of the house, bears the inscription, "Thomas Buck, 1800". When our great grandfather died, your grandmother Blakemore (that was Letitia Buck who married John Mauzy Blakemore), being the youngest daughter and favorite child, inherited it and lived there with her husband and children till they removed to Tennessee when my father, William Mason Buck, bought the homestead and I was the first child of his family born there, in 1842, and lived there until my fifty-sixth year. It then belonged to my second brother, Irving Ashby Buck, who bought it from the creditors when my father failed in business and held it while we remained there till my father's death. After several years Irving sold the home to the present owner who converted it into what he considered a Colonial mansion. He destroyed the old time features by tearing out the old wainscoting and cornices, demolishing the west end and old portico with its Mount Vernon pillars and, having erected an ostentatious porch at the front and allowing the lawn and grounds to be wrecked, he sat down to enjoy the nondescript result of his work."

On January 11, 1776 Thomas Buck V was commissioned Lieutenant of a company of militia while he was a resident of Dunmore County, now Shenandoah. In 1777 he was Adjutant under Colonel Joseph Pugh, Commandant of the Dunmore militia, and on September 5, 1777, at Woodstock, he was unanimously chosen Captain of a company of volunteers and went to Fort Pitt where he served for about four months ("A History of Shenandoah County" p 205, J. W. Wayland, 1927). In 1778 he raised a company of volunteer mounted men and served as Captain for about two months. At that time he was a resident of Frederick County. He was allowed a pension on October 1, 1833 (Claim S. 16,672). On May 8, 1793 he was appointed Captain of Virginia militia by Governor Henry Lee (White Horse Harry Lee) and served during the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. His will is dated October 24, 1839 and was probated

on July 18, 1842 (Warren County Will Book A, folio 170). He was a man of prominence and active in civic affairs, being one of the original Trustees of Front Royal, Virginia, when it was laid out in 1788. He was a surveyor at 18 and a member of the Committee of Safety for the Colony of Virginia on January 1, 1776 when only 19 years of age. At 21 he was a Magistrate, served three times as High Sheriff of Frederick County and in 1815 he was a special delegate from that county to the Legislature.

As already noted, Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, had fourteen children (1) WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 25, 1776 (tombstone February 28, 1776) and died October 28, 1823 (tombstone October 27, 1823), who on April 8, 1802 married Lucy Neville Blakemore and had issue. (2) ISABELLA RICHARDSON BUCK, born January 9, 1778 and died February 8, 1844, who on July 28, 1803 married Hezekiah Conn and had issue. (3) HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK, born May 16, 1779 (tombstone May 6, 1779) and died December 23, 1872, who on April 27, 1797, married Spencer Neville Calmes and had issue. (4) MARY RICHARDSON BUCK, born May 16, 1781 and died June 28, 1781. (5) SAMUEL BUCK, born in October 1782 and died in infancy. (6) MIRIAM BUCK, born April 28, 1784 and died February 12, 1843, unmarried. (7) MARY ANN BUCK, born May 18, 1787 (tombstone November 18, 1787) and died April 5, 1851, who on March 14, 1805 became the first wife of George Bayly and had issue. See chapter on the Bayly family. (8) MARCUS CALMES BUCK, born November 7, 1789 and died May 12, 1845 age 55 years, who on April 22, 1817 married Elizabeth P. Drake, born July 29, 1798 and died January 13, 1875, but had no issue. (9) REBECCA RICHARDSON BUCK born February 13, 1792 and died August 6, 1878, who on April 3, 1817 married William Richardson Ashby, born December 18, 1789 and died May 21, 1843, and had issue. (10) ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK, born September 5, 1794 and died October 20, 1871, married George Neville Blakemore and had issue. See chapter on the Blakemore family. (11) THOMAS BUCK, born November 7, 1796 and died May 24, 1810. (12) CAROLINE BUCK, born February 7, 1799 and died in September 1799. (13) ISAAC NEWTON BUCK, born March 22, 1801 and died January

23, 1877, who married, first, Susan Taylor, born June 15, 1810 and died June 26, 1836, and secondly, Janet Urquhart Lovell, born June 10, 1815 and died May 2, 1893. He had five children by each of these wives, which see. (14) LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885, who married John Mauzy Blakemore and had issue. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, the eldest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born February 25, 1776 (tombstone February 28, 1776) and died October 28, 1823 (tombstone October 27, 1823). On April 8, 1802 he married LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born May 5, 1784 and died May 18, 1859 age 74 years, daughter of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy, and had seven children (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BUCK, born March 28, 1803 and died September 25, 1874, who on February 26, 1839 married Elizabeth Lane Peake, born about 1814 and died November 18, 1864, daughter of Dr. Humphrey Peake, and had issue. (2) CATHERINE ELIZABETH BUCK, born January 1, 1805 and died June 27, 1882, who on January 31, 1843 became the second wife of John B. LaRue. (3) GEORGE AUGUSTUS BUCK. born April 12, 1807 and died April 1, 1835. (4) WILLIAM MASON BUCK, born August 30, 1809 and died September 23, 1895, who in April 1938 married Elizabeth Ann Ashby, born September 25, 1820 and died January 24, 1904, and had issue. (5) HENRY ALEXANDER BUCK, born November 15, 1811 and died May 27, 1843 in Pecan Grove, Louisiana. (6) MARCUS BLAKEMORE BUCK, born November 25, 1816 and died November 30, 1881, who in June 1841 married Jane Letitia Bayly and had issue. (7) JOHN NEWTON BUCK, born July 25, 1820 and died October 25, 1875, who married Amelia Ann Buck, born in 1824 and died March 31, 1859, and had issue. She was the daughter of John L. Buck and his wife, Annie Buck.

THOMAS FAYETTE BUCK, the eldest child of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, was born March 28, 1803 and died September 25, 1874. On February 26, 1839 he married ELIZABETH LANE PEAKE, born about 1814 and died November 18, 1864, who was a daughter of Dr. Humphrey Peake of Alexandria, Virginia, born

about 1773 and died August 12, 1856. They had nine children (1) WILLIAM PEAKE BUCK, died July 1849 age 2 years. (2) HENRY AUGUSTUS BUCK, born July 22, 1842 and died in 1888, who on November 27, 1870 married Gertrude Richardson and had issue. (3) JULIA CATHERINE BUCK, born October 30, 1843 and died January 20, 1909, who on November 29, 1866 married Marcus Blakemore Irwin and had issue. (4) CHARLES EUGENE BUCK, died July 1849 age 4 years. (5) LINTON NEVILLE BUCK, born in 1847 and died in 1912. (6) GEORGE ESTON BUCK, born in 1849 and died in 1913. (7) JOHN CARROLL BUCK, born in 1851 and died in 1918. (8) THOMAS FAYETTE BUCK, born in March 1854 and died March 14, 1875, unmarried. (9) ELIZABETH LANE BUCK, born June 8, 1855 and died in 1920, who on October 25, 1879 married Samuel Major and had issue. See chapter on the Major family.

HENRY AUGUSTUS BUCK, the second child of Thomas Fayette Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Peake, was born July 22, 1842 and died in 1888. On November 27, 1870 he married GERTRUDE RICHARDSON and had two children (1) IRENE BUCK, born December 27, 1871 who died in the Galveston flood September 9, 1900, unmarried. (2) HENRY BUCK, born November 26, 1875, who in 1900 married Alice Blakemore and had one child, GEORGE ESTAN BUCK who died unmarried.

JULIA CATHERINE BUCK, the third child of Thomas Fayette Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Peake, was born October 30, 1843 and died January 30, 1909. On November 29, 1866 she married MARCUS BLAKEMORE IRWIN, born April 5, 1847, and died January 21, 1880, and had five children (1) ELIZABETH AUGUSTA IRWIN, born August 26, 1868 and died August 14, 1895. (2) EVA NEVILLE IRWIN, born April 6, 1870, unmarried. (3) FLORENCE PEAKE FAIRFAX IRWIN, born April 23, 1872 and died July 13, 1953. On November 25, 1902 she married John Baldwin Harnsberger, born December 24, 1868 and died November 4, 1949, and had three children: HUMPHREY PEAKE HARNSBERGER, born November 13, 1903, who on June 27, 1936 married Louise Urquhart Mason, born September 2, 1907, and they have two children, LOUISA REBECCA HARNSBERGER, born June 23, 1941, and ANN INGLES

HARNSBERGER, born March 4, 1943. EVA NEVILLE HARNSBERGER, born June 26, 1908, who on March 25, 1933 married John Hilton Freeman, born October 18, 1901, and they have three children: JOHN HILTON FREEMAN JR., born July 27, 1938, ROBERT NEVILLE FREEMAN, born May 28, 1945, and JULIA LANE FREEMAN, born September 11, 1948. JULIA REBEKAH HARNSBERGER, born June 7, 1910, unmarried. (4) MARY BUCK IRWIN, born February 22, 1874 and died January 25, 1927, unmarried. (5) GEORGE BLAKEMORE IRWIN, born August 13, 1877 and died August 1, 1923, unmarried.

ELIZABETH LANE BUCK, the ninth child of Thomas Fayette Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Peake, was born June 8, 1855 and died in 1920. On October 25, 1879 she married SAMUEL MAJOR and had two children (1) THOMAS FAYETTE MAJOR, born March 24, 1881 and died unmarried. (2) JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR, born January 8, 1887 and died November 6, 1953, who on November 26, 1913 married Jean Elizabeth Richards and had issue. See chapter on the Major family.

WILLIAM MASON BUCK, the fourth child of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, was born August 30, 1809 and died September 23, 1895. On April 3, 1838 he married ELIZABETH ANN ASHBY, born September 25, 1820 and died January 24, 1904, the daughter of William Richardson Ashby and his wife, Rebecca Richardson Buck. As a young man William Mason Buck was engaged in business in Kentucky but later removed to Front Royal, Virginia, where he lived a retired life. He was a student, and coupled with his business training, established him as one of ripe judgment and culture. He was deeply religious, a public spirited citizen and devoted husband and parent. He possessed great dignity and highly commanded the respect of all who knew him. His veneration of the past and his keen interest in the younger generation growing up around him stimulated a strong interest in the genealogy of the family and he has left us many interesting personal reminiscences of family connections. He married when his wife was in her eighteenth year and in her eighty-second year it was recalled that "she was a woman of unusual clearness and brightness of mind and exceptionally active and energetic".

This unusual couple had thirteen children (1) Alvin Duval Buck, born December 18, 1838 and died July 16, 1922, who on July 23, 1867 married Henrietta Major and had issue. (2) Irving Ashby Buck, born November 24, 1840 and died September 8, 1912. He was Captain of Co. E 17th Virginia infantry, Lieutenant Colonel A. A. G., Clebourne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of the Tennessee, C. S. A. On January 31, 1871 he married Fannie Ricards, born March 23, 1850 and died March 12, 1918. They had no issue. (3) Lucy Rebecca Buck, born September 25, 1842 and died August 20, 1918, unmarried. She kept a diary during the War Between the States which is referred to in Douglas S. Freeman's "Lee's Lieutenants", vol. 1, pp 378-382, 742. (4) Ellen Catherine Buck, born September 6, 1844 and died August 3, 1902, unmarried. (5) Marcus Newton Buck, born April 30, 1846 and died in infancy. (6) Laura Virginia Buck, born August 20, 1847 and died July 21, 1921, unmarried. (7) Orville Mauzy Buck, born October 25, 1849 and died August 31, 1877. (8) Dr. Robert Carey Buck, born May 21, 1851 and died February 1, 1916, who on November 15, 1881 married Mary Leachman and had issue. (9) Annie Neville Buck, born July 31, 1853 and died January 26, 1907, unmarried. (10) William Richardson Buck, born June 4, 1856 and died June 10, 1947, who on December 3, 1893 married Annie Lee Wallace and had issue. (11) Cora Blakemore Buck, born October 31, 1858 and died May 25, 1859. (12) Thomas Evred Buck, born January 9, 1860 and died January 21, 1911, who on November 2, 1892 married Clara Gabriella McDonald and had issue. (13) Frank Latrobe Buck, born November 27, 1861 and died April 20, 1909, unmarried.

ALVIN DUVAL BUCK, the eldest child of William Mason Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Ashby, was born December 18, 1838 and died July 16, 1922. On July 23, 1867 he married HENRIETTA MAJOR, born March 19, 1843 and died October 23, 1918, and had ten children (1) Cora B. Buck, born July 5, 1868 and died March 11, 1871. (2) Ida Buck, born April 10, 1870 and died March 14, 1874. (3) Eva Buck, born March 12, 1872 and died March 22, 1874. (4) Charlie R. Buck. (5) Robert Mauzy Buck, born January 4, 1874. (6)

BLANCHE BUCK, born January 12, 1876. (7) ORVILLE M. BUCK, born December 19, 1877. (8) IRVING A. BUCK, born April 15, 1881. (9) BESSIE BUCK, born July 18, 1881 and died in 1887. (10) VIRGINIA BUCK, born January 19, 1887 and died December 8, 1887.

ROBERT CAREY BUCK, the eighth child of William Mason Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Ashby, was born May 21, 1851 and died February 1, 1916. He was a physician and on November 15, 1881 he married MARY LEACHMAN, born November 12, 1858 and died December 26, 1954, and had nine children (1) WILLIAM LEACHMAN BUCK, born May 25, 1883. (2) ROBERT CAREY BUCK JR., born June 1, 1886. (3) CHARLES B. BUCK, born June 1, 1886 and died November 4, 1886, twin of Robert. (4) FRANK NEVILLE BUCK, born August 20, 1887. (5) CARROLL GRAY BUCK, born August 27, 1889. (6) LUCY MAY BUCK, born June 14, 1891 and died July 27, 1954. (7) WELFORD ASHBY BUCK, born March 2, 1893 and died November 13, 1958, married Pauline Motherly and had a son, CHARLES MOTHERLY BUCK, who is married. (8) CARLISLE DICKINSON BUCK, born November 25, 1894. (9) ELIZABETH ASHBY BUCK, born October 27, 1898.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, the tenth child of William Mason Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Ashby, was born June 4, 1856 and died June 10, 1947. On December 3, 1893 he married ANNIE LEE WALLACE, born November 12, 1862 and died January 6, 1948. They had two children (1) MARY WALLACE BUCK, born June 9, 1895. (2) WILLIAM MASON BUCK, born July 4, 1897.

THOMAS EVRED BUCK, the twelfth child of William Mason Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ann Ashby, was born January 9, 1860 and died January 21, 1911. On November 2, 1892 he married CLARA GABRIELLA McDONALD, born May 11, 1869, and they had three children (1) WILLIAM McDONALD BUCK, born August 14, 1893. (2) FRANK SPEED BUCK, born June 14, 1895 and died in 1896. (3) EVRED JOHNSON BUCK, born June 14, 1895 and died in 1896, twin of Frank.

MARCUS BLAKEMORE BUCK, the sixth child of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, was born November 25, 1816 and died November 30, 1881. He was

Sheriff of Warren County and in June 1841 he married JANE LETITIA BAYLY, born August 12, 1820, daughter of Dr. William Mountjoy Bayly of Strasburg, Virginia. They had nine children (1) WILLIAM WALTER BUCK, born April 22, 1842. He was a Lieutenant in Co. E 17th Virginia (Ashby's) cavalry and was killed on June 21, 1863 in a cavalry attack at Upperville, Virginia. (2) RICHARD BAYLY BUCK, born January 28, 1844 and died February 14, 1888. He married Laura Elma Grafflin and had issue. (3) MARY LETITIA BUCK, born July 5, 1846 and died unmarried. (4) JACQUELIN M. BUCK, born September 25, 1848 and died May 17, 1907, who married Eliza N. Ricards who died March 25, 1908 age 59 years. (5) CATHERINE AUGUSTA BUCK, born August 23, 1852 and died March 23, 1877, who married Thomas William Buck on March 9, 1873. (6) ELLIOTT MAUZY BUCK, born January 4, 1855, married Delia Cloud and had issue. (7) MARY RICHARDSON BUCK, born November 18, 1857 and died unmarried. (8) ELTIE CALMES BUCK, born July 26, 1860, married Julian Smith and had issue. (9) WILLIAM WALTER BUCK, born October 8, 1865 and died in 1933, unmarried.

RICHARD BAYLY BUCK, the second child of Marcus Blakemore Buck and his wife, Jane Letitia Bayly, was born January 28, 1844 and died February 14, 1888. He was a Lieutenant in Co. B Warren Rifles, 17th Virginia infantry, C. S. A., and married LAURA ELMA GRAFFLIN by whom he had five children (1) GEORGE GRAFFLIN BUCK, born February 27, 1876 and died May 15, 1947, married Julia Newton Cochran and had three children: RICHARD BAYLY BUCK, born August 7, 1921, who married Joan S. Elliott and had one child, RICHARD BAYLY BUCK JR. JOHN COCHRAN BUCK, born July 15, 1922, who married Patricia Pattison and had three children: GEORGE P. P. BUCK, born May 12, 1954, CYNTHIA C. BUCK, born November 4, 1955 and JOHN C. BUCK, born October 2, 1957. JULIA ROBINSON BUCK, born May 28, 1927, who married Robert Mozley and had one child. PETER F. MOZLEY, born December 23, 1958. (2) WALTER HOOPER BUCK, born April 14, 1878,[x] is a lawyer in Baltimore where his branch of the family has been prominent in the professional and social life of that city. He married Helen Elise Vogeler and had

x died July 28, 1962

two children, WILLIAM GRAFFLIN BUCK, born June 29, 1907 and died July 25, 1937, married Muriel Delany Steele and had one child, MARY RICHARDSON BUCK, who married George G. Miller, and WALTER BAYLY BUCK, born February 13, 1911, who married Caroline Pattison Cromwell and had three children: MARY C. BUCK, WALTER BAYLY BUCK JR. and THOMAS BLAKEMORE BUCK. (3) LETITIA NEVILLE BUCK, born July 28, 1879, who married M. L. Dawson Lee and had four children: HANNAH TYSON LEE, born August 7, 1911, married George T. Sharpe and had three children: LETITIA SHARPE, GEORGE T. SHARPE JR. and HANNAH SHARPE. LAURA GRAFFLIN LEE married William P. Neilson and had one child, LAURA L. NEILSON. LETITIA NEVILLE LEE married Thomas Worthington and had two children, NEVILLE D. WORTHINGTON and LAURANCE M. WORTHINGTON. M. L. DAWSON LEE JR. married Letitia S. Roberts. (4) LAURANCE MOUNTJOY BUCK, born May 2, 1883 and died November 23, 1950, married Mary Elizabeth Pue and had one child, GEORGIA GRAFFLIN BUCK, who married Benjamin Ridder and had two children, BENJAMIN RIDDER JR. and BARNEY RIDDER. (5) ELMA BUCK, born May 28, 1884 and died in 1896.

ELLIOTT MAUZY BUCK, sixth child of Marcus Blakemore Buck and his wife, Jane Letitia Bayly, was born January 4, 1855 and on October 1, 1879 married DELIA CLOUD, daughter of Isaac Newton Cloud Jr., and his wife, Elizabeth (Bettie) Buck. They had three children (1) AUBREY ELLIOTT BUCK, born in 1880, died unmarried in 1951. (2) COURTNEY CLOUD BUCK, born in 1883 and died October 14, 1961, who in August 1940 married Mary Owings. No issue. (3) JACQUELIN MARCUS BUCK, born in 1885, who in 1910 married Vera Roberts and had a son, ROBERT ELLIOTT BUCK, who died in infancy.

ELTIE CALMES BUCK, the eighth child of Marcus Blakemore Buck and his wife, Jane Letitia Bayly, was born July 26, 1860. She married JULIAN SMITH and had two children (1) MARCUS E. SMITH, who married and had one child, MARGARET E. SMITH. (2) RICHARD BAYLY SMITH, who married Helen Peren and had two children, MARJORIE SMITH and ELTIE SMITH.

JOHN NEWTON BUCK, the seventh child of William Richardson Buck and his wife, Lucy Neville Blakemore, was born July 25, 1820 and died October 25, 1875. He was in Co.

E 7th Virginia cavalry, Rosser's Corps, C. S. A. He married AMELIA ANN BUCK, born in 1824 and died March 31, 1859, daughter of John L. Buck and his wife Annie Buck. His will is recorded in Shenandoah County, Virginia. They had three children (1) WELTON BUCK, born November 13, 1850 and died August 4, 1851. (2) BEVERLY BUCK, born October 28, 1853 and died May 22, 1854. (3) WALTER DAVIDSON BUCK, born November 23, 1856, who on October 8, 1884 married Hattie Hunter and had three children: AMELIA SCOTT BUCK, born November 9, 1889, PARTHENIA BROWNE BUCK, born November 10, 1892, and JOHN NEWTON BUCK born May 3, 1899.

ISABELLA RICHARDSON BUCK, the second child and first daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born January 9, 1778 and died February 8, 1844. On July 28, 1803 she married CAPTAIN HEZEKIAH CONN, who died in 1837. They settled in Hartford, Kentucky, and are buried in Belfontaine Cemetery. They had six children (1) MARIA CONN, born in 1804 and died in 1859. (2) ELIZA CONN, born in 1805 and died in 1889, on February 19, 1822 married William Farley Carter, a grandson of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington. (3) ELEANOR CONN, born in 1807 and died young. (4) ROSALIE CONN, born in 1810 and died young. (5) ISABELLA BUCK CONN, born April 6, 1813 and died March 4, 1892, on November 5, 1829 married Wayman Crow who donated $300,000 for the establishment of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. (6) SARAH CORNELIA CONN, born November 17, 1817.

HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK, the third child and second daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born May 16, 1779 (tombstone May 6, 1779), and died December 23, 1872. On April 27, 1797 she married COLONEL SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES, born April 5, 1771 and died June 28, 1854, the seventh child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville. They had fifteen children (1) ANN BUCK CALMES, born April 1, 1798 and died February 4, 1867. (2) WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, born September 9, 1800 and died July 4, 1836. (3) LUCY NEVILLE CALMES, born January 31, 1802. (4) FRANKLIN CALMES, born April 15, 1803 and died October 31, 1833, unmarried. (5) MIRIAM CALMES, born June

21, 1804 and died in September, 1805. (6) JULIETTE CALMES, born May 9, 1806 and died September 15, 1820. (7) HENRIETTA CALMES, born February 9, 1808. (8) ELIZA CALMES, born December 17, 1809 and died October 22, 1833. (9) MARQUIS LAFAYETTE CALMES, born July 11, 1811 and died March 4, 1858. (10) SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES JR., born May 10, 1813 and died July 31, 1831, unmarried. (11) LETITIA AMELIA CALMES born August 14, 1816. (12) ISAAC NEWTON CALMES, born October 14, 1817 and died January 6, 1857, unmarried. (13) CHARLES HENRY CALMES, born December 11, 1819 and died in 1901, unmarried. (14) AUGUSTUS G. S. CALMES, born September 20, 1822 and died October 14, 1898. (15) ALBERT B. CALMES, born February 19, 1826 and died in 1857, unmarried.

MARY ANN BUCK, the seventh child and fifth daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born May 18, 1787 (tombstone November 18, 1787) and died April 5, 1851. On March 14, 1805 she married GEORGE BAYLY, born June 6, 1781 and died September 7, 1860, the sixth child of Pierce Bayly and his first wife, Mary Payne. There were eight children by this marriage. See chapters on the Blakemore and Bayly families.

MARCUS CALMES BUCK, the eighth child and third son of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born November 7, 1789 and died May 12, 1845. On April 22, 1817 he married ELIZABETH P. DRAKE, born July 29, 1798 and died January 13, 1875. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1812, and during the War of 1812 was commissioned a Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. On July 2, 1813 he was assigned to the 20th Infantry but was transferred to the 4th Infantry on September 4, 1815. He was appointed Military Storekeeper at Washington on April 25, 1831. He and his wife are buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in Front Royal, Virginia. There was no issue.

REBECCA RICHARDSON BUCK, the ninth child and sixth daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born February 13, 1792 and died August 6, 1878. On April 3, 1817 she married WILLIAM RICHARDSON ASHBY, born December 18, 1789 and died May 21, 1843, who as a small boy

went into Kentucky with his parents where he was reared and spent his early manhood. His frontier life made him vigorous, resolute and of untiring energy. In 1817 he visited his relatives in Virginia and met his future wife, a woman of great amiability and charm. After their marriage, with their servants, they started their journey on horseback to their future home in Kentucky, but remained only about a year when they returned to Virginia and lived at "Cedar Hill". They are buried in the "Buckton" cemetery. They had three children, one dying in infancy, the two surviving children were (1) THOMAS NEWTON ASHBY, born May 12, 1819 and died February 13, 1878, who married Elizabeth Almond and had issue. (2) ELIZABETH ANN ASHBY, born September 25, 1820 and died in 1904.

ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK, the tenth child and seventh daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born September 5, 1794 and died October 20, 1871. On October 27, 1814 she married GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE and had eight children. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

ISAAC NEWTON BUCK, the thirteenth child and fifth son of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born March 22, 1801 and died January 23, 1877. He was twice married first, on June 12, 1827, to SUSAN TAYLOR, born June 15, 1810 and died June 26, 1836, and then, on November 21, 1839, to JANET URQUHART LOVELL, born June 10, 1815 and died May 2, 1893. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821 and practiced his profession in Front Royal, Virginia, for forty years. He served in the State Legislature and was a public spirited citizen. His will is dated January 25, 1876 and proved the following year (Warren County Will Book no. 1, folio 86). He left his home, "Mountain View", to his wife and his farm, "Mount Airy", to his children. He had five children by each of his wives (1) MARCUS TAYLOR BUCK, born February 29, 1828 and died August 12, 1862, who in 1856 married Elizabeth Cramer and had one child, JOSEPHINE BUCK. (2) MARY C. BUCK, born May 12, 1830, married Solomon Cunningham on March 16, 1854 and had three children: MARY CUNNINGHAM, born April 17, 1855, on October 16, 1877 married Thomas Almond Ashby, born November 18, 1848, son of Thomas Newton Ashby and his wife, Elizabeth Almond, and

had five children: MARY ASHBY, born May 15, 1879, HELEN ASHBY, born May 18, 1881; ELIZABETH ASHBY, born August 22, 1885; KATHERINE ASHBY, born February 1, 1895; SUE ASHBY, born February 1, 1895, twin of Katherine. The remaining two children of Mary C. Buck and her husband, Solomon Cunningham, were SEYMOUR CUNNINGHAM and SUSAN CATHERINE CUNNINGHAM both of whom were unmarried. (3) CATHERINE ELIZABETH BUCK, born April 27, 1832, on September 21, 1852 married Marcus Hanson Blakemore, born March 21, 1829 and died in 1873. He was the son of Thomas Blakemore and his wife, Elizabeth Brooke White. See chapter on the Blakemore family. They had five children: EDWARD BLAKEMORE died in infancy, FRANK TAYLOR BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1853, unmarried, SUSAN NEWTON BLAKEMORE, born February 25, 1857, unmarried, ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE and WILLIAM RICHARDSON BLAKEMORE who was born in 1864, married Mary Ellen Nealy. (4) ANN BUCK, born December 12, 1834, unmarried. (5) SUSAN REBECCA BUCK, born December 27, 1836 and died July 10, 1880. (6) CHARLES NEWTON BUCK, born December 30, 1842 and died June 27, 1925. He was in Co. B 17th Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. On January 31, 1883 he married Annie Detherage and had four children: GEORGE NEWTON BUCK, born August 8, 1885 and died June 22, 1953, CHARLES URQUHART BUCK, born August 3, 1887, CATHERINE GARDNER BUCK, born April 24, 1892 and died November 1, 1948, married —— Edmunds, and ANNIE DETHERAGE BUCK, born March 22, 1895. (7) THOMAS WILLIAM BUCK, born November 9, 1845 and died November 22, 1877, on March 9, 1873 married Catherine Augusta Buck, born August 23, 1852 and died March 23, 1877 without issue. (8) ANN LOVELL BUCK, born November 6, 1848, married Charles A. Brown on December 5, 1871 and had four children: EDWARD LOVELL BROWN, born September 22, 1872, JANE URQUHART BROWN, born December 19, 1874, MATTIE DOUGLAS BROWN, born April 22, 1878, and SUE ANDERSON BROWN, born August 20, 1886. (9) ROBERT LOVELL BUCK, born November 13, 1851 and died in 1882, married Catherine E. Massie on December 25, 1877 and had one child, CATHERINE MASSIE BUCK, born October 7, 1878. (10) JAMES CUNNINGHAM, born April 29, 1854, married Minnie Wight on January

10, 1883 and had five children: ROBERT LOVELL BUCK, born June 25, 1884, JAMES LEE BUCK, born September 17, 1886, OLIVER WARREN BUCK, born May 6, 1888, CARROLL NEWTON BUCK, born July 15, 1889, and MARIE LOUISE BUCK, born June 5, 1875.

LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, the youngest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885. On August 10, 1820 she married JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining four being (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE. (3) MARCUS NEWTON BLAKEMORE. (4) RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

It is to be noted that some family records do not agree with tombstone inscriptions, though the difference is slight, but in each instance both dates are here given. Some families list more children than here enumerated but as no name or other identification is given they have been eliminated from this text. Chart No. 4 will clarify this description of the Buck family.

In the graveyard adjoining Nineveh Church at Nineveh on Route 522 near Riverton, Warren County, Virginia, there are two graves:

Charles Buck	Sarah Jane, his wife
born May 1, 1815	born August 4, 1817
died July 17, 1893	died March 2, 1879

Other interments in private burial grounds are here recorded:

"Walnut Hill"

Susan Buck born June 15, 1810 died June 26, 1836, daughter of Mandley and Catherine Taylor and the first wife of Isaac Newton Buck, together with her 6 weeks old child.

"Wheelwright Cemetery"

Annie E. Cloud died May 13, 1887 age 33 years, wife of R. W. Cloud.

"Willow Glen"

Sarah Cloud died February 22, 1829 age 34 years, 27 days.

Anna Cloud born February 7, 1845 died June 9, 1848.

10, 1883 and had five children: ROBERT LOVELL BUCK, born June 25, 1884, JAMES LEE BUCK, born September 17, 1886, OLIVER WARREN BUCK, born May 6, 1888, CARROLL NEWTON BUCK, born July 15, 1889, and MARIE LOUISE BUCK, born June 5, 1875.

LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, the youngest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885. On August 10, 1820 she married JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the youngest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy. They had six children, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining four being (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE. (3) MARCUS NEWTON BLAKEMORE. (4) RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

It is to be noted that some family records do not agree with tombstone inscriptions, though the difference is slight, but in each instance both dates are here given. Some families list more children than here enumerated but as no name or other identification is given they have been eliminated from this text. Chart No. 4 will clarify this description of the Buck family.

In the graveyard adjoining Nineveh Church at Nineveh on Route 522 near Riverton, Warren County, Virginia, there are two graves:

Charles Buck	Sarah Jane, his wife
born May 1, 1815	born August 4, 1817
died July 17, 1893	died March 2, 1879

Other interments in private burial grounds are here recorded:

"Walnut Hill"

Susan Buck born June 15, 1810 died June 26, 1836, daughter of Mandley and Catherine Taylor and the first wife of Isaac Newton Buck, together with her 6 weeks old child.

"Wheelwright Cemetery"

Annie E. Cloud died May 13, 1887 age 33 years, wife of R. W. Cloud.

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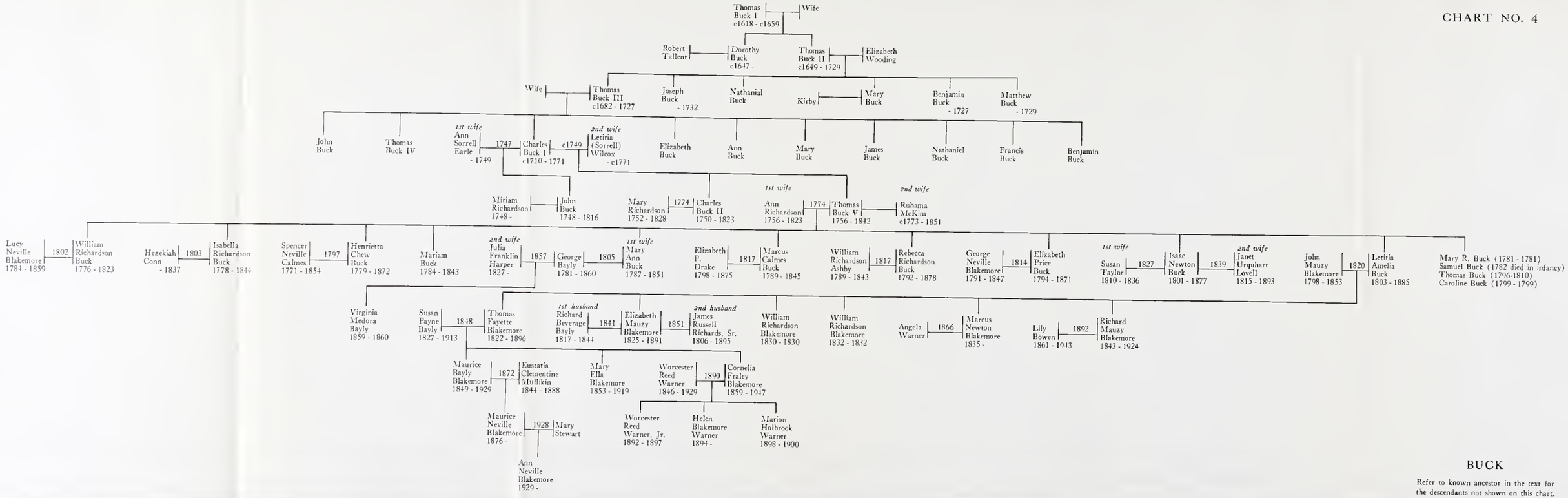
Sarah Cloud died February 22, 1829 age 34 years, 27 days.

Anna Cloud born February 7, 1845 died June 9, 1848.



BUCK

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

Daniel Cloud Sr. died February 25, 1815 age 60 years, 17 days.

Elizabeth Cloud died September 17, 1829 age 73 years, 20 days, wife of Daniel Cloud Sr.

Isaac B. Cloud born December 9, 1811 died August 13, 1847.

Amelia Buck died May 15, 1854 age 48 years, wife of Isaac B. Cloud.

Richard Hall died July 28, 1826 age 40 years.

In a book entitled "With Old Confederates", by Samuel D. Buck, he has made reference to several of the Buck family who served in the Confederate Army.

TOMBSTONES IN "BUCKTON"

CHARLES BUCK II
son of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox
died January 2, 1823, age 73 years

MARY RICHARDSON
wife of Charles Buck II and
daughter of William Richardson and Isabella Calmes
died October 24, 1828

Rev. THOMAS BUCK
son of Charles Buck II and Mary Richardson
born November 15, 1777
died December 10, 1862

AMELIA L. DAWSON
wife of Rev. Thomas Buck and
daughter of Rev. James Dawson
born March 27, 1783
died January 20, 1857

JOHN GILL BUCK
son of Rev. Thomas Buck and Amelia L. Dawson
born July 14, 1814
died October 12, 1862, age 48 years, 2 months, 28 days

ELIZABETH ELLEN McKAY
wife of John Gill Buck
born December 23, 1819
died April 8, 1881, age 61 years, 3 months, 16 days

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BUCK
Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) Cavalry
son of John Gill Buck and Elizabeth E. McKay
born June 22, 1843
died November 8, 1929, age 87 years

SARAH E. BUCK
wife of William Alexander Buck and
daughter of Charles Buck and Sarah McKay
born August 8, 1846
died January 11, 1914

BENJAMIN ANTRIM BUCK
son of John Gill Buck and Elizabeth E. McKay
born February 2, 1856
died August 22, 1872, age 16 years, 6 months, 20 days

MARTHA WALTERS
wife of Thomas Jacob Buck the
son of John Gill Buck and Elizabeth E. McKay
died September 26, 1882, age 18 years, 11 months

BENJAMIN F. BUCK
son of Thomas Jacob Buck and Martha Walters
died September 13, 1882, age 6 months

THOMAS BUCK V
son of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox
born June 10, 1756
died June 4, 1842

ANN RICHARDSON
first wife of Thomas Buck V and
daughter of William Richardson and Isabella Calmes
born October 10, 1756
died April 2, 1823

WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK
son of Thomas Buck V and Ann Richardson
born February 28, 1776
died October 27, 1823

LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE
wife of William Richardson Buck and
daughter of George Blakemore and Elizabeth Mauzy
died May 18, 1859, age 74 years

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BUCK
son of William Richardson Buck and Lucy N. Blakemore
born April 12, 1807
died April 1, 1835

Dr. HUMPHREY PEAKE
father-in-law of Thomas Fayette Buck the
son of William Richardson Buck and Lucy N. Blakemore
died August 12, 1856, age 83 years

Mrs. R. M. BUCK
second wife of Thomas Buck V
died November 29, 1851, age 78 years

SAMUEL GARDNER BUCK, M. D.
son of Samuel M. Buck and Mary P. Bayly
born September 1, 1813
died January 23, 1875

LUCY C. BUCK
second wife of Samuel Gardner Buck and
daughter of John and Sarah Catlett
born February 12, 1826
died May 6, 1904

MOLLIE HELEN BUCK
wife of Meredith Helm Buck and
daughter of Charles Buck and Sarah McKay
born April 26, 1856
died January 15, 1911, age 54 years, 8 months, 20 days

ROLAND WALTERS BUCK
son of Meredith Helm Buck and Mollie H. Buck
died October 25, 1892, age 2 months, 16 days

Dr. THOMAS HORACE BUCK
Captain Co. E 7th Virginia (Ashby's) Cavalry
son of John L. Buck and Annie Buck

WELTON BUCK
son of John Newton Buck and Amelia A. Buck
born November 13, 1850
died August 4, 1851

BEVERLY BUCK
son of John Newton Buck and Amelia A. Buck
born October 28, 1853
died May 22, 1854

THOMAS M. HELM
son of Meredith Helm and Mary Buck the
daughter of Rev. Thomas Buck and Amelia L. Dawson
born October 4, 1835
died February 2, 1854

MARY B. HELM
daughter of Meredith Helm and Mary Buck
born December 2, 1840
died March 24, 1846

ISABELLA CALMES
wife of William Richardson and
daughter of Marquis Calmes II and Winnifred Waller
died June 10, 1796, age 69 years

WILLIAM RICHARDSON
son of William Richardson and Isabella Calmes
born August 15, 1763
died July 6, 1821, age 57 years, 10 months, 22 days

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ASHBY
son of Nathaniel Ashby and Margaret H. Mauzy
born December 18, 1789
died May 21, 1843
The following three are children of Thomas N. Ashby and Elizabeth Almond. All are buried in one tomb.

WILLIAM MANN ASHBY
born December 25, 1843
died August 19, 1848

LUCY BELL ASHBY
born March 13, 1846
died February 27, 1849

MARY ELIZABETH ASHBY
born June 20, 1851
died May 14, 1854

6

CALMES

It is apparent from the official records in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris that the Calmes family was of ancient French origin, the family of Calmes de Puntis having lived in the Carcassonne Manor and in the little town of Trebes in southern France in the 15th century. The name of PIERRE CALMES, called Scriptor Avitatis, appears in an Act of July 1445 and a Pierre Calmes, probably the same person, is mentioned as a notary in 1456 and 1458. Still another PIERRE de CALMES is found as a notary in the town of Trebes in 1524 and it appears to be a safe assumption that he was the son of the earlier Pierre Calmes and the father of Jean Calmes, Claud Calmes and Pierre Calmes. From this beginning the following genealogy of the family has been traced.

PIERRE CALMES, as noted above, was Scriptor Avitatis in the years 1445, 1456 and 1458 and is considered to have been the father of the PIERRE CALMES who was a notary in Trebes in 1524. This latter Pierre Calmes had three sons (1) JEAN CALMES (2) CLAUD CALMES and (3) PIERRE CALMES.

JEAN CALMES, the first son of Pierre Calmes, the notary of Trebes in 1524, was a bourgeois of Trebes and succeeded as Seigneur de Barbeiran by Act of January 1552. He appears to have been the first of the family raised to the nobility. He also

seems to have died without heirs as his brother, Claud, is also named as Sgr. de Barbeiran.

CLAUD CALMES, the second son of Pierre Calmes, the notary of Trebes in 1524, in the year of 1540 married M —— DUPOIX (Dupaix). He succeeded as Sgr. de Barbeiran and died in 1569 leaving a son, PIERRE DE CALMES.

PIERRE de CALMES, only son of Claud Calmes and his wife, Dupoix or Dupaix, was Sgr. de Barbeiran. In 1576 he married MARGUERITE de LASBORDES. He was confirmed in his nobility by judgment of M. de Bezons, Entendant of Languedoc. By his marriage there were two sons (1) JACQUES GUILLAUME DE CALMES. (2) BARTHOLEMY DE CALMES.

JACQUES GUILLAUME de CALMES, son of Pierre de Calmes and his wife, Marguerite de Lasbordes, married MARGARET DORSE, Sieur de Barbeiran et Demeriac. He was confirmed in nobility June 17, 1669 by sovereign patent by M. Bernard (Bornier), Rapporteur. He seems to have died without heirs as his nephew, Guillaume, succeeded him.

BARTHOLEMY de CALMES, son of Pierre de Calmes and his wife, Marguerite de Lasbordes, in 1637 married CATHERINE de CATON, Sgr. de Miramont et Montezels. He was confirmed in nobility June 17, 1669 by sovereign patent, M. Bernard, Rapporteur. By his marriage he had three sons (1) GUILLAUME DE CALMES. (2) JACQUES DE CALMES. (3) FRANCOIS DE CALMES.

GUILLAUME de CALMES, eldest son of Bartholemy de Calmes and his wife, Catherine de Caton, was born in 1642 and held the title of Sgr. de Barbeiran. It is believed he was the father of the immigrant, the Marquis de la Calmes, born about 1675, who came to Virginia between 1695 and 1700 and who anglicized his name to Marquis Calmes after his arrival in this country. Marquis Calmes' title to nobility was recognized in this country during a court action in Baltimore.

JACQUES de CALMES, son of Bartholemy de Calmes and his wife, Catherine de Caton, was born in 1652. He held the title of Sgr. de Montezels to which his brother, Francois, succeeded.

FRANCOIS de CALMES, youngest son of Bartholemy de Calmes and his wife, Catherine de Caton, in 1684 married MARIE de VIC, daughter of Sgr. Guillaume de Vic, Sieur de

Marsa, and Marguerite de Barre, Sgr. de Montezels by succession from his brother, Jacques. By his marriage there were two sons (1) JOSEPH FRANCOIS DE CALMES, Sgr. de Montezels of the Diocese de Aleth, who made application in 1740 for the admission of his son to the military school of Louis XVI. (2) GUILLAUME DE CALMES de Montezels in 1723 married Demoiselle Francoise de Levis du Carla de St. Cernin, daughter of Joseph de Levis du Carla, Sgr. de St. Cernin, and Dame Therese de Montfaucon de Feste. There is no available record of any issue. See marriage contracts of Jacques and Guillaume given below.

PIERRE CALMES, youngest son of Pierre Calmes, the notary of Trebes in 1524, married CLAIRE COTOLE. He held the title of Seigneur de Saint Julien. His will is dated 1545. There were three sons by this marriage. (1) JEAN DE CALMES. (2) CLAUD DE CALMES. (3) FRANCOIS DE CALMES.

JEAN de CALMES, the eldest son of Pierre Calmes and his wife, Claire Cotole, held the title of Sgr. de Saint Julien in 1590 to which his brother, Claud, succeeded. Jean's will is dated 1614.

CLAUD de CALMES, son of Pierre Calmes and his wife, Claire Cotole, Sgr. de Saint Julien and councillor of Carcassonne in 1619. He was confirmed in his nobility by judgments of M. de Bezone, Entendant of Languedoc. In 1593 he married OLIVE CORNE and had three sons by this marriage (1) JEAN FRANCOIS DE CALMES. (2) GABRIEL DE CALMES. (3) MAURICE DE CALMES of whom there is no available information.

JEAN FRANCOIS de CALMES, eldest son of Claud de Calmes and his wife, Olive Corne, was Sgr. de Saint Julien and Monteral. He was confirmed in nobility by sovereign judgment October 1, 1668, M. de Bernard, Rapporteur. He married MABEAU de LASEAU. No further information is available.

GABRIEL de CALMES, son of Claud de Calmes and his wife, Olive Corne, Sieur de Bragne et la Bastides, was confirmed in nobility June 17, 1669. In 1639 he married MARGARET de PAYTENIM. No further information is available.

FRANCOIS de CALMES, youngest son of Pierre Calmes and his wife, Claire Cotole, in 1628 married JEANNE de GEOGROY and is believed to have had a son, FRANCOIS BERNARD DE CALMES who was confirmed in nobility October 1, 1668,

M. de Bernard, Rapporteur. In 1666 he married JEAN OLIVE and had a son, JEAN BAPTISTE DE CALMES, Sgr. de Fonsegrives, Diocese de Carcassonne, whose nobility was confirmed October 12, 1668, M. Bernard, Rapporteur.

The above information has been obtained from records deposited in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris the specific volumes being: Dictionnaire des Familles Francaises, Anciennes ou Notables, vol. 8, under Calmes; Catalogue General de Gentilshommes de Province de Languedoc, MDCLXXVI, p 19; Noveau d'Hozier, vol. 18, Cabinet d'Hozier.

The coat of arms of the Calmes family, which appears to have been adopted by all branches of the family, is described as follows: "Do gueules a trois tronc d'arbre (alias trois batons ecotes) d' argent, nunen pal, 2 et 1, du chief consu d'azur charge de trois etoiles d'or".

On October 1, 1668 nobles Jean Francois de Calmes, Bernard de Calmes, Diocese de Carcassonne, their title of nobility confirmed by sovereign judgment, M. Bernard, Rapporteur. Coat of arms: guelles, charge de trois tronc d'arbes deux d'argent et un en chef d'azur trois etoiles d'or. On October 12, 1668 noble Jean Baptiste de Calmes, Seignieur de Fontsegrives, Diocese de Carcassonne, declared noble by sovereign patent, M. Bernard, Rapporteur. On June 17, 1669 nobles Jacques Guillaume de Calmes, Sieur de Barbeiran et Demeirac, Bartholemy and Guillaume de Calmes, father and son, Jean Francois de Calmes, Sieur de Montral, and Gabriel de Calmes, Sieur de la Bastides and de Bragne, Diocese de Carcassonne, their titles of nobility were confirmed by sovereign patent, M. Bernard, Rapporteur. Coat of arms: de guelles charge de hone d'varves d'argent, deux enchief et un en pointe, en chief d'azur, a trois etoiles d'or.

From sworn extracts of the marriage and birth registers in the certificate to the King, 1777 (Noveau d'Horzier, vol. 78) the following marriage contracts appear. Contract de marriage de noble Francois de Calmes, Seigneur de Montazels, fils de feu noble Bartholemy de Calmes, Seigneur de Miramont et du dit Montazels, et de Dame Catherine de Caton, accorde le 20 de Mars mil six cent quartre-vingt-quartre avec Damoiselle Marie de Vic, fille de noble Guillaume de Vic, Sieur de Marsa et de feire Damoiselle Marguerite de Barre. Ce contrat fut passe ar lieu de Cinchan, Diocese de Narbonne, Senechaussee de Limoux,

devant Guillaume Domthet, notaire Royal du dit lieu de Cruchan et Dagiols. Decree Bisayeul Francois de Calmes de Montazels, Marie Vic sa femme, 1684. Another decree of 1723 concerns the marriage of William (Guillaume) de Calmes de Montazels, son of Francois de Calmes and Marie de Vic, with Damoiselle Francoise de Levis du Carla de St. Cernin, daughter of Joseph de Levis du Carla, Sieur de St. Cernin, and Dame Therese de Montfaucon de Feste.

Judging from these records, as well as family tradition, it appears to be rather certain that the American Calmes family descends from the French Huguenot family of Languedoc and in southern France. It also leads to the conclusion that Guillaume de Calmes, Sgr. de Barbeiran, born in 1642, was the father of the immigrant, the Marquis de la Calmes, the progenitor of the family in Virginia.

MARQUIS CALMES I was born in France about 1675 of Huguenot parents who fled to England about 1686 to avoid the religious persecutions in France, as the Edict of Nantes, promulgated on April 13, 1598 by Henry IV, had been revoked by Louis XIV on October 18, 1685. It is believed that Marquis Calmes I was married to ISABELLA ELLICHE before he came to Virginia, sometime between 1695 and 1700. He first settled in lower Virginia but in 1705 removed to Stafford County. Records show that "Marquess Caleby" had proprietory grants on Aquia Creek in 1706 and 1709. On May 11, 1705 a warrant for 711 acres of land on the North Run of Aquia Creek was assigned to Marquis Calmes I by Nicholas Brent which warrant was confirmed to him in a grant from Lady Culpeper, Thomas Fairfax and Catherine, his wife, October 5, 1705 (Northern Neck Land Grants, Liber 3, folio 147). This land was a portion of the 30,000 acres in Stafford County acquired by Nicholas Haywood from Lord Culpeper. An additional 744 acres on the South Run of Aquia Creek, near his own lands and joining the lands of Henry Brent and Colonel Robert Carter, are recorded on November 9, 1708-9 (Northern Neck Land Grants Liber 3, folio 223). He is supposed to have died prior to 1741 in Stafford County but due to the destruction of records, this date cannot be substantiated. There is a record of a son, MARQUIS CALMES II, born in Stafford County about 1705 and died in 1755 who about 1725 married Winnifred Waller.

MARQUIS CALMES II, son of Marquis Calmes I and his wife, Isabella Elliche, was born in Stafford County, Virginia, about 1705 and became a prominent man of his time in Frederick County ("True Stories of Old Winchester and the Valley"; "History of Shenandoah County", p 591, J. W. Wayland, 1927). He was educated in France, returning to Virginia about 1723 and for a while resided in Williamsburg ("Landmarks of Old Prince William", pp 189, 196, F. Harrison, 1924; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 5, no. 3, pp 176, 184).

On October 21, 1741 he purchased 108 acres of land on Hope Creek in Stafford County (Northern Neck Land Grants Liber E, folio 342). He became a large landholder and speculated, with others, in 60,000 acres of land on the Monongahela River (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 5, no. 2, p 178; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 8, no. 1, p 13; Clarke County Historical Proceedings, 1945, vol. 4, p 32). It is well known that the Calmes land was called "Calmes Neck" and that it was on the Shenandoah River opposite the lands of Robert Burwell as indicated on Curtis Chappelear's map showing the original grants and landmarks of Clarke County and the vicinity (Clarke County Historical Association Proceedings, 1942, vol. 2). In the same volume, page 28, it states that he lived at "Calmes Neck". At one time there was a community and a public burial ground at Tilthammer Mill and it is possible that Calmes and his wife were buried there. He made visits to Winchester and from this it was surmised he lived at the "Vineyard Plantation" because it removed the necessity of his crossing the river every time he made such journeys. There is no evidence that he ever leased the "Vineyard Plantation" and it is certain he never owned it.

He was commissioned one of the original Justices of Frederick County on October 22, 1743, the year Frederick was formed from Orange County, and served until the fall of 1753 (Frederick County Order Book 1744, no. 5, folio 135; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 16, no. 1, pp 25-26; "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants", p 19, T. K. Cartmell, 1909). He was commissioned a Captain in the militia against the Indians and was a Major during the French

and Indian War. In 1774 he was commissioned to take the tithables of Frederick Parish of which he was a Vestryman ("Calendar of Virginia State Papers", vol. 1, p 332; Frederick County Order Book 1744). Linden Gap through the Blue Ridge Mountains was once known as Calmes Gap and is so named on John Warner's map of the Northern Neck made in 1737. It is now called Manassas Gap ("Landmarks of Old Prince William", vol. 1, p 35, F. Harrison, 1924). He owned a lot in Winchester when it was established in 1752 as did also George Washington.

In 1725 Marquis Calmes II married WINNIFRED WALLER, born about 1709, a daughter of William Waller. Her ancestors are not definitely known but it is surmised that she descends from Sir William Waller (born in 1527) a celebrated Parliamentary General two of whose descendants, Edmund and John Waller, came to the Colonies ("Biography of William Waller", Henry Waller, 1890). She is supposed to have been the daughter of John Waller III of Westmoreland County who was Sheriff and a member of the House of Burgesses and son of John Waller II and his wife, Dorothy King. This John Waller II was the son of John Waller I, the immigrant, first mentioned above ("Virginia Genealogies", H. E. Hayden, 1891; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 10, p 278; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 5, no. 3, pp 176, 184). Winnifred Waller died on October 6, 1751 aged 42 years. Of her burial, Mr. Walter H. Buck has this to say: "On July 12, 1859 Dr. Robert C. Randolph of New Market, Virginia, had the tombstone of Mrs. Calmes removed from the head of her grave on the "Vineyard Farm", near Tilthammer Mill, to Old Chapel, or Burwell, Cemetery. The stone for Marquis Calmes II would also have been removed from his grave beside his wife's had it not been shattered beyond repair. From fragments of the inscription Dr. Randolph found the date of death to have been 1755 and his age 50 years". The Calmes' family records give the date of his death as occuring May 10, 1755. Of all this Dr. Randolph wrote a full account in his book entitled "Old Chapel", published in 1906. We also know that the body of Winnifred (Waller) Calmes does not lie in Old Chapel graveyard, the first burial there having taken place in 1793, though the inscription on the tombstone reads:

> Here lies the body of Winnifred, the wife of Major Marquis Calmes. They were joined in wedlock 26 years and had six children. She was a loving, virtuous and industrious wife, a tender mother and kind mistress. She departed this life October the 6th. Anno Dom. 1751. Aged 42.

While the inscription mentions six children, only the record of five children has been found. Letters on the estate of Marquis Calmes II were granted his son on July 1, 1755 (Frederick County Order Book 16, folio 340). The children of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller, of whom there is record, were (1) MARQUIS CALMES III, born in 1726 and died in March 1794, who married Elizabeth Combs, who died in 1804 without issue. (2) WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, born January 18, 1727 and died September 19, 1773, who married Lucy Neville and had issue. (3) ISABELLA CALMES, born about 1729 and died June 10, 1796, who married William Richardson and had issue. (4) ELIZABETH CALMES, born about 1732. (5) ANN CALMES, born January 1, 1738 and died June 22, 1809, who married, first, Peter Catlett and on November 7, 1791 she became the third wife of William Helm. There was no issue by either marriage.

MARQUIS CALMES III, the eldest child of Marquis Calmes II, and his wife, Winnifred Waller, was born in 1726 and married ELIZABETH COMBS, daughter of Seth Combs, but had no issue. He was a Captain of colonial troops under Lord Dunmore during the French and Indian War (1755-1763). In 1776 he was a Justice in Frederick County. On March 1, 1777 he was First Lieutenant of the Second Company, 2nd Virginia Regiment under Colonel Alexander Spotswood and in 1779 he was on the staff of Lord Fairfax. From 1775 until 1791 he was a Vestryman of Cunningham Chapel, Frederick Parish. He died in March 1794 his will being recorded April 2, 1794 (Frederick County Will Book Liber 5, folio 477). His widow died in 1804 her will being recorded December 13, 1804 (Frederick County Will Book Liber 8, folio 13).

WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, second son of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller, was born January 18, 1727 and died September 19, 1773 at his home, "Peace and Plenty", near the Shenandoah River. On May 17, 1754 he married LUCY NEVILLE, born January 17, 1732 and died May 29, 1789, a daughter of George Neville and his second wife, Mary Gibbs, and had issue. See chapter on the Neville family. On August 26, 1784 Lucy (Neville) Calmes became the second wife of Colonel William Helm, born April 6, 1736 and died October 11, 1825, who had been the husband of her sister, Letitia Neville, but there was no issue by this marriage. William Waller Calmes was a Colonel of Virginia Militia during the French and Indian War. His will was probated December 7, 1773 (Frederick County Will Book Liber 4, folio 263). In it he names his seven children and an unborn child. The eight children by his marriage to Lucy Neville were (1) MARQUIS CALMES IV, born February 26, 1755 and died February 9, 1839, who married Priscilla Heale and had issue. (2) GEORGE CALMES, born May 15, 1757, married Mary Matilda Price and had issue. (3) MIRIAM CALMES, born December 12, 1758, married Henry Catlett and had issue. (4) WILLIAM CALMES, born May 15, 1761, married Elizabeth Berry and had issue. (5) FIELDING GIBBS CALMES, born January 30, 1766 and died in 1804, married Jane Helm and had issue. (6) ISABELLA ELLICHE CALMES, born December 24, 1767, married —— Benson and had issue. (7) SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES, born April 5, 1771 and died June 28, 1854, married Henrietta Chew Buck and had issue. (8) HENRY WALLER CALMES, born April 9, 1774 seven months after his father's death, married Elizabeth Craig and had issue. These dates have been taken from the Prayer Book of Lucy (Neville) Calmes.

MARQUIS CALMES IV, the eldest child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born February 26, 1755 and married PRISCILLA HEALE (pronounced Hay-lee) of Lancaster County, Virginia, who was a daughter of George Heale (1728-1808) and his wife, Sarah Smith, born December 28, 1732, whom he married February 22, 1746, she being the daughter of Philip and Sarah Smith. George Heale was the son of William Heale and his wife, Priscilla Downman, or Down-

mon, and this William Heale was the son of George Heale who in turn was the son of Nicholas Heale the immigrant to Virginia (Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 7, p 287). Marquis Calmes IV was Captain of colonial troops under Lord Dunmore in 1774, was a Lieutenant and later Captain during the Revolutionary War. He went to Woodford County, Kentucky, about 1785 and was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1795. In 1812 he was commissioned Brigadier General and was one of the Commissioners to lay out the Kentucky state capital and also the town of Versailles. There is a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Versailles named in his honor. A bronze tablet has been erected there to his memory with the inscription:

Near this spot lived and died
GENERAL MARQUIS DE LA CALMES
a gallant Revolutionary soldier
who named the City of Versailles.
Erected by the General Marquis Calmes Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1927

During his lifetime his slaves erected the roofless stone mausoleum where he and his wife are buried. It is in Woodford County, Kentucky, on the George W. Dunlap farm on Payne's Mill road nearly opposite "Buck Pond", the home of Colonel Thomas Marshall. He died at his home February 9, 1839 and his will was recorded in Woodford County in February 1839. He had issue among whom was a son, BENJAMIN CALMES. Portraits of Marquis Calmes IV and his wife, Priscilla Heale, are in the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE CALMES, the second son of William Waller Calmes, and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born May 15, 1757 and married MARY MATILDA PRICE of Frederick County, Maryland, daughter of Colonel George Price. George Calmes fought in the Maryland line and attained the rank of Colonel. After the Revolution he obtained a large tract of land in what was then Virginia opposite Cumberland, Maryland. He was a member of the Court that refused to attach stamps to official papers, an act which is recorded on a tablet in Frederick, Mary-

land. His descendants have his sword, watch and his membership to the Society of the Cincinnati. His will is recorded in Hampshire County, West Virginia, the date being May 6, 1820. By his marriage to Mary Matilda Price there were three daughters (1) MARY CALMES who married John Hoye and had a child who died in infancy. (2) ISABELLA CALMES, twin of Mary, who married John Rogers of Morgantown, West Virginia, but had no issue. (3) LUCY CALMES who married Roger Perry of Cumberland, Maryland, and had issue.

LUCY CALMES, the youngest child of George Calmes and his wife, Mary Matilda Price, married ROGER PERRY of Cumberland, Maryland, and had five children (1) THOMAS PERRY who married Louisa Van Laer and had issue. (2) ROGER PERRY who married Estelle Frances Tayloe and had issue. (3) DR. GEORGE MAGRUDER PERRY married —— Newman, daughter of Dr. Newman of Romney, West Virginia. (4) JUDGE WILLIAM PERRY. (5) MARY MATILDA PRICE PERRY was a spinster.

THOMAS PERRY for many years was a Judge of the Circuit Courts of Allegheny, Washington and Garrett Counties. Due to his Southern activities he did not serve during the War Between the States but after the war he was reelected and served until his death. He married LOUISA VAN LAER and had three children, (1) SALLY PERRY who married Henry Shriver of Cumberland, Maryland, and had four sons all of whom became prominent. (2) IDA PERRY married Crawford Black a prominent Baltimore financier. (3) DR. VAN LAER PERRY was twice married his first wife being Bessie Gibson, daughter of Bishop Gibson and his wife, Lucy Atkinson, by whom he had a child who died at birth. His second wife was Eliza Atkinson, daughter of William Atkinson and cousin of his first wife, by whom he had a son, DR. VAN LAER PERRY JR.

ROGER PERRY was a Commander in the United States Navy. He married ESTELLE FRANCES TAYLOE and had four children. (1) THORNTON TAYLOE PERRY. (2) EDWARD TAYLOE PERRY who married Eleanor Craighill, daughter of General W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, United States Army. (3) MARY CALMES PERRY who married the Rev. Arthur Evans an Episcopal clergyman of Hollywood, California. (4)

PRISCILLA PERRY married Robedo Annan a Confederate soldier of Cumberland, Maryland, and had a large family one of which was DANIEL ANNAN who was President of the Second National Bank of Cumberland.

MIRIAM CALMES, the third child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born December 12, 1758 and married HENRY CATLETT of Clarke County, Virginia, son of John Catlett of Frederick County and grandson of John Catlett the immigrant. Henry Catlett was an officer during the Revolution and died September 11, 1826. They had ten children. (1) MARY ANN CATLETT who married her cousin, Horatio Catlett of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and had four children; HANSON CATLETT, HENRY CATLETT, SUSAN CATLETT and MIRIAM CATLETT who married Thomas Frain and had four sons and two daughters. (2) ISABELLA CATLETT married Louis Glass. (3) CALMES CATLETT, born November 14, 1786 and died April 6, 1841, married Fannie Catlett and had issue. (4) MIRIAM CALMES CATLETT, born October 24, 1824 and died July 16, 1846. (5) HENRIETTA CATLETT, died unmarried. (6) HENRY C. CATLETT, born April 11, 1825, was a soldier in the Confederate Army and died unmarried. (7) LUCY CATLETT, born April 14, 1796, married William Stephenson and had issue. (8) SALLIE CATLETT died unmarried. (9) ELIZABETH CATLETT married James N. Sours but had no issue. (10) SUSAN NEVILLE CATLETT, born April 16, 1800 and died April 11, 1876, married Dr. Ernest Coombs but had no issue.

CALMES CATLETT, the third child of Miriam Calmes and her husband, Henry Catlett, born November 14, 1786 and died April 6, 1841. He married FANNIE CATLETT, born October 15, 1797 and died February 4, 1837 at the time of the birth of her last child. She was the daughter of George Catlett and his wife, Letitia Buck, who was a daughter of Charles Buck II and his wife, Mary Richardson. See chapter on the Buck family. The children by this marriage were (1) ANN LETITIA CATLETT, born November 9, 1818 and died unmarried. (2) HENRY CATLETT died young. (3) HENNINGHAM CATLETT, born November 27, 1820, married Davis Hord of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and had FANNY HORD died unmarried. CALMES HORD, a merchant in Trenton, Kentucky, married and had issue.

ANNIE HORD married Edward Murphy of Pembroke, Kentucky. THOMAS HORD, a ranchman in western Texas. DAVIS HORD JR. of Pembroke, Kentucky. HENRY CATLETT HORD, a Texas lawyer. LUCY HORD of Pembroke, Kentucky. MIRIAM HORD married Dr. John Houk of Cuba, Kansas. (4) ISABELLA CATLETT, born October 3, 1822, married Thomas Page of Richmond, Virginia, and had issue. (5) MIRIAM CALMES CATLETT, born October 24, 1824 and died July 16, 1846. (6) HENRY C. CATLETT, born April 11, 1825, died young and unmarried. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army. (7) DR. GEORGE CALMES CATLETT born June 20, 1828 and died May 18, 1886. He was a prominent physican, a field surgeon with General Bragg and later surgeon of field hospitals for the Mississippi Department under General Kirby Smith. On November 16, 1854 he married Pamela Culver, daughter of Dr. Harry Culver, and had: CORINNE CATLETT, born December 17, 1855, who on November 12, 1878 married Dr. Alfred F. Busey, born June 23, 1850, and had: CORINNE BUSEY, ALFRED BUSEY, GEORGE BUSEY, JEANNETTE BUSEY. HARRY M. CATLETT, GEORGE C. CATLETT JR. (8) Name unknown. (9) Died at birth, February 4, 1837.

LUCY CATLETT, the seventh child of Miriam Calmes and her husband, Henry Catlett, was born April 14, 1796 and died in 1857. On February 28, 1816 she married WILLIAM STEPHENSON who died July 21, 1861. They had four children (1) MARY CALMES STEPHENSON, born July 31, 1817, on September 26, 1837 married the Rev. T. W. Simpson and had three children; JAMES WILLIAM SIMPSON who died in infancy, JAMES WILLIAM SIMPSON who also died in infancy and JAMES WILLIAM SIMPSON, born July 9, 1823, who on May 25, 1848 married Gertrude Holmes Moss and had six children. (2) ISABELLA STEPHENSON, born February 13, 1825 and died in 1849, on May 22, 1845 married F. G. Mason and had two children; VIRGINIA MASON, born August 15, 1827 and died unmarried, and LUCY MASON, born December 25, 1829 and died unmarried. (3) JOHN STEPHENSON, born February 22, 1832, on July 15, 1853 married Mary Cornelia Mason and had three children. (4) HENRY STEPHENSON, born September 16, 1835, on September 12, 1878 married Helen M. Marbury and had three children.

WILLIAM CALMES, the fourth child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born May 15, 1761. At 16 years of age he volunteered for service in the Revolutionary Army and became a Lieutenant, serving under Lafayette, and was at Yorktown. In 1782 he married ELIZABETH BERRY, of Frederick County, Virginia, and settled in Craven County, South Carolina, but later removed to Newberry, South Carolina. He was in Congress in 1804 but declined reelection. They had eight children (1) MARQUIS CALMES, born May 9, 1784, who married Mary Ann Johnson and had issue. (2) WILLIAM CALMES JR., who married —— Brazleman and had issue. (3) FRANCIS FIELDING CALMES married Susan McMorris and had issue. (4) NANCY CALMES, born in 1787, married J. Harrington and had issue. (5) HARRIET NEVILLE CALMES married —— Swan and had issue. (6) ELIZABETH NEVILLE CALMES married William Kincaid and had issue. (7) BERRY CALMES married Dorothy Rutherford, no issue. (8) GEORGE CALMES died young and unmarried.

MARQUIS CALMES, the first child of William Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, was born May 9, 1784 at Newberry and died in Covington, Tennessee. On June 28, 1810, at Fairfield, South Carolina, he married MARY ANN JOHNSON, born in Ireland August 30, 1786 and died in Memphis, Tennessee, June 4, 1849. Marquis Calmes was an officer in the War of 1812 and was wounded at the battle of Beaver Dam and was taken as a prisoner to Canada. Here he was confined in a dungeon until he was released in May 1814, his hair having turned totally white during his confinement. His wife thought him dead and had returned to her parent's home. Their children were (1) WILLIAM JOHNSON HARRINGTON CALMES died in infancy. (2) JAMES MARQUIS CALMES died in infancy. (3) ELIZABETH EMALINE CALMES, born February 9, 1817, on December 19, 1837 married Robert Smither of Covington, Tennessee, and had seven children. (4) JOHN JOHNSON CALMES, born November 7, 1819. (5) MARY CALDWELL CALMES, born March 3, 1821, married Miles Temple, no issue.

WILLIAM CALMES JR., the second child of William Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, married —— BRAZLEMAN and settled in Louisiana where they left issue.

FRANCIS FIELDING CALMES, the third child of William

Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, was a physician in Newberry, South Carolina, and married SUSAN McMORRIS and had (1) JOHN M. CALMES. (2) WILLIAM WASHINGTON CALMES. (3) FRANCIS FIELDING CALMES JR. (4) CORNELIA CALMES married —— Pratt. (5) ANN F. CALMES married —— Harrington. (6) MARY CALMES married —— Carnille. (7) SALLY CALMES married —— Foote. (8) NANCY CALMES.

NANCY CALMES, the fourth child of William Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, was born in 1787 and in 1805 married J. HARRINGTON, born in 1784 and had (1) JOHN HARRINGTON JR. (2) SPENCER CALMES HARRINGTON. (3) ELIZABETH HARRINGTON. (4) HARRIET NEVILLE HARRINGTON on January 19, 1830 married Thomas H. Pope and had seven children. (5) MARY HARRINGTON married —— Pope and had three children. (6) NANCY HARRINGTON married —— Moore, no issue. (7) ADELAIDE HARRINGTON married —— Liles, no issue. (8) VIRGINIA HARRINGTON married and had issue. (9) DR. WILLIAM H. HARRINGTON. (10) JAMES F. HARRINGTON.

HARRIET NEVILLE CALMES, the fifth child of William Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and moved with her parents to South Carolina. She married —— SWAN and they moved to Georgia where she died in 1861. They had issue.

ELIZABETH NEVILLE CALMES, the sixth child of William Calmes and his wife, Elizabeth Berry, was born in Frederick County, Virginia. On October 15, 1810 she married WILLIAM KINCAID who was born August 1, 1782, the fifth child of the second son of Captain James Kincaid and his wife, Mary McMorris. They had seven children (1) ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG KINCAID, born August 8, 1811 and married Edward Kilpatrick Anderson of Charleston, South Carolina, on February 1, 1837 and had a son, THOMAS ANDERSON, born in 1842, who married Eugenia E. Williams of Greenville, South Carolina, and had three children. (2) NANCY HARRINGTON KINCAID, born August 8, 1813, on January 2, 1865 married Patrick Hastings, no issue. (3) WILLIAM ALEXANDER KINCAID, born March 13, 1821, married Caroline Pratt, no issue. (4) JAMES KINCAID, born August 22, 1822 who married Sarah Moore on June 20, 1860 and had nine children. (5) JOHN KINCAID, born September

13, 1824, on November 27, 1855 married Cornelia Connor and had seven children. (6) BOLIVER KINCAID, born May 15, 1827, married Frances R. Lewis on June 20, 1854 and had one daughter who died at twelve years of age. (7) REBECCA KINCAID died unmarried at twenty five years of age.

FIELDING GIBBS CALMES, the fifth child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born January 30, 1766 and died in 1804. In 1797 he married JANE HELM, daughter of Captain William Helm and his first wife, Letitia Neville, who was a daughter of George Neville and his second wife, Mary Gibbs. They had two sons (1) GEORGE F. CALMES, born November 15, 1797 and died May 17, 1873, who married Lucy Ann Bourne and had issue. (2) WILLIAM CALMES, born in 1800 and died in 1848, who married Catherine Bruce and had issue.

GEORGE F. CALMES, the first child of Fielding Gibbs Calmes and his wife Jane Helm, was born November 15, 1797 at "Helmley" and died May 17, 1873. On July 4, 1831 he married his first cousin, LUCY ANN BOURNE, who died in August 1885, daughter of Captain William Bourne of Culpeper County, and his wife, Lucy Helm, a sister of Jane. There were six children by this marriage (1) FIELDING HELM CALMES, born June 17, 1832 and died December 10, 1901. He was a Major in the Confederate Army and married first, Margaret Moore daughter of A. Moore of "Upton", Clarke County, by whom he had three children; A. MOORE CALMES who married Emily Story and had: ELEANOR CALMES, GRACE CALMES, FIELDING CALMES and HENRY CALMES. GEORGE GIBBS CALMES married Anna Minor and had two children: MARQUIS CALMES and ELISE CALMES. The third child of Fielding Helm Calmes was LETITIA CALMES. By his second marriage, to Mildred B. Meetz, Fielding Helm Calmes had no issue. (2) MARQUIS CALMES was killed in action on November 4, 1864 and is buried at "Helmley". (3) JANE CALMES and (4) SARAH CALMES both died in childhood. (5) LETTIA NEVILLE CALMES died unmarried. (6) WILLIAM BOURNE CALMES, born February 4, 1837 and died December 23, 1893, on September 19, 1886 married Harriet Douglas Syme, daughter of Dr. Richard Johnson Syme and his wife, Mary Beall Burgess of Winchester, Virginia.

They had four children: MARY LETITIA CALMES, born October 6, 1889, who on October 6, 1923 married the Rev. Palmer Campbell II of Hoboken, New Jersey, and Berryville, Virginia, and have one child, PALMER CAMPBELL III, born June 6, 1926. ANNA DOUGLAS CALMES, born April 16, 1891, unmarried. MARGARET NEVILLE CALMES, born May 20, 1892 and died July 23, 1960 who in May 1914 married Norman F. Johnson and had two children; MARY MASON JOHNSON, born February 21, 1921, who on June 28, 1938 married William C. Boyd, born May 10, 1918, and has two children; ANN MERIWETHER BOYD, born October 15, 1939 and WILLIAM C. BOYD JR., born March 31, 1951. The second child of Margaret Neville Calmes and Norman F. Johnson is NEVILLE CALMES JOHNSON, born February 16, 1926, who married June Wilson Huff and they have two sons, NEVILLE CALMES JOHNSON JR., born February 25, 1959 and FIELDING WHEELER JOHNSON, born April 12, 1962. The fourth child of William Bourne Calmes and his wife, Harriet Douglas Syme, is WILLIAM BURGESS CALMES, born October 28, 1893, who married Lucille Agniel and they have one child, PATRICIA FLOWER CALMES.

WILLIAM CALMES, the second child of Fielding Gibbs Calmes and his wife, Jane Helm, was born in 1800 and died in 1848. He married CATHERINE BRUCE of Frostburg, Maryland, a descendant of Robert I, "The Bruce", 1274-1329, King of Scotland. There was a daughter, MARY CALMES, who died without issue. The will of William Calmes was proven in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1848. His wife died in Frostburg in March 1850.

SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES, the seventh child of William Waller Calmes, and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born April 5, 1771 and died June 28, 1854 in Christian County, Kentucky, where he had settled in 1807. He was a Colonel of Kentucky troops during the War of 1812. On April 27, 1797 he married HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK, born May 6, 1779 and died December 23, 1872 and is buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery. She was a daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson. See the chapter on the Buck family. There were fifteen children by this marriage (1) ANN BUCK CALMES, born April 1, 1798 and died February 4, 1867. On October 6, 1821 she married William M. Coleman, died in January 1848, and had

three children one of whom survived, LUCY ANN COLEMAN, born May 11, 1824 and died November 6, 1868. (2) WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, born September 9, 1800 and died July 4, 1836, married Susan Harris Sterling and had issue. (3) LUCY NEVILLE CALMES, born January 31, 1802, married Augustus G. S. Wight and had issue. (4) FRANKLIN CALMES, born April 15, 1803 and died October 31, 1833, unmarried. (5) MIRIAM CALMES, born June 21, 1804 and died in September 1805. (6) JULIETTE CALMES, born May 9, 1806 and died September 15, 1820. (7) HENRIETTA CALMES, born February 9, 1808, married Moses Rawlings and had issue. (8) ELIZA CALMES, born December 17, 1809 and died October 22, 1833, on September 20, 1832 married George W. Campbell, no issue. (9) MARQUIS LAFAYETTE CALMES, born July 11, 1811, married Margaret Pilcher and had issue. (10) SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES JR., born May 10, 1813 and died July 31, 1831, unmarried. (11) LETITIA AMELIA CALMES, born August 14, 1816, married the Rev. James H. Bristow and had issue. (12) ISAAC NEWTON CALMES, born October 14, 1817 and died January 6, 1857, unmarried. (13) CHARLES HENRY CALMES, born December 11, 1819 and died in 1901, unmarried. (14) AUGUSTUS G. S. CALMES, born September 20, 1822, married first, America J. Hall and second, Matilda E. Cromwell and had issue. (15) ALBERT B. CALMES, born February 19, 1826 and died in 1857, unmarried.

WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, the second child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born September 9, 1800 and died July 4, 1836. In 1825 he married SUSAN HARRIS STERLING and had (1) WILLIAM NEVILLE CALMES, born in 1826, who married Hattie Slaymaker. (2) CORNELIA AUGUSTA CALMES, born July 3, 1828, who on November 12, 1846 married William Caywood Black, died December 1, 1879, and had: DAVID CALMES BLACK, born September 4, 1847; WILLIAM WALTON BLACK, born December 25, 1848; CORNELIA CALMES BLACK, born October 14, 1850 and died September 14, 1868, unmarried; BLANCHE BLACK, born July 8, 1853 and died in 1876, unmarried; JAMES NEVILLE BLACK, born December 8, 1855; LUCY SCOTT BLACK, born August 8, 1857; ROBERT LEE BLACK, born September 4, 1864. (3) SARAH HENRIETTA CALMES, born July 17, 1830 and died April 23,

1882, on September 13, 1852 married George Duncan Rickarby, born September 19, 1826 and died April 17, 1900, and had: AGNES CAMPBELL RICKARBY, born February 1, 1854, unmarried; LUCY CALMES RICKARBY, born August 10, 1855; JAMES RICKARBY, born August 15, 1857 and died February 25, 1863; GEORGE DUNCAN RICKARBY JR., born October 3, 1859 and died April 29, 1894; ROBERT JOHN RICKARBY, born September 2, 1866 and died May 18, 1881; ELLIOTT GARROW RICKARBY, born September 29, 1872. (4) LUCY NEVILLE CALMES, born March 6, 1833 and died September 16, 1870, on December 5, 1855 married William Johnson, born June 17, 1826 and died December 13, 1894, and had: CAROLINE CALMES JOHNSON, born September 30, 1856; NEVILLE CALMES JOHNSON, born October 4, 1857; MARY STERLING JOHNSON, born April 9, 1861; JOHN STONEWALL J. JOHNSON, born November 23, 1863; CORNELIA HENRIETTA JOHNSON, born December 6, 1866 and died September 20, 1868; LUCY GERTRUDE JOHNSON, born May 23, 1870.

LUCY NEVILLE CALMES, the third child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born January 31, 1802 and on June 21, 1821 married AUGUSTUS GUSTAVUS S. WIGHT, born January 24, 1794, and had (1) CALMES LEE WIGHT, born May 2, 1824 and died April 5, 1849. (2) ANN ELIZA WIGHT, born April 28, 1830 and died June 26, 1893. (3) HENRIETTA WIGHT, born July 28, 1834 and died May 27, 1859.

HENRIETTA CALMES, the seventh child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born February 9, 1808 and on July 30, 1829 she married MOSES RAWLINGS who died July 28, 1833, a grandson of General Moses Rawlings, and had two children: (1) FLORIDA RAWLINGS, born September 29, 1830. (2) CARROLL RAWLINGS, born in 1833 and died unmarried.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE CALMES, the ninth child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born July 11, 1811 and died March 4, 1858. On November 12, 1851 he married MARGARET PILCHER, born May 7, 1829 and died December 23, 1864, and had (1) HENRY MARQUIS CALMES, born May 24, 1852, on July 12, 1878 married Emma

Pilcher born May 24, 1859, and had: IDA LEONA CALMES, born April 10, 1879; CLARA MAY CALMES, born November 17, 1881; BESSIE OLIVE CALMES, born January 3, 1883; EFFIE CORNELIA CALMES, born January 3, 1883, twin of Bessie; SUSIE MARGARET CALMES, born November 30, 1884; CHARLES NEVILLE CALMES, born August 8, 1887; MARY VIRGINIA CALMES, born March 25, 1889; JESSE LEE CALMES, born February 19, 1891; NETTIE ARABELLA CALMES, born January 14, 1893; RAYMOND ELTON CALMES, born April 14, 1894; GRACE MANILLA CALMES, born January 29, 1897; ROY SNOWDEN CALMES, born October 2, 1899; VERA LEVADA CALMES, born February 19, 1901. (2) IDA ANN CALMES, born April 17, 1853, on September 23, 1875 married John Huber, born November 24, 1853, and had: JOHN LE ROY HUBER, born May 23, 1876; CHARLES HENRY HUBER, born June 9, 1877; MATTIE MINTA HUBER, born July 15, 1879; OLIVE EMORY HUBER, born October 27, 1883; ABBIE PEARL HUBER, born March 13, 1891; AUDREY HUBER, born September 7, 1896.

LETITIA AMELIA CALMES, the eleventh child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born August 14, 1816 and in 1845 married the REV. JAMES H. BRISTOW. Their children were (1) SAMUEL B. BRISTOW, born March 31, 1846 and died unmarried. (2) CHARLES BRISTOW, born March 13, 1847 and died young. (3) SPENCER BRISTOW, born March 27, 1850 and died in 1854.

AUGUSTUS G. S. CALMES, the fourteenth child of Spencer Neville Calmes and his wife, Henrietta Chew Buck, was born September 20, 1822 and died October 14, 1898. He was twice married, first to AMERICA J. HALL, who died June 4, 1851, by whom he had one child. His second marriage in May 1852, was to MATILDA E. CROMWELL, born in May 1827, by whom he had eight children. His nine children were (1) ALBERT GALLATIN CALMES. (2) EMMA DEE CALMES, born in 1853, who died in infancy. (3) AUGUSTUS NEVILLE CALMES, born in 1854 and died in infancy. (4) NEWTON EVERET CALMES, born November 29, 1856. (5) MINNIE ETHA CALMES, born in 1858 and died in infancy. (6) AUGUSTA K. CALMES, born in 1861 and died in infancy. (7) EUGENE FULTON CALMES, born May 18, 1865 and died November 12, 1889. (8) HORTENSE ALMA

CALMES, born August 9, 1867, on June 28, 1893 married Robert Lee Jones and had: MAURICE ELMA JONES, born June 13, 1894; NEVILLE BURLESON JONES, born September 15, 1896 and died October 25, 1898; RUSSELL LEE JONES, born July 9, 1898; MURRAY CALMES JONES, born August 15, 1900. (9) CHARLES HENRY S. CALMES, born September 20, 1869 and died April 25, 1886.

HENRY WALLER CALMES, the youngest child of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, April 9, 1774, seven months after the death of his father. He settled in Woodford County, Kentucky, about 1807. He was a Colonel of Kentucky troops during the War of 1812 and married ELIZABETH CRAIG. He died on his farm near Lexington, Kentucky, leaving his widow and children surviving.

ISABELLA CALMES, the third child of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller, was born about 1727 in Virginia. About 1771, as her husband was dead and most of her elder children had settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Isabella moved to a house, now destroyed, which stood opposite "Paradise", a Richardson home located at Forts Mouth at the entrance to Fort Valley, near Waterlick, Virginia. Here she died June 10, 1796 and was buried in the nearby "Buckton" burial ground. Her tombstone resembles that of her mother's in Old Chapel graveyard. In August 1746 she married WILLIAM RICHARDSON, son of Joseph Richardson and his wife, Sarah Thomas, and they had nine children (1) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, born May 29, 1747 who married Samuel Price. (2) MIRIAM RICHARDSON, born December 27, 1748, who married John Buck. (3) SARAH RICHARDSON, born July 25, 1750, who married Benjamin Coombs. (4) MARY RICHARDSON, born August 31, 1751, who married Charles Buck II. (5) JOHN CROWLEY RICHARDSON, born March 12, 1753, who married Sarah Hall. (6) ANN RICHARDSON, born October 10, 1756, who became the first wife of Thomas Buck V. (7) SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born February 1, 1760, who married Catherine Hall. (8) WILLIAM RICHARDSON JR., born August 15, 1763 and died July 6, 1821 who married Rebecca Pugh. (9) MARQUIS CALMES RICHARDSON, born September 21, 1768, who married Henrietta Catlett. See the chapters on the Blakemore, Buck and Richardson families.

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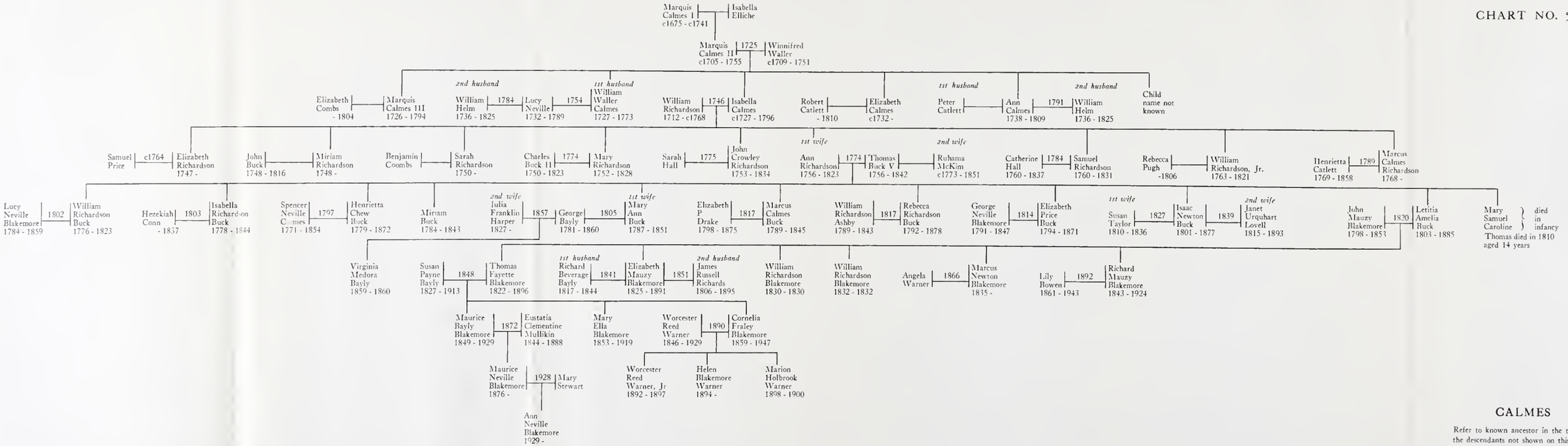
CHART NO. 5



CALMES

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

ANN CALMES, the fifth and youngest child of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller, was born January 1, 1738 in Stafford County, Virginia, and married PETER CATLETT, son of John Catlett and his wife, Elizabeth Slaughter of Rappahannock County, Virginia, and grandson of John Catlett and his wife, Mary Floyd. On November 17, 1791 Ann (Calmes) Catlett became the third wife of WILLIAM HELM who had previously married Letitia Neville in 1764, and had seven children, and who then married her sister, Lucy Neville, in 1784, she being the widow of William Waller Calmes but had no issue. There was no issue by either of Ann Calmes' marriages. Ann died June 22, 1809.

The records of births, marriages and deaths here shown have been obtained from family Bibles and records of the Calmes descendants supplemented by information kindly supplied by Mrs. Palmer Campbell II (Mary Letitia Calmes).

The accompanying Chart No. 5 will clarify this description of the Calmes family.

7

MAJOR

(Including the Richards family)

The Major family is closely related to the Blakemores through a common ancestor, Thomas Buck V of "Bel Air". His eldest son, William Richardson Buck, married Lucy Neville and their granddaughter, Elizabeth Lane Buck, married Samuel Major. Letitia Amelia Buck, the youngest child of Thomas Buck V married John Mauzy Blakemore and the latter's only daughter, Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore, married Major James Russell Richards he being her second husband. It is their granddaughter, Mrs. Julian Neville Major, the former Jean Elizabeth Richards, who is the present owner and occupant of "Riverside" at Riverton, Virginia.

"Riverside", the home of the Major family, has been described in the chapter relating to the old Virginia homes. It is of interest to know that all the hardwood used in its construction was secured from selected timber of the surrounding countryside and was hand hewn and finished. The bricks were made by hand on the site. The house is of historic interest, for being situated between Front Royal and Guard Hill, it was the scene of conflicts during the War Between the States. It was the headquarters of both the Confederate and Federal commanders, General "Stonewall" Jackson was there on the evening of the battle of Front Royal, May 23, 1862, and General Sheridan was there on October 16, 1864 ("Personal Memories of P. H. Sheridan",

vol. 2, p 62). Now it reflects an air of tranquility and gracious hospitality, the heritage of its long occupancy under a common ownership.

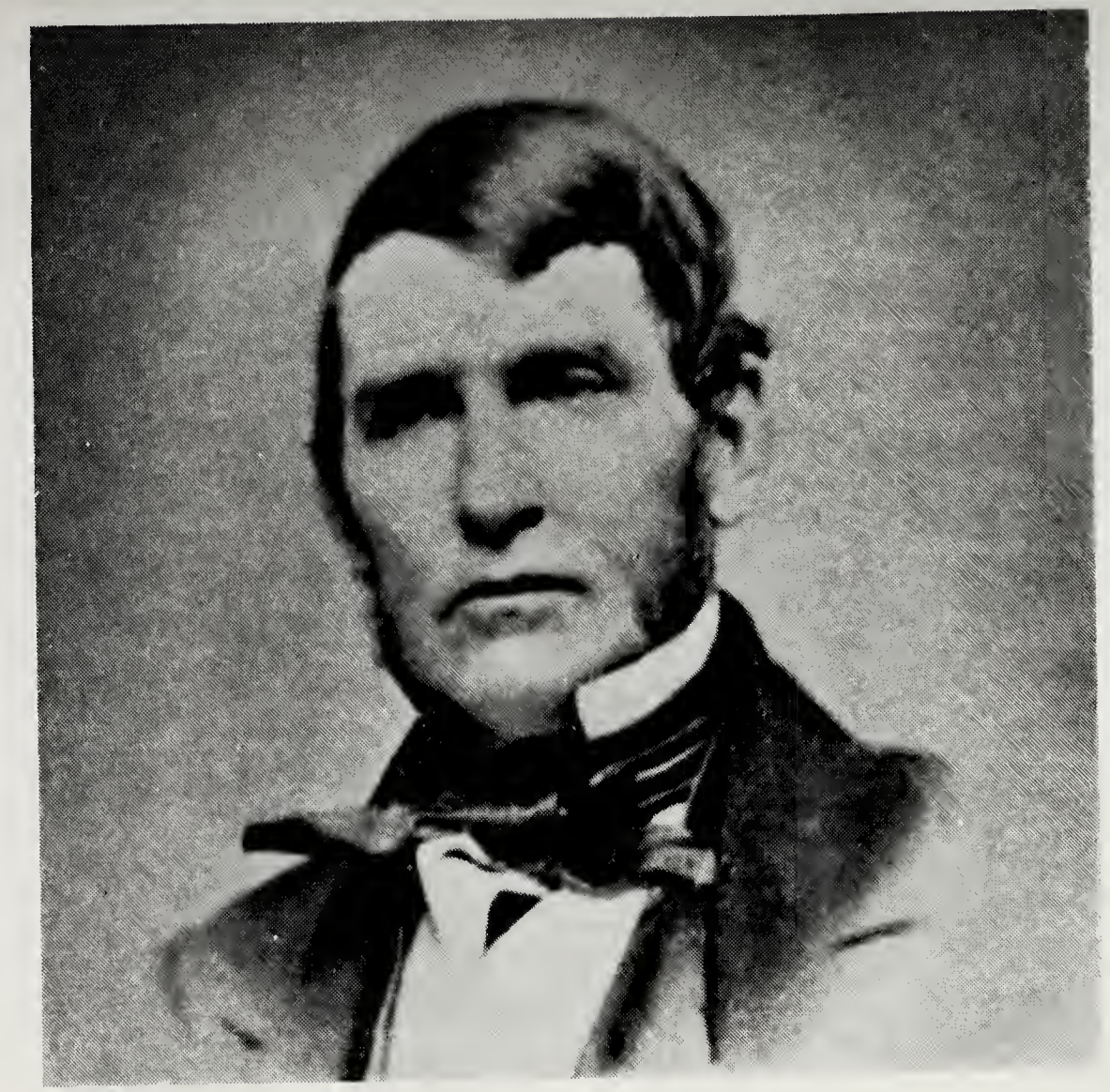
ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE, the second child and only daughter of John Mauzy Blakemore and his wife, Letitia Amelia Buck, was born August 28, 1825 and died at "Riverside" April 8, 1891. Her first marriage was to RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY, born January 27, 1817 and died August 25, 1844, the ceremony taking place at "Bel Air" on September 14, 1841. He was a successful attorney in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and represented that district in the Legislature. There were two children by this marriage (1) MARCUS MAUZY BAYLY, born July 11, 1842 and died May 27, 1886, who married Mollie Bronaugh Buck. (2) RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY JR., born October 23, 1844 and died August 15, 1921, who married Mary Bird Garrett.

MARCUS MAUZY BAYLY, the eldest child of Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore and her husband, Richard Beverage Bayly, was born July 11, 1842 at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and died at "Riverside" May 27, 1886. On May 31, 1878 he married MOLLIE BRONAUGH BUCK, born July 1, 1839 and died in 1921, daughter of John Gill Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Ellen McKay. There was no issue. The records at the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., show that Marcus M. Bayly was a private in Co. H 13th Virginia infantry which was organized on May 9, 1861 and accepted into the service on July 1, 1861. He enlisted on June 17, 1861 at Romney for a period of one year. He was absent from the rolls of May-June 1863 due to being detailed in Brigade Quartermaster Department, December 22, 1861. He was on the register of prisoners confined in the Atheneum military prison at Wheeling and on November 13, 1863 he was sent to Camp Chase and transferred to Fort Delaware on March 4, 1864. The Wheeling prison record describes him as "age 21 years, height 5 ft. 6 in., florid complexion, blue eyes and brown hair".

RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY, Jr., the youngest child of Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore and her husband, Richard Beverage Bayly, was born at Front Royal, Virginia, October 23, 1844 and died there August 15, 1921. On August 15, 1875 he married

MARY BIRD GARRETT, born May 7, 1841 and died February 6, 1899, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and had two children (1) ELIZABETH RICHARDS BAYLY, born February 22, 1877 and died July 24, 1956, unmarried. (2) WILLIAM GARRETT BAYLY, born November 17, 1881, who married Florence May Forbes and had issue.

Richard B. Bayly Jr. spent his boyhood in Warren County, Virginia, and attended school in Front Royal and Cedarville. At 16 years of age he went to Clarksville where he remained until the outbreak of the War Between the States when he returned to Front Royal and enlisted in Co. E 7th Virginia calvary in which he served until the close of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. His son recalls him saying that he did not remember getting shot but when he regained consciousness he was lying on the battlefield a prey of those who robbed the dead or killed those who were still living. He saw a light in the distance and with great effort managed to crawl to it. There he found a log cabin and an old negro woman who took care of him until he was able to return to "Riverside" and later to his company. Before he first left to join his regiment, General Lee was visiting "Riverside" and his mother asked General Lee to "look after her boy" and the General agreed to do so. Quite some time later his regiment was awaiting the command to charge and he walked to an exposed position the better to see the cannonading. An orderly approached and said "General Lee orders you to join your regiment and keep out of danger". So the General did not forget. The National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C., show that Richard B. Bayly as a private in Co. E 7th Virginia cavalry (also known as "Ashby's Cavalry" and the "Laurel Brigade") organized in the spring of 1861. The company rolls for February 29 through August of 1864 show he had enlisted May 1, 1862 at Conrad's Store for the duration of the war. He was on detached service as courier "since April 13, 1864" and on December 29, 1864 was "absent wounded since October 19, 1864". The Archives has his "Parole of Honor" signed on May 5, 1865 at Headquarters Army of the Shenandoah, Office of the Provost Marshal General, Winchester, Virginia. It describes him as "age 20 years, height 5 ft. 6 in., light complexion, blue eyes and light hair". He entered Washington and Lee University in



James Russell Richards

Mrs. James Russell Richards
Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore

The Major family at "Riverside," 1956

1868 and after graduation practiced law in Front Royal, Virginia. In 1872 he served a term as Commonwealth Attorney for Warren County after which he moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He returned to Front Royal in 1901 where he again opened a law office and practiced his profession until his death. He was found dead in his room, his Bible, opened at the first chapter of John, lying at his side. He was buried from "Riverside" and now lies in Prospect Hill Cemetery. He was one of the four surviving members of Co. E and at the time of his death was Lieutenant-Commander of the William Richardson Camp of Confederate Veterans.

WILLIAM GARRETT BAYLY, the youngest child of Richard Beverage Bayly Jr. and his wife, Mary Bird Garrett, was born November 17, 1881,x and on June 27, 1906 married FLORENCE MAY FORBES, born June 15, 1883 and died March 8, 1950. There was one child, RICHARD BEVERAGE BAYLY III, born November 11, 1910, who on November 7, 1936 married Isabel Taggart, born October 7, 1912. There is no issue.

x died May 18, 1963

The second marriage of Elizabeth (Blakemore) Bayly occurred on February 20, 1851 at "Retreat" when she married Major JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, born May 31, 1806 and died November 2, 1895, son of Henry and Lydia Richards. In 1836 he was Deputy Sheriff of Warren County. By this marriage she had (1) JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS JR., born December 22, 1854 and died February 12, 1914 who married Rebekah Russell and had issue. (2) ANNIE NEVILLE RICHARDS, born July 22, 1857 and died March 16, 1925, who married John J. Riordan but had no issue. (3) HENRY NEVILLE RICHARDS, born July 22, 1860 and died August 5, 1914, who married Mary Gustavia Williams and had issue. (4) WALTER BUCK RICHARDS, born June 24, 1863 and died December 28, 1904, who married Mary Monroe Cocke and had issue. (5) THOMAS HANSON RICHARDS, born August 2, 1869 and died in 1941, unmarried.

JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS Jr., the eldest child of James Russell Richards and his wife, Elizabeth Mauzy (Blakemore) Bayly, was born at "Riverside" December 22, 1854 and died at Front Royal February 12, 1914. On March 8, 1887, in Springfield, Missouri, he married REBEKAH RUSSELL, born October 8, 1855 and died September 11, 1902. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point on July

1, 1874 and was assigned to the 4th cavalry. With our advancement beyond the Mississippi the old struggle with the Indians was renewed. From 1860 the Apache tribe terrorized New Mexico and Arizona, burning towns and massacring the settlers, often in retaliation for defensive actions of the frontiersmen. The last hostile band, under Geronimo, surrendered in 1886 and Lieutenant Richards was in command of the detachment which conveyed Geronimo, and other Indians, to prison at Pensacola, Florida. He became Captain of cavalry and retired from the service, on account of disabilities, in 1896. Captain James Russell Richards Jr. and his wife, Rebekah Russell, had only one child, JEAN ELIZABETH RICHARDS, born January 26, 1888, who married Julian Neville Major and had issue.

JEAN ELIZABETH RICHARDS, the only child of Captain Richards and his wife, Rebekah Russell, was born January 26, 1888 and on November 26, 1913 married JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR, born January 8, 1887 and died November 6, 1953. He was the son of Samuel Major, born in 1846 and died in 1911, and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Buck, born June 8, 1855 and died in 1920. She was a daughter of Thomas Fayette Buck and his wife, Elizabeth Lane Peake. Julian N. Major was a successful businessman and in 1924 organized the Old Virginia Packing Company with its plant in Front Royal, Virginia, engaged in preserving fruits and berries. He was the President of the company from its inception until his death. From this marriage there are five children (1) JEAN ELIZABETH RICHARDS MAJOR, born December 26, 1914, who married Lester Fosick and later John Augustus Wilson and has issue by both marriages. (2) JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR JR., born September 25, 1916, who married Sallie Berkeley Drummond and has issue. (3) JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS MAJOR, born January 7, 1921, who married Blair Louise Rogers and has issue. (4) MARY REBEKAH MAJOR, born November 20, 1922, who married James Van Lowen De Bergh and has issue. (5) ANN NEVILLE MAJOR, born June 28, 1926, who married Dr. Brooke Miller Moffett and has one child.

JEAN ELIZABETH RICHARDS MAJOR, the first child of Julian Neville Major Sr. and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Richards, was born December 26, 1914 and in 1942 married LESTER FOSICK and had a daughter, JEAN ELIZABETH FOSICK, born September 15, 1943. Her second marriage, on

June 17, 1953, was to JOHN AUGUSTUS WILSON, born February 25, 1912. To them a son, ROBERT MAJOR WILSON, was born January 12, 1956. In 1926, when only 14 years of age, John A. Wilson managed to join the Marine Corps. He served in China, Guam and the Philippines under General Smedly D. Butler, protecting American interests while China was involved in civil war. He received a special discharge in March 1928 because he was under military age. At the opening of World War II General Hershey established the draft system and John had the distinction of drawing No. 1, thus becoming the Nation's first draftee. He was exempt from military duty, however, as he was married and had a family and was considered more necessary to the Government in his own field. At that time he was General Manager of the Comico Dairy Products Company in Alexandria, Virginia. From 1942 until 1945 he was a "$1 a year man" serving the Departments of War and Agriculture as a Dairy Products Consultant, supervising the manufacture of dehydrated milk and eggs. This work consisted of inspecting plants of this character throughout the middle west.

JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR Jr., the second child and first son of Julian Neville Major Sr. and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Richards, was born September 25, 1916 and on May 11, 1946 married SALLIE BERKELEY DRUMMOND, born January 23, 1921. He was in the Corps of Engineers serving in Puerto Rico in July 1942 and later in Japan and the Philippines. He was relieved from active service in 1946 with the rank of Captain. He is now carrying on the business established by his father and in January 1962 he was elected President of the National Preservers Association of America. The children by this marriage are (1) JULIAN NEVILLE MAJOR III, born June 9, 1947. (2) WILLIAM BERKELEY MAJOR, born September 22, 1949. (3) ANN RICHARDS MAJOR, born September 22, 1951.

JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS MAJOR, the third child of Julian Neville Major Sr. and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Richards, was born January 7, 1921 and on June 9, 1945 married BLAIR LOUISE ROGERS, born October 11, 1922. He is professor of 16th and 17th century European history at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. He holds a Masters Degree and Ph.D. from Princeton University. He held a Fulbright Fellowship in 1952-3, a Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship in 1953-4

and a Faculty Research Fellowship of the Social Science Research Council in 1955-8. At present he is on an extended leave of absence in France doing research work on 16th and 17th century French history. He is the author of several books. He served in World War II receiving both the silver and bronze stars, a purple heart with oak leaf clusters, and a European theatre ribbon with four campaign stars. He entered France in August 1944, served as forward observer with the artillery, and left the service with the rank of Captain. They have four children (1) BLAIR LOUISE MAJOR, born June 2, 1946. (2) RANDON LEIGH MAJOR, born August 20, 1948. (3) CLARA JEAN MAJOR, born August 7, 1949. (4) JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS MAJOR JR., born March 21, 1951.

MARY REBEKAH MAJOR, the fourth child and second daughter of Julian Neville Major Sr. and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Richards, was born November 20, 1922 and on October 25, 1947 married JAMES VAN LOWEN DE BERGH, born May 26, 1916. In 1941 he entered the U. S. Coast Guard and served for the duration first as Ensign and later as Lieutenant (j.g.). He served in the North and South Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean areas. He received combat ribbons for the American Defense Service Area campaign as well as the European-African-Middle Eastern campaigns. He received three stars for the Atlantic-Pacific campaigns and one star for the Philippine liberation. At present he holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Coast Guard. The children by this marriage are (1) JAMES VAN LOWEN DE BERGH JR., born September 21, 1948. (2) REBEKAH RUSSELL DE BERGH, born January 23, 1950. (3) RICHARD RANDOLPH DE BERGH, born January 23, 1953.

ANN NEVILLE MAJOR, the fifth child and third daughter of Julian Neville Major Sr. and his wife, Jean Elizabeth Richards, was born June 28, 1926 and graduated from Hollins College in 1948 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in music. On June 9, 1951 she married Dr. BROOKE MILLER MOFFETT, born March 2, 1922, who had attended the University of Richmond from 1940 until 1942 when he volunteered for service in the army where he served in the Medical Administrative Corps from September of that year until March 1946. He was first stationed in this country but was transferred to the European theatres in England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany. He entered

France with the assault troops at "Omaha Beach" in June 1944 with General George S. Patten's 3rd Army, First Armored Division. This was the D-Day invasion of France against the German Army and Hitler's "Atlantic Wall." He held the rank of First Lieutenant and was awarded the Medical Combat Badge. He returned to the University of Richmond and graduated in 1947 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in chemistry and biology. In 1951 he graduated from the Medical College of Virginia with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and interned for a year at DePaul Hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, in which city he is now a practicing physician. They have one child, ROBERTA ELIZABETH MOFFETT, born May 28, 1952.

Now returning to Major James Russell Richards Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, their remaining four children will be enumerated in the order of their birth.

ANNIE NEVILLE RICHARDS, the second child and only daughter of James Russell Richards Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, was born July 22, 1857 and died March 16, 1925 at "Riverside" where she had been born. On April 20, 1897 she married JOHN JAMES RIORDAN, born November 17, 1859 and died January 13, 1938, son of Patrick Riordan and his wife, Mary Sweeney. They had no children.

HENRY NEVILLE RICHARDS, the third child of Major James Russell Richards Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, was born July 22, 1860 and died August 5, 1914 at "Riverside" where he had been born. On December 26, 1887 he married MARY GUSTAVIA WILLIAMS, born July 23, 1860 and died July 19, 1927, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Augustus Williams. They had one child, JAMES RUSSELL RICHARDS, born October 20, 1888 and died January 30, 1919, unmarried.

WALTER BUCK RICHARDS, the fourth child of Major James Russell Richards Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, was born at "Riverside" June 24, 1863 and died December 28, 1904. On June 20, 1889 he married MARY MONROE COCKE, born April 13, 1857 and died July 7, 1927, daughter of Commodore Harrison H. Cocke, U. S. Navy who had served during the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. Though of advanced age he offered his services to the Confederacy and was assigned duty on the James River and rebuilt the old Indian fort, "Powhatan". One of his plantations was "Evergreen" about two miles from City Point.

Another was "Experiment" located in Dinwiddie County. His wife was Emily Barrister. Walter Buck Richards received his degree in 1885 from the University of Virginia and became professor of mathematics at the Missouri School of Mines from 1888 until 1893 and director of that school from 1893 until 1897. Upon relinquishing this post he practiced law in Front Royal. They had two children (1) HARRISON HENRY COCKE RICHARDS. (2) JAMES NEVILLE RICHARDS.

HARRISON HENRY COCKE RICHARDS, the eldest child of Walter Buck Richards and his wife, Mary Monroe Cocke, was born April 26, 1890 and died at Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1951. On June 14, 1916 he married LANDONIA BROCK, born April 26, 1890. He graduated from West Point in 1911 and went into the cavalry for four years. In 1915 he took his training for the Air Corps at Coronado, California, after which he was in the cavalry for less than a year. In 1917, when this country entered World War I, he was transferred to the Air Corps remaining in that branch of the service until his retirement in January 1947. When Pearl Harbor was attacked on the morning of December 7, 1941 he was Air Officer for the Philippine Department, in Manila. After the Japanese bombed our planes he moved with the Air Corps to Bataan and fought with ground troops. He was among the prisoners taken after the fall of Bataan in April 1942 and took the infamous march to Tarlac by way of Camp O'Donnell. From Tarlac to Karenko, Formosa, and then to Mukden, Manchuria, consumed four years all the time working as a coolie with little food and severe treatment. When liberated he had pneumonia and was taken to an army hospital in China. From there he was transferred to Calcutta, India, where he remained in another army hospital for four weeks. He was then flown to this country, stopping in Manila for two weeks, and arriving in San Francisco on November 4, 1945. He held the rank of Colonel at the time of his death. There are two children by this marriage (1) LANDONIA BROCK RICHARDS. (2) HARRISON HENRY COCKE RICHARDS JR.

LANDONIA BROCK RICHARDS, the eldest child of Colonel Harrison Henry Cocke Richards Sr. and his wife, Landonia Brock, was born June 16, 1918. On June 9, 1948 she married RICHARD GLENN GETTELL, born March 3,

1912, son of Professor Raymond Garfield Gettell, the noted political scientist of the University of California. Richard Glenn Gettell received an A.B. degree from Amherst College in 1933 and a Ph.D. in 1940 from the University of California. He was awarded an honorary degree of LL.D. in 1957 by Amherst College. He taught economics at the Universities of California, Harvard, Wellesley, Yale and Columbia. He has served the Federal government as an economist in the Departments of Commerce and Labor, the O.P.A., the O.D.M. and at the White House. During World War II he was overseas serving in Europe and the Pacific as an operations analyst with the Air Corps with the assimilated rank of Colonel. At the end of the war he joined the Luce publications, first as assistant to the publisher of Fortune magazine and later as chief staff economist for the entire Time Corporation. In 1953 he joined The Texas Company as chief foreign economist. In 1957 he was invited to become President of Mount Holyoke College, a position which he now holds. His wife, Landonia, graduated from Vassar College in 1939. From September 1946 to January 1947 she rode with her father from Riverton, Virginia, to San Antonio, Texas, using two pack horses and two riding horses. From 1947 through 1951 she was the assistant to the science writer, Harland Manchester, one of the roving editors of The Reader's Digest. They have no children.

HARRISON HENRY COCKE RICHARDS Jr., son of Harrison Henry Cocke Richards and his wife, Landonia Brock, born April 7, 1920, on April 23, 1949 married LOIS WALSH, born February 6, 1921. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1941 and during World War II he was engaged in special air craft design. Later his military service had to do with experimental electrical engineering, his tour of duty terminating in 1946. He is now an engineer with the Westinghouse Corporation and has invented many devices for airplanes. They have no children but have adopted a boy, born October 25, 1957, whom they have named William Harrison Richards.

JAMES NEVILLE RICHARDS, the youngest child of Walter Buck Richards and his wife, Mary Monroe Cocke, was born January 22, 1892. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1914 and entered the army becoming Captain of Company E 26th infantry, 1st Division, and was killed in action near Soissons, France, July 19, 1918. He was buried where he

fell but later his remains were placed in the Plaisy cemetery. He was posthumously awarded the D. S. C. for gallantry in action. In 1915 he married ADA KNIGHT, daughter of Bishop Knight of Tennessee. Their only child, ELISE KNIGHT RICHARDS, was born in 1916. Her first marriage, which occurred about 1937, was to Robert McGill and her second marriage, which took place about 1947, was to Percy Owen. She is now the wife of William A. Hallowes III, the State Attorney of Duval, Nassau and Clay Counties, Florida. She has no children.

THOMAS HANSON RICHARDS, the fifth and last child of Major James Russell Richards Sr. and his wife, Elizabeth, was born August 2, 1869 and died in 1941, unmarried.

To Mrs. Julian Neville Major and Mrs. Harrison H. C. Richards, and their families, I am indebted for much of this information. The accompanying Charts Nos. 6 and 7 will clarify this description of the Major and Richards families.

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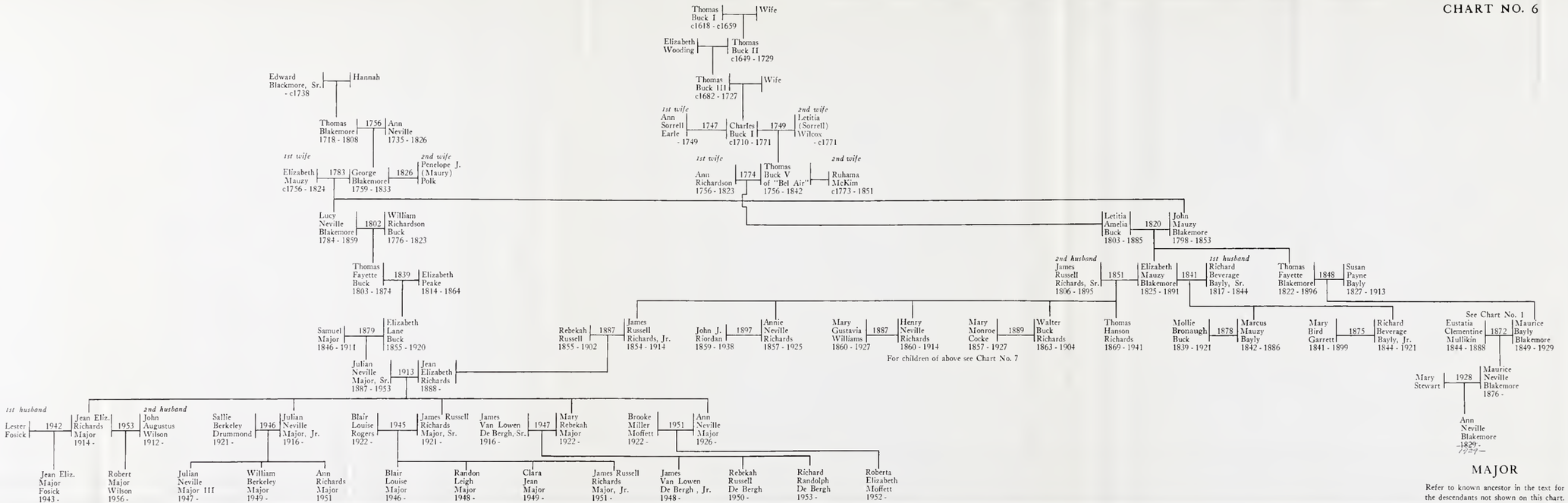
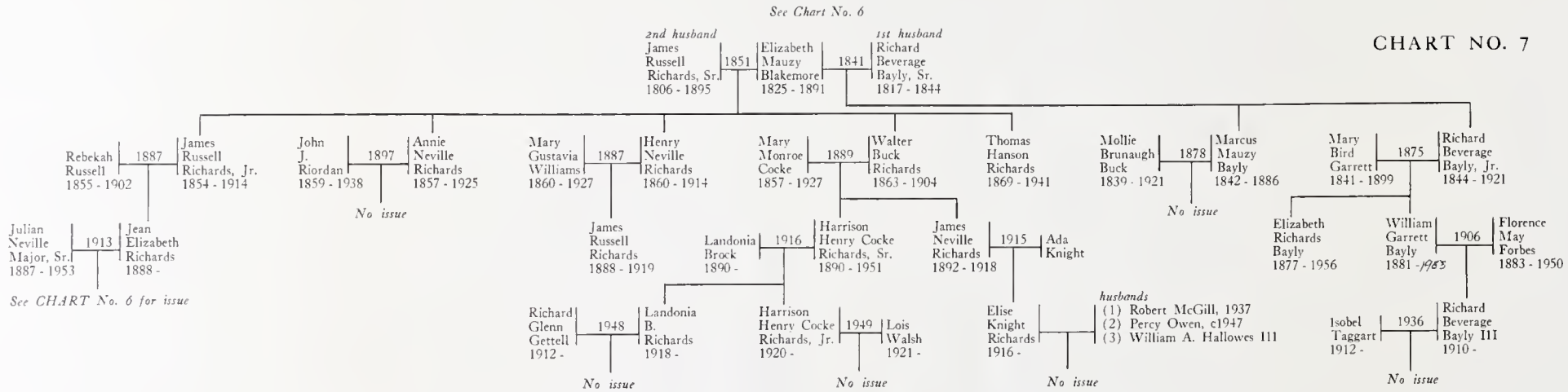

Thomas Buck I c1618 - c1659
Wife
Elizabeth Wooding
Thomas Buck II c1649 - 1729
Thomas Buck III c1682 - 1727
Wife
1st wife Ann Sorrell Earle - 1749
1747
Charles Buck I c1710 - 1771
1749
2nd wife Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox - c1771
1st wife Ann Richardson 1756 - 1823
1774
Thomas Buck V of "Bel Air" 1756 - 1842
2nd wife Ruhama McKim c1773 - 1851
Edward Blackmore, Sr. - c1738
Hannah
Thomas Blakemore 1718 - 1808
1756
Ann Neville 1735 - 1826
1st wife Elizabeth Mauzy c1756 - 1824
1783
George Blakemore 1759 - 1833
1826
2nd wife Penelope J. (Maury) Polk
Lucy Neville Blakemore 1784 - 1859
1802
William Richardson Buck 1776 - 1823
Thomas Fayette Buck 1803 - 1874
1839
Elizabeth Peake 1814 - 1864
Elizabeth Lane Buck 1855 - 1920
Samuel Major 1846 - 1911
1879
Julian Neville Major, Sr. 1887 - 1953
1913
Jean Elizabeth Richards 1888 -
Letitia Amelia Buck 1803 - 1885
1820
John Mauzy Blakemore 1798 - 1853
2nd husband James Russell Richards, Sr. 1806 - 1895
1851
Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore 1825 - 1891
1841
1st husband Richard Beverage Bayly, Sr. 1817 - 1844
Thomas Fayette Blakemore 1822 - 1896
1848
Susan Payne Bayly 1827 - 1913
Rebekah Russell 1855 - 1902
1887
James Russell Richards, Jr. 1854 - 1914
John J. Riordan 1859 - 1938
1897
Annie Neville Richards 1857 - 1925
Mary Gustavia Williams 1860 - 1927
1887
Henry Neville Richards 1860 - 1914
For children of above see Chart No. 7
Mary Monroe Cocke 1857 - 1927
1889
Walter Buck Richards 1863 - 1904
Thomas Hanson Richards 1869 - 1941
Mollie Bronaugh Buck 1839 - 1921
1878
Marcus Mauzy Bayly 1842 - 1886
Mary Bird Garrett 1841 - 1899
1875
Richard Beverage Bayly, Jr. 1844 - 1921
See Chart No. 1
Eustatia Clementine Mullikin 1844 - 1888
1872
Maurice Bayly Blakemore 1849 - 1929
Maurice Neville Blakemore 1876 -
Mary Stewart
1928
Ann Neville Blakemore 1829 - 1927
MAJOR
Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.
1st husband Lester Fosick
1942
Jean Eliz. Richards Major 1914 -
1953
2nd husband John Augustus Wilson 1912 -
Sallie Berkeley Drummond 1921 -
1946
Julian Neville Major, Jr. 1916 -
Blair Louise Rogers 1922 -
1945
James Russell Richards Major, Sr. 1921 -
James Van Lowen De Bergh, Sr. 1916 -
1947
Mary Rebekah Major 1922 -
Brooke Miller Moffett 1922 -
1951
Ann Neville Major 1926 -
Jean Eliz. Major Fosick 1943 -
Robert Major Wilson 1956 -
Julian Neville Major III 1947 -
William Berkeley Major 1949 -
Ann Richards Major 1951
Blair Louise Major 1946 -
Randon Leigh Major 1948 -
Clara Jean Major 1949 -
James Russell Richards Major, Jr. 1951 -
James Van Lowen De Bergh, Jr. 1948 -
Rebekah Russell De Bergh 1950 -
Richard Randolph De Bergh 1953 -
Roberta Elizabeth Moffett 1952 -

CHART NO. 7



RICHARDS

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

8

MAUZY

This family resided in the village of Mauze (Moze), Sur-le-Mignon, Annis, near La Rochelle, France. A medieval castle, which once belonged to the family, still stands in Mauze. They were staunch Huguenots and when the Edict of Nantes was revoked by Louis XIV on October 18, 1685, several members of the Mauzy family fled to England. The name is variously spelled; Moze, Mauze and Mauzy, to mention but a few of the variants. The Huguenot records usually show the name as Mauzey or Mauzy while the Virginia family employed the latter form. It is therefore adopted in this study.

Kercheval says the name Mauzy was familiar to him and that he had seen it on the Mauzy "Field Notes" in the old records in Hampshire County. It is known that two Mauzys were engaged with Washington in surveying land for Lord Fairfax. These "Field Notes" were no doubt the surveyor's computations and references when John Mauzy laid out the town of Salem, now called Marshall, in Fauquier County, in 1797 ("Mauzy and Kisling Families", p 22, Richard Mauzy, 1911). In 1807 an act was passed to lay out and incorporate the town of Wealsborough on land owned by Richard Mauzy and others situated in Culpeper County ("Statutes at Large", vol. 16, p 329, W. W. Hening, 1823). There was a small village of Mauzy in the Shenandoah Valley a few miles north of Lacy Springs.

The first of the name to come to the American colonies is supposed to have been CAESAR MAUZE (Mauzy or Moze) who fled from France to England where he was naturalized on April 9, 1687 in London. Records show that a Caesar Mauze (Moze) was in Charles Town, South Carolina, in June 1687 and died on July 7, 1687 leaving his plantation to his partner, Nicolas Meran (Huguenot Society of South Carolina Transactions, 1917, no. 23, pp 61-63). It will be noted that he was naturalized in London and was in America, where he died, all in the year 1687. Of course his partner may have preceded him to America and had secured the land before Caesar Mauze arrived.

JEANNE ELIZABETH MAUZE is the next recorded to reach America, she being in Charles Town in 1702 with her husband, Pierre Videau, whom she had married in London in 1685 (Huguenot Society of South Carolina Transactions, 1932, no. 37; 1934, no. 39).

MICHAEL MAUZE (Mauzey or Mauzy), born in France about 1650, is recorded as having had four children (1) Michael Mauze Jr. (2) John Mauze I (called Mauzy in this study), born about 1675 and died in 1718, who married first, —— Connyers and secondly, Mary (Crosby) Mountjoy. (3) Peter Mauze. (4) Isabel Mauze. Michael Mauze Sr. and his four children were naturalized in London, England, on December 16, 1687 and again on January 5, 1688 (Huguenot Society of London Transactions, 1911, vol. 18, pp 45, 200). The name of his wife is unknown.

JOHN MAUZY I, the second child and second son of Michael Mauzy Sr., was born about 1675 and migrated to Stafford County, Virginia, about 1700, one record seen says it was in 1688. His first wife, whom he married in England, was the daughter of Dr. William Connyers, a London physician ("Roll of the Royal College of Physicians", 2nd edition, vol. 1, p 274, W. Munk). John Mauzy I acquired lands in the Northern Neck of Virginia and was a county officer along with several prominent Virginians of that time (Northern Neck Land Grants, Book F, p 340; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. II, p 13; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 24, pp 280-281). The recorded children of John Mauzy I and his first wife —— CONNYERS, were (1) John Mauzy II, born in England about 1696, who in 1720 married Hester

Connyers and had issue. (2) GEORGE MAUZY, born in England about 1698 and died January 10, 1754. (3) MARGARET MAUZY, born in America in 1702 and died in 1754, who on September 21, 1721 married Major Peter Hedgman and had issue.

John Mauzy I's second marriage, which occurred about 1712, was to MARY (CROSBY) MOUNTJOY who was the widow of Captain Edward Mountjoy. She was born in 1676 and was a daughter of George Crosby who died in 1730 and whose will is recorded in Stafford County Will Book, 1729-1748, folios 28-29. By this second marriage there were two children, both born in Stafford County (1) PETER MAUZY, born about 1713 and died about 1750, who on February 9, 1735 married Elizabeth Summers and had issue. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born about 1714, who married first, John Markham and secondly, Thomas Conway about 1740. She had issue by both marriages. This Thomas Conway made his will on August 25, 1784 (Fauquier County Will Book, 1784). John Mauzy I died in 1718 and in 1723 his widow took for her third husband the widower, Joseph Waugh, and had a daughter, Mary Waugh, who married Alexander Doniphan in 1740 and had issue (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 37, no. 2, p 161). The will of Mary (Crosby-Mountjoy-Mauzy) Waugh was executed in 1749 (Stafford County Will Book, 1749-1756).

JOHN MAUZY II, the eldest child of John Mauzy I and his first wife, —— Connyers, was born in England about 1696 and in 1720 married his cousin, HESTER CONNYERS, daughter of Henry Connyers who came to Virginia with John Mauzy I and his wife, —— Connyers, who was his sister. Henry Connyers left wills recorded in Stafford County Will Book Z, 1699-1709, folio 194 and Will Book, 1729-1748, folios 114-117. In the last mentioned will, dated June 13, 1733, he refers to his daughter, Hester Mauzy (spelled Mozie), and his grandson, Henry, which would confirm the above relationship. There were seven children by the marriage of John Mauzy II and his wife, Hester Connyers (1) HENRY MAUZY, born in 1721, who on November 11, 1744 married first, Anne Withers and secondly, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan and had issue. (2) JOHN MAUZY III, born 1723 and died in 1764, who married Hester Foote and had issue. (3) WILLIAM MAUZY, born in 1725. (4) PRISCILLA MAUZY, born in 1727, who on October 27, 1743 married William Rous-

san. (5) PETER MAUZY, born in 1730. (6) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born in 1734, who married Peter Murphy on February 9, 1752. (7) JEMIMA MAUZY, born March 26, 1740 (Overwharton Parish Register, 1720-1760).

HENRY MAUZY, the eldest child of John Mauzy II and his wife, Hester Connyers, was born in 1721 and he was named for his grandfather, Henry Connyers, to whom reference has already been made. He held the rank of Colonel during the Revolutionary War. His first wife was ANNE WITHERS, born in 1722, daughter of James Withers, whom he married on November 11, 1744 and by whom he had nine children. According to the Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 1, folio 20 his second marriage occurred on July 23, 1765 to ELIZABETH (TAYLOR) MORGAN who was born in 1735 and died in 1829 and by this marriage there were eight children. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor of Northumberland and Prince William Counties and their home was about three miles north of Warrenton. She was the widow of James Morgan, a soldier in the French and Indian War, who died in 1763 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 35, no. 4, pp 390-391; William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 6, no. 4, p 331; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 11, no. 1, pp 31, 33; "Virginia Genealogies", p 451, Rev. H. E. Hayden, 1891; "Huguenot Emigration to Virginia", p 17, R. A. Brock, 1886). The will of Henry Mauzy is dated December 30, 1799 and probated February 27, 1804 in which he names his wife, Elizabeth, and his children (Fauquier County Will Book no. 3, folio 498).

The nine children of Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers, were (1) JOHN MAUZY, born in 1745 and died in 1802, who married Lydia Duncan and had issue. (2) PETER MAUZY, born in 1751 and died in 1843, who married Sarah Hughes and had issue. (3) WILLIAM MAUZY, born December 27, 1755 and died April 5, 1837, who married Ursula Arnold and had issue. (4) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born about 1756 and died August 17, 1824, who married George Blakemore and had issue. See chapter on the Blakemore family. (5) HENRY MAUZY JR., born in 1758, who married —— Duncan and had issue. (6) MARY MAUZY whose will, dated February 10, 1769 and probated October 23, 1769, is recorded in Fauquier County Will Book no.

1, folio 152 in which she refers to her brothers John and Peter. (7) PRISCILLA MAUZY married George Rosser on February 15, 1792 (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book 1, folio 350). (8) HESTER MAUZY married Abner Newman on January 28, 1778 (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 1, folio 67). (9) a child whose name is unknown.

By his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, he had eight children (1) SUSANNAH MAUZY, born September 24, 1766 and died in 1843, who married Charles Kemper, born June 27, 1756 and died December 1, 1841, and had issue. (2) THOMAS MAUZY, born in 1768 and died in 1827, was twice married, first to Letitia Bradford and secondly, in December 1805, to Violetta Bradford and had issue. (3) RICHARD MAUZY, born in 1773 and died in 1808 or 1809, who married Mary Fishback and had issue. (4) MOLLY MAUZY on October 31, 1780 married John Hogan (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 1, folio 96). (5) JEMIMA MAUZY on December 22, 1798 married Josiah Darnell and had issue (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 2, folio 153). (6) GEORGE MAUZY died young and unmarried. (7) MICHAEL MAUZY, born September 4, 1776 and died January 13, 1848, who married Grace Laird and had issue. (8) JOSEPH MAUZY, born August 14, 1779 and died December 20, 1863, married Christina Kisling and had issue ("Genealogy of the Kemper Family", p 68, W. M. Kemper and H. L. Wright, 1899).

JOHN MAUZY, the first child of Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers, was born in 1745 and died in 1802. He married LYDIA DUNCAN and moved from Stafford County, Virginia, to Kentucky. They had six children (1) HENRY MAUZY. (2) LYDIA MAUZY on January 24, 1791 married Joseph Withers (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 1, folio 312). (3) JEMIMA MAUZY. (4) RHONDA (RHODA) MAUZY on March 3, 1802 married Harrison Porter (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 2, folio 267). (5) MOLLY MAUZY on September 25, 1797 married Edwin Porter and had a son, WILLIAM PORTER (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 2, folio 100). (6) NANCY MAUZY on July 24, 1792 married Nathaniel Foster (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 1, folio 358).

PETER MAUZY, the second child of Henry Mauzy and his

first wife, Anne Withers, was born in 1751 and died in 1843. He married SARAH HUGHES and in 1792 went into Kentucky from Fauquier County, Virginia, where he was born, with his brother, William, and settled in Fleming County where he died. He served as a private in Captain John Mountjoy's company of Virginia militia from 1776 until the surrender at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. In 1832 he was allowed a pension for his services.

WILLIAM MAUZY, the third son of Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers, was born December 27, 1755 and died April 5, 1837. On July 20, 1772 he married URSULA ARNOLD, an English lady, born February 22, 1753 and died May 28, 1823. He was in Captain Rolly Brown's company, Colonel Garrard's regiment of Virginia militia and was at the surrender in Yorktown. In 1792 he went into Kentucky with his elder brother, Peter, and settled in Bourbon County where he became a well known Baptist minister. In 1829 he moved to Rush County, Indiana, where many of his descendants reside and where he died. In 1833 he was placed on the pension rolls for his service during the Revolutionary War. He had eleven children of whom there are records of nine (1) NANCY MAUZY who married Charles Jones. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY who married Roland Grant. (3) JAMES MAUZY who married Elizabeth Jamison. (4) GEORGE MAUZY who married Lillian Grenstard. (5) SALLIE MAUZY, born in 1776 and died in 1832, married William Jones who died in 1856. (6) JOHN ARNOLD MAUZY, born February 18, 1789 and died in 1839, who married Polly Gooding and had issue. (7) PETER MAUZY, born in 1793 and died in 1832, married Sarah Gooding and had issue. (8) SILAS MAUZY, born February 1, 1797 and died September 10, 1876, married Nancy Gooding and Rebecca Barns and had issue. (9) HENRY MAUZY who died unmarried.

JOHN ARNOLD MAUZY, the sixth child of William Mauzy and his wife, Ursula Arnold, was born February 18, 1789 and died in 1839. On February 8, 1810 he married POLLY GOODING. In 1817 he moved to St. Clair County, Illinois, though he died in Missouri. They had eleven children of whom there is a record of only one, CORNELIUS GOODING MAUZY, born December 17, 1812 and died March 15, 1888. On March 26, 1837 he married Caroline Stevenson and had ten children of

whom there is a record of one, HENRY CLAY MAUZY, born May 16, 1842 and died December 4, 1888. He was born at Alton, Illinois, where on June 19, 1867 he married Evelyn A. Wheeler. They moved to Manistee, Michigan, where he died. They had one child, ALBERT URICH MAUZY, born January 20, 1869, who married Marguerite Close on June 6, 1894.

PETER MAUZY, the seventh child of William Mauzy and his wife, Ursula Arnold, was born in West Virginia in 1793 while his parents were on their way to Kentucky. He moved to Rushville, Indiana, in 1829 where he and his wife, SARAH GOODING, died of typhoid fever in 1832. He was a preacher in what was then the Old Christian Church. By their marriage they had eight children (1) LUCINDA MAUZY married Joseph D. Pattison and had issue. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY married Nelson Pattison. (3) REUBEN D. MAUZY, born in May 1818 and died January 31, 1890, married Racheal Caldwell and had issue. (4) WILLIAM C. MAUZY, born March 8, 1823 and died July 25, 1898, married Elizabeth Caldwell and had issue. (5) ABRAM GOODING MAUZY, born in February 1825 and died in 1905, first married Emily R. Jameson and his second wife was Mrs. Eliza Hibben Jones. There was issue but by which wife is not known. (6) MARTHA A. MAUZY, born June 13, 1828 and died June 10, 1901, married John W. Wilson and had issue. (7) SILAS H. MAUZY, born in 1830 and died in 1903, married Lydia Ross and had issue. (8) NANCY MAUZY died unmarried.

LUCINDA MAUZY, the eldest child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, when 85 years of age and is buried with her husband in Crown Hill Cemetery. She married JOSEPH D. PATTISON and lived on their farm near New Salem, Indiana, later moving to Rushville, Indiana, and then to Indianapolis. Here they established their son, Coleman, in the drygoods business with their son-in-law, James S. Hibben, the firm being Hibben, Kennedy & Company and later Hibben, Pattison & Company. They had three children (1) SARAH PATTISON. (2) COLEMAN B. PATTISON. (3) LIZZIE PATTISON.

REUBEN D. MAUZY, the third child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in May 1818 and died January 31, 1890. He first settled in Rushville, Indiana, but in 1845 he moved his family to Cin-

cinnati, Ohio, where he attended medical college and after graduation moved to La Fontaine, Indiana, where he practiced his profession until 1850. He then went to New York City and attended a medical college, returning to Rushville after graduation. In 1876 he moved to Oakland, California, and became a prominent physician in the community. In 1840 he married RACHEAL CALDWELL, born in 1823, and had five children (1) JAMES HARVEY MAUZY who was twice married first, to Louise Hillyer. The name of his second wife is unknown. He lived in Rushville but later moved to San Antonio, Texas. He was a Captain in the United States Army. No issue. (2) ZARAH E. MAUZY married Hannah Sexton. (3) WILLIAM P. MAUZY married Sallie Frazer. (4) ALICE MAUZY died unmarried. (5) BYRON MAUZY, born in 1860, married Ellen Schroth and settled in San Francisco, California. Had two children; CHARLES S. MAUZY and MARJORIE L. MAUZY.

WILLIAM C. MAUZY, the fourth child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, March 8, 1823 and died in Rushville, Indiana, July 25, 1898. He taught school for several years but later became a merchant in Rushville. On May 4, 1843 he married ELIZABETH CALDWELL, born in 1823 and died in 1901. They had three sons and five daughters those of record being (1) MARY MAUZY married —— Sinsabaugh. (2) GEORGE G. MAUZY, born in 1849, who in 1871 married Lydia Wolf, born in 1851, and had one child, MARION MAUZY, born in Rushville and married Harris Oglesby Jones. (3) EDWARD H. MAUZY. (4) A daughter who became Mrs. George Thomas. (5) A daughter who became Mrs. Samuel Darste. (6) A daughter who became Mrs. M. C. Burt.

ABRAM GOODING MAUZY, the fifth child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in February 1825 and died in 1905. He was twice married first, on November 3, 1847, to EMILY R. JAMESON in New Paris, Ohio, who died July 12, 1873. His second wife was Mrs. ELIZA HIBBEN JONES whom he married on December 31, 1874 in Indianapolis and she died January 14, 1906. He taught school but later entered the dry-goods business in Spartansburg, Indiana, with R. M. Pomeroy who later became President of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the

early 50's he moved to Rushville and continued the same business with his two sons. His children were (1) FRANCES MAUZY who married —— Payne and had two children; EARLE HAMILTON PAYNE and RALPH PAYNE. (2) WESLEY JAMESON MAUZY, died May 30, 1890, married and had one child, HAROLD MAUZY. (3) CHARLES A. MAUZY married and had three children; HUGH ELLIOTT MAUZY, LOUIS MAUZY and LOUISE MAUZY. (4) SARAH MAUZY who married —— Mowers. (5) A daughter who became Mrs. Thomas H. Parry and had one child, ABRAM PARRY.

MARTHA A. MAUZY, the sixth child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was born June 13, 1828 and died June 10, 1901. She married JOHN W. WILSON who died in September 1894 and she and her husband are buried in Shelbyville, Indiana. They had ten children (1) JOSEPH A. WILSON. (2) DAVID L. WILSON. (3) WINCHESTER T. WILSON. (4) LUCINDA M. WILSON. (5) GEORGE H. WILSON. (6) SILAS M. WILSON. (7) FRANK M. WILSON. (8) ODUS G. WILSON. (9) JOHN B. WILSON. (10) CHARLES T. WILSON.

SILAS H. MAUZY, the seventh child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Sarah Gooding, was a hardware merchant in Rushville and was born in 1830 and died in 1903. He married LYDIA ROSS and in 1875 moved to California where he had a fruit orchard. In his old age he lived with his son, Elmer, in San Francisco. His wife died in 1902 and she and her husband are buried near San Francisco. They had three children (1) ELMER MAUZY. (2) FLORENCE MAUZY. (3) LENA MAUZY.

SILAS MAUZY, the eighth child of William Mauzy and his wife, Ursula Arnold, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, February 1, 1797 and died in Rush County, Indiana, September 10, 1876. On August 30, 1816 he married NANCY GOODING, who died on October 20, 1832, and by whom he had eight children. In 1817 he moved to Illinois, near the town of Centerville, but returned to Bourbon County in 1821. Here he resided until 1831 when he went to New Salem, Indiana, and on February 25, 1833 he married REBECCA BARNES by whom he also had eight children. He was a school teacher for a time but became an ordained preacher in the Christian Church. The children by both marriages were (1) WILLIAM MAUZY, born in 1817, married Caroline Griffin and had two children; WESLEY

MAUZY and WILLIAM MAUZY. (2) MARGARET MAUZY, born in 1819, married Abisha Lewis and had; JANE LEWIS, THOMAS LEWIS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE LEWIS. (3) CORNELIUS MAUZY, born in 1821, and twice married first, to Sarah Garrison and had nine children, and secondly to Ferby Lacy by whom he had five children. The fourteen children by these two marriages were; MARY MAUZY, WINNIE MAUZY, SILAS MAUZY, JOHN MAUZY, FRANK MAUZY, RUTH MAUZY, JOSEPH MAUZY, STANLEY MAUZY, MARGARET MAUZY, WILLIAM MAUZY, AUSTIN MAUZY, LAURA MAUZY, MINNIE MAUZY, GEORGE MAUZY. (4) CELIA MAUZY, born in 1823, married Enoch Westerfield and had one child, MARY WESTERFIELD. (5) SILAS MAUZY JR., born in 1825 and died in 1846, unmarried. (6) PETER MAUZY, born in 1827, married Jane Wilson and had six children; EUNICE MAUZY, ALMA MAUZY, MARY MAUZY, DANIEL MAUZY, GREELEY MAUZY, MARGARET MAUZY. (7) SARAH MAUZY, born in 1829, married Peter Wilson and had seven children; LIZZIE WILSON, MOLLIE WILSON, NANCY WILSON, CAROLINE WILSON, MARGUERITE WILSON, SARAH WILSON, WILLIAM WILSON. (8) JAMES MAUZY, born in 1831, married —— Conway and had three children; WILLIAM MAUZY, CHARLES MAUZY, AMOS MAUZY. (9) NANCY MAUZY, born in 1833, married Dr. William Hendricks and had three children; ALICE HENDRICKS, WILLIAM HENDRICKS, HERSCHEL HENDRICKS. (10) THOMAS MAUZY, born in 1835, married Ruth Smith and had three children; IDA MAUZY, WINIFRED MAUZY, HOMER MAUZY. (11) MARY MAUZY, born in 1837, married John Bebout and had four children; JENNIE BEBOUT, RUBY BEBOUT, MINNIE BEBOUT, LULA BEBOUT. (12) JOHN MAUZY, born in 1839, married Frances Parsons. They were married in Kentucky and both died shortly after their marriage. (13) LUCINDA MAUZY, born in 1841, first married Hiram Gregg and secondly, Harry Guffin. One child by her second marriage, MINNIE GUFFIN. (14) CAROLINA MAUZY, born in 1843, married James Parsons and had two children; LOLA PARSONS and MARY PARSONS. (15) JOSEPH MAUZY, born in 1845 and died in 1868, unmarried. (16) GEORGE MAUZY, born in 1847, married Etta Wooster and had one child, PEARL MAUZY.

ELIZABETH MAUZY, the fourth child of Henry Mauzy

and his wife, Anne Withers, was born about 1756 and died August 17, 1824. On May 9, 1783 she became the first wife of GEORGE BLAKEMORE, born May 23, 1759 and died July 23, 1833. By this marriage there were six children (1) LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE who married William Richardson Buck and had issue. (2) MARQUIS Q. BLAKEMORE who married Rebecca Chandler and had issue. (3) GEORGE NEVILLE BLAKEMORE who married Elizabeth Price Buck and had issue. (4) THOMAS BLAKEMORE who married Elizabeth White Brooke and had issue. (5) ELIZA NEVILLE BLAKEMORE who married Benjamin E. Elliott. (6) JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE married Letitia Amelia Buck and had issue. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

HENRY MAUZY Jr., the fifth child of Henry Mauzy Sr. and his first wife, Anne Withers, was born in 1758 and married —— DUNCAN and had eight children. He, with his eldest son, James, together with his brothers-in-law, Reuben Browning and James Duncan, went from Virginia into Kentucky where they acquired 1,000 acres of land on the Mud River. On a portion of this land, near Lewisburg, Logan County, Kentucky, some of the descendants were living in 1910. The children of this marriage were (1) JAMES MAUZY who married Susan Wilson of Louisville and had nine children: SHELTON MAUZY, JAMES MAUZY JR., HENRY MAUZY, JOHN MAUZY, GEORGE MAUZY, born January 28, 1828, married Sarah Sutton, born in 1837, and they had nine children of whom there is a record of the following five; LULA MAUZY, born in 1865, REUBEN MAUZY, born in 1868, HENRY MAUZY, born in 1870, MATTIE MAUZY and EFFIE MAUZY. The remaining four children of James and Susan Mauzy were POLLY MAUZY, JAILEY MAUZY, SALLIE MAUZY and JEMIMA MAUZY. (2) LEWIS MAUZY. (3) HENRY MAUZY. (4) FOUNT MAUZY. (5) PEGGY MAUZY. (6) NANCY MAUZY. (7) SALLIE MAUZY. (8) LUCY MAUZY, born December 25, 1794.

PRISCILLA MAUZY, the seventh child of Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers, married GEORGE ROSSER and had two children: BELINDA ROSSER and NANCY ROSSER.

HESTER MAUZY, the eighth child of Henry Mauzy and his first wife, Anne Withers, married ABNER NEWMAN who was born in 1756. He was a private in the Revolutionary War and was pensioned on April 9, 1824 as a resident of Shenandoah

County where he was at one time Sheriff. He also lived in Culpeper and Fauquier Counties. They had five children (1) JAMES NEWMAN. (2) ABNER NEWMAN JR. (3) LUCY NEWMAN. (4) WILLIAM NEWMAN. (5) ALEXANDER NEWMAN.

SUSANNA MAUZY, the first child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, was born September 24, 1766 and died in 1843. On November 30, 1786 she married CHARLES KEMPER, born June 27, 1756 and died December 1, 1841, and had eight children. Susanna's half-brother, Benjamin Morgan, had a cousin, Daniel Morgan, who was in command at the battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781. (1) GEORGE WHITFIELD KEMPER, born September 29, 1787 and died September 16, 1872. (2) HELEN KEMPER, born July 29, 1789 and died November 16, 1873, unmarried. (3) ELIZABETH FISHBACK KEMPER, born April 14, 1792 and died July 12, 1879. (4) SUSANNA MAUZY KEMPER, born December 29, 1793 and died October 31, 1878. (5) CHARLES KEMPER. (6) SARAH ANN KEMPER. (7) JUDITH KEMPER. (8) JEMIMA ADALINE KEMPER, born August 27, 1805 and died August 31, 1874.

THOMAS MAUZY, the second child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, was born in 1768 and died in 1827. He was twice married, first to LETITIA BRADFORD, by whom there was a son, GEORGE MAUZY, born February 8, 1799 and died in October 1883 at Gulf, Chatham County, North Carolina. He was twice married his first wife being Mary Farquhar (?) who died in June 1849 and by whom he had eight children, several of whom died in infancy. In 1852 he married Mary E. Young and had two children. He was a civil engineer employed on surveys of the Shenandoah River and the canal and locks at Harpers Ferry where he lived. The children of record were: JOSEPH LAYTON MAUZY who married Catherine Keller; CORNELIA FRANCES MAUZY who in May 1844 married James H. Burton; FRANKLIN PERRY MAUZY married Mary F. Smallwood; EUGENIA MAUZY on June 7, 1859 married James H. Burton, presumably her brother-in-law the former husband of her sister, Cornelia. They had nine children; BELLE JOHNSON BURTON, JAMES FRANCIS BURTON, FRANK FARQUHAR BURTON, ROSE LEE BURTON, HENRY EDWARD BURTON, LUTHER GREENWOOD BURTON, PERCY DE VERE BURTON, MINNIE BURTON and GENEVIEVE BURTON; FANNIE

HEATON MAUZY who married L. A. Tysor on November 15, 1876; GEORGE WHITFIELD MAUZY, born in 1856, on October 20, 1895 married Dora Prickett at Marinette, Wisconsin. Thomas Mauzy's second wife, whom he married in December 1805, was VIOLETTA BRADFORD (Fauquier County Marriage Bonds, Book no. 2, folio 398). In Deed Book no. 17, folio 405 reference is made to Thomas Mauzy's first wife, Letitia.

RICHARD MAUZY, the third child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1773 and died in 1808 or 1809. He married MARY FISHBACK in Jeffersonton, Culpeper County, Virginia. He was a farmer and general storekeeper. They had five children (1) FAYETTE MAUZY, born in 1801 and died March 30, 1873. He was a lawyer and for many years was Clerk of the Courts of Culpeper County. He married Sally Bradford in 1837 and had three children: MARY MAUZY who married the Rev. Samuel Rixey and had a daughter who died in infancy; EDWARD MAUZY who died young; WILLIAM M. MAUZY, born in 1845 and died April 10, 1910, unmarried. (2) HARRIET MAUZY married Dr. Edward Shipp and had twelve children of whom there is record of eight: ELIZA SHIPP; MARTHA SHIPP; JOHN SHIPP; MARY SHIPP, unmarried; EDWARD SHIPP, unmarried; SALLIE SHIPP; J. HENRY SHIPP; FAYETTE SHIPP, killed during the Civil War. (3) LUCY MAUZY married the Rev. George Latham who was a Chaplain in the United States Navy. They had twelve children of whom eight died in infancy. The four remaining children were: LOUISE LATHAM, unmarried; EMMA S. LATHAM; JOHN S. LATHAM; GEORGIA O. LATHAM, died March 25, 1895. (4) RICHARD MAUZY married —— Janney and had one child, ELIZABETH MAUZY who married —— Haskett and had eight children of whom there is a record of four: GARVIN HASKETT; EDDIE HASKETT; RICHARD HASKETT; SALLIE HASKETT. (5) KITTY MAUZY, born September 15, 1807 and died January 28, 1884. On December 9, 1824 she married John Tillison Latham, born October 15, 1802 and died April 9, 1869. They had fourteen children: RICHARD PHILIP LATHAM, born September 15, 1825 and died April 25, 1862; FAYETTE MAUZY LATHAM, born December 14, 1826 and died May 3, 1885; LUCY DOROTHY LATHAM, born May 2, 1828 and died in November 1860; FANNIE LAVINIA LATHAM, born September

14, 1829 and died July 4, 1880; JANE CATHERINE LATHAM, born February 28, 1831 and died March 19, 1909; SUMMERVILLE LATHAM, born July 2, 1832 and died April 14, 1835; MARGARET ANN LATHAM, born June 3, 1834 and died January 14, 1836; MARIE LOUISE LATHAM, born July 6, 1836 and died October 15, 1860; JOHN TILLISON LATHAM JR., born February 26, 1838 and died August 9, 1864; LUCY ELLEN LATHAM, born March 31, 1840 and died September 11, 1841; WILLIAM EUGENE LATHAM, born August 30, 1841 and died in April 1849; SUSAN ELLA LATHAM, born November 30, 1843 and died in August 1845; GEORGE HENRY LATHAM, born July 1, 1845; ROSALIE MAUZY LATHAM, born March 27, 1847.

JEMIMA MAUZY, the fifth child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, on December 22, 1798 married JOSIAH DARNELL and had eight children (1) THOMAS DARNELL. (2) HENRY DARNELL. (3) BETTY DARNELL. (4) JOSIAH DARNELL. (5) SUSAN DARNELL. (6) MARGARET DARNELL married Harrison Jeffries and was the grandmother of FRANK MAUZY JEFFRIES, who lived in Birmingham, Alabama, and married Gertrude Worthington and had issue. (7) RICHARD DARNELL. (8) JOHN DARNELL.

MICHAEL MAUZY, the seventh child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 4, 1776 and died in Highland County, Virginia, January 12, 1848. He was a merchant for many years at Mount Sidney where he reared his family but later removed to Highland County (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 3, no. 4, pp 243-244). On March 9, 1808 he married GRACE LAIRD, born December 13, 1784, and they had twelve children (1) HENRY MAUZY. (2) DAVID L. MAUZY who married Mary Hammer and had issue. (3) RICHARD MAUZY, born October 26, 1811 at Mount Sidney, Virginia, and died June 8, 1877 in Warren County, Tennessee. In June 1842, in Bath County, Virginia, he married Eliza Farrar, born May 9, 1821 and died in 1881 near Pikeville, Bledsoe County, Tennessee. There was no issue. She was a direct descendant of the Farrar family of England, Canon Farrar being a close relative of hers. The American branch of the Farrar family came to Virginia in 1769. On her maternal side is the Barnett family which was distinguished both in England and in America. (4)

MARGARET MAUZY. (5) MICHAEL MAUZY JR. who married Jane Tilman Plunkett and had issue. (6) JAMES MAUZY first married Malinda Phares and then Caroline Barkley and had issue by both wives. (7) THOMAS MAUZY married Jane Lloyd and had issue. (8) JOSEPH MAUZY married Susan Hammer and had issue. (9) ELIZABETH MAUZY. (10) SARAH MAUZY married Abraham Waybright and had issue. (11) CHARLES K. MAUZY was twice married his first wife was Martha Snapp and his second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Foster) Grant. There was issue by both wives. (12) SUSANNA JANE MAUZY married George Hammer and had issue.

DAVID L. MAUZY, the second child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, born August 10, 1810 and died April 23, 1889, on May 15, 1837 married MARY HAMMER, born April 17, 1816 and died July 13, 1900, and had eight children (1) JEMIMA MAUZY, born February 25, 1838 and died June 2, 1862, unmarried. (2) GRACE MAUZY, born July 11, 1839 and died March 23, 1868, married William P. Kinkead on July 29, 1862 and had three children: MARY KINKEAD, born May 11, 1863; JOHN P. KINKEAD, born December 11, 1865; GRACE M. KINKEAD, born March 20, 1868. (3) MARY MAUZY, born July 11, 1841, on April 23, 1861 married Henry Simmons, born September 11, 1835, and had eleven children: CHARLES W. SIMMONS, born September 21, 1862; EDGAR SIMMONS, born January 14, 1864; WILLIAM SIMMONS, born November 12, 1865; MARY A. SIMMONS, born June 8, 1867; FLORENCE SIMMONS, born July 30, 1870; KENNIE M. SIMMONS, born December 20, 1872; SARAH C. SIMMONS, born November 19, 1874; HENRY H. SIMMONS, born November 28, 1876; DICE C. SIMMONS, born August 7, 1878; ARTHUR D. SIMMONS, born January 24, 1881; GLENN K. SIMMONS, born September 24, 1883. (4) SARAH MAUZY, born August 3, 1843, on November 16, 1866 married James G. Turk. (5) GEORGE W. MAUZY, born October 7, 1845, on August 27, 1872 married Emma J. Seiver, born November 16, 1854, and had four children: FREDERICK GLENN MAUZY, born September 12, 1874 and died June 24, 1909; JAMES CLYDE MAUZY, born August 29, 1877 and died July 17, 1878; WILLIAM WHITFIELD MAUZY, born August 11, 1879 and died November 30, 1882; CLARA GRACE MAUZY, born November 15, 1881, on September 11, 1907 married Uriah Hevener

and had one child, GLENN MAUZY HEVENER, born August 27, 1908. (6) MICHAEL C. MAUZY, born July 13, 1847, on October 13, 1870 married Georgianna M. Colaw, born November 16, 1847, and had six children: MARY C. MAUZY, born September 18, 1871, on August 31, 1904 married T. W. Graybeal and had two children, GLADYS L. GRAYBEAL, born July 19, 1905 and ZYLPHA L. GRAYBEAL, born October 20, 1906. CHARLES W. MAUZY, born May 25, 1874, on June 12, 1902 married Lucy A. Hevener and had two children, CLARENCE H. MAUZY, born August 21, 1903, and MICHAEL A. MAUZY, born February 15, 1908. LILLIAN L. MAUZY, born November 2, 1877, on June 22, 1897 married George B. Whitlock and had two children, MAUZY C. WHITLOCK, born June 20, 1898, and MARY G. WHITLOCK, born January 1, 1905. STELLA E. MAUZY, born October 25, 1879, on June 21, 1906 married Dr. C. I. Wall and had one child, HARAN WALL, born June 17, 1908. JOHN C. MAUZY, born June 25, 1884, on April 12, 1910 married Cora S. Smith. GRACE A. MAUZY born September 2, 1886. (7) CHARLES K. MAUZY, born April 16, 1849, on May 8, 1901 married Christina Arbogast and had three children; WILLIAM WHITFIELD MAUZY, born September 12, 1903, MARY GENEVA MAUZY, born March 14, 1905 and ROSCOE MAUZY, born January 26, 1907. (8) DAVID L. MAUZY JR., born July 21, 1851, on May 10, 1880 married Elizabeth G. Swecker, born September 30, 1857, and had seven children: FREDERICK C. MAUZY, born May 10, 1881 and died August 6, 1907, MAMIE O. MAUZY, born November 18, 1882 and died September 3, 1884, WILLIAM R. MAUZY, born October 12, 1884, PAUL L. MAUZY, born March 27, 1887, ROBERT E. MAUZY, born August 10, 1889, HALLIE K. MAUZY, born September 8, 1891, and MATTIE A. MAUZY, born July 3, 1896.

MICHAEL MAUZY Jr., the fifth child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, was born at Mount Sidney, Augusta County, Virginia, February 14, 1814 and died December 25, 1867. On January 1, 1846, in Greene County, Virginia, he married JANE TILMAN PLUNKETT, born December 27, 1820 and died May 10, 1901. He was a school teacher for several years. They had four sons and four daughters none of whom lived to adult age except the eldest son, JOHN PLUNKETT MAUZY, born January 1, 1848 in Greene County and graduated from

Randolph Macon College with the degree of Master of Arts. For ten years he was principal of the high school at Roanoke and then became associated with the public schools in Memphis, Tennessee, for several years. He was twice married, first on December 7, 1871 to Helen F. Melone, born July 4, 1849 and died October 6, 1873. There was no issue. His second wife, whom he married on June 18, 1889, was Ida A. Sherman, born February 10, 1862. By his second marriage there were five children: GRACE SHERMAN MAUZY, born March 14, 1890; LAURA A. MAUZY, born March 6, 1892; BLANCH MARIE MAUZY, born June 6, 1894; RUSH L. MAUZY, born December 5, 1895, and ROSA L. MAUZY, born December 5, 1895, twin of Rush.

JAMES MAUZY, the sixth child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, lived in Pendleton County, West Virginia, but the dates of his birth and death are not known. He was twice married, first to MALINDA PHARES and secondly to CAROLINE BARKLEY and had six children by each wife: SARAH E. MAUZY; JAMES C. MAUZY; SOLOMON P. MAUZY; JACOB P. MAUZY; MICHAEL MAUZY; GRACE MAUZY; EDWARD MAUZY; CHARLES MAUZY; OKEY (?) J. MAUZY; born May 13, 1870; SUSAN MAUZY; LUCY MAUZY and NANCY MAUZY.

THOMAS MAUZY, the seventh child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, was born August 10, 1816 at Mount Sidney. On January 21, 1841 he married JANE LLOYD, born June 4, 1823. He was a physician and lived in Tennessee. There were five children by this marriage (1) SOPHIA L. MAUZY, born February 28, 1842 and died June 15, 1908, who married George H. Hash who had been a Captain in the Confederate Army. They had four children: VICTOR H. HASH; CHARLES MAUZY HASH; JEANNIE HASH and ELLA HASH. (2) MICHAEL MAUZY, born May 28, 1844 and died December 31, 1862 during the battle at Murfreesboro. (3) ELLA MAUZY, born June 14, 1846 and died December 13, 1881, who on May 16, 1865 married J. M. Barbee. (4) JULIA MAUZY, born October 14, 1850, married John B. Biler and had three daughters: DAISY C. BILER; LILLIAN E. BILER and JANE LLOYD BILER. (5) LUCIAN MAUZY.

JOSEPH MAUZY, the eighth child of Michael Mauzy and

his wife, Grace Laird, was born May 5, 1817 and died February 28, 1884. On June 29, 1850 he married SUSAN HAMMER, born August 28, 1819 and died January 21, 1906, and had three children (1) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born January 25, 1852. On April 10, 1873 she married F. J. Marshall and had five children: MERTIE MARSHALL, born January 10, 1878; JOSEPH MARSHALL, born September 6, 1881; ANNIE MARSHALL, born January 5, 1885; PATTIE MARSHALL, born March 18, 1888 and JOHN MARSHALL, born November 23, 1894. (2) HENRY MAUZY, twin of Elizabeth, born January 25, 1852 in Pendleton County, West Virginia. On February 28, 1877 he married Margaret L. Judy, born February 25, 1859, and in 1882 they moved to Platsmouth, Nebraska. They had six children: MAUD ELIZABETH MAUZY, born September 2, 1878 and died July 13, 1901; MINTA GRACE MAUZY, born June 2, 1881, on May 25, 1904 married Dr. Timothy J. Todd and had one child, HENRY EDWIN TODD, born May 15, 1905; JAMES GLENN MAUZY, born June 19, 1884; GEORGE EDWARD MAUZY, born February 15, 1886; MARGARET HENRIETTA MAUZY, born August 6, 1889 and MARION VIRGINIA MAUZY, born September 8, 1900. (3) MICHAEL MAUZY, born May 25, 1854, on June 14, 1880 married Ellen Waybright, born December 19, 1853, and had one child, ROBERT L. MAUZY, born April 9, 1881.

SARAH MAUZY, the tenth child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, was born November 14, 1821 and died May 18, 1898. In 1851 she married ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT who died October 18, 1861. They had five children (1) GRACE A. WAYBRIGHT, born October 15, 1852 and died December 23, 1893. (2) PHELIX W. WAYBRIGHT, born January 5, 1854 and died August 15, 1910. (3) CHARLES K. M. WAYBRIGHT, born May 25, 1855. (4) MARY SUSAN WAYBRIGHT, born March 15, 1858. (5) ROBERT B. WAYBRIGHT, born February 18, 1861 and died February 21, 1861.

CHARLES K. MAUZY, the eleventh child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, was born April 28, 1823 and died August 3, 1896. He was a physician and attended the University of Virginia between 1843 and 1844. During the War Between the States he was assistant surgeon of the 16th Virginia regiment. He was at Appomattox Court House when General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865. He was twice married, first on Decem-

ber 26, 1848 to MARTHA SNAPP by whom he had two children both of whom died young. His second wife, whom he married on September 10, 1860, was MRS. ELIZABETH GRANT (nee Foster), born January 17, 1831 and died December 26, 1908. In 1859, after the death of his first wife, he moved to Sparta, Tennessee, but died near McMinnville, Tennessee. By his second marriage he had four children (1) RHODA LEE MAUZY, born October 12, 1861, who on November 30, 1887 married William Edgar Hoge and had six children: BONNIE GRACE HOGE, born April 1, 1889 and died January 6, 1934; MARY LEE HOGE, born August 25, 1890; DAVID OATES HOGE, born May 3, 1892; ELIZABETH MAUZY HOGE, born February 6, 1894; VIRGINIA RUTH HOGE, born February 9, 1896, unmarried and LENA MALONE HOGE, born June 2, 1899, unmarried. (2) CHARLES K. MAUZY JR., born October 15, 1863 and died November 20, 1927, who on April 10, 1889 married Ida O. Hale, born March 5, 1868 and died February 10, 1925, by whom he had four children: KEMPER P. MAUZY, born January 23, 1890, on July 15, 1930 married Addie Oldham but had no issue; CLAUDIA MAUZY, born December 21, 1891 who on July 15, 1930 married Thomas I. Mason but there was no issue; WILLIE MAUZY, born March 29, 1894, on December 28, 1915 married M—— Hill Grimmett Jr. and had one child, M—— HILL GRIMMETT III, born November 8, 1916 and MARY MAUZY, born May 26, 1898, unmarried. (3) ROBERT L. MAUZY, born January 19, 1866, on December 10, 1890 married Mary Letitia Stewart, born May 6, 1869, and died May 6, 1952. By a coincidence this Mary Letitia Stewart is the daughter of the Rev. Absalom Deakins Stewart, a brother of James Marion Stewart who was the grandfather of Mary Stewart Blakemore. Another coincidence is that Samuel Bradford Stewart, a brother of Mary Stewart Blakemore, married Dora Pryor who is a niece of Dr. Charles K. Mauzy's second wife, Elizabeth Foster, a sister of Dora Pryor's mother. Robert L. Mauzy and his wife, Mary Letitia Stewart, had two children; GRACE MAUZY, born April 3, 1892, and RUTH MAUZY, born May 16, 1900, both unmarried. (4) WILLIAM F. MAUZY, born July 23, 1868, on March 28, 1900 married Edna Crump, died March 7, 1930, and had one child, WILLIAM CRUMP MAUZY, born May

13, 1901, who on October 25, 1933 married Sybil Hunter but there was no issue.

SUSANNA JANE MAUZY, the twelfth child of Michael Mauzy and his wife, Grace Laird, was born in November 1825 and died August 26, 1886. On June 11, 1846 she married GEORGE HAMMER, born November 2, 1824 and died June 1, 1890. By this marriage there were four children (1) SARAH E. HAMMER, born March 15, 1847 and died June 8, 1863. (2) ALBERT HAMMER, born October 11, 1851. (3) JOHN HENRY HAMMER, born October 27, 1854. (4) LUCY C. HAMMER, born January 30, 1858 and died October 1, 1883.

JOSEPH MAUZY, the eighth child of Henry Mauzy and his second wife, Elizabeth (Taylor) Morgan, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, August 14, 1779. An infection of his right foot, when he was 80 years of age, which ultimately necessitated the amputation of the leg, and after his recovery a fall resulting in a broken hip, no doubt hastened his death which occurred on December 20, 1863. In 1805 near McGaheysville, in Rockingham County, Virginia, he married CHRISTINA KISLING, the eldest daughter of Jacob Kisling. He commanded a company of militia during the War of 1812, was a member of the Virginia Legislature, a Presidential Elector on the ticket of John Quincy Adams, a member of the County Court for several years and during the later period of his life was a County Surveyor. His marriage resulted in a family of ten children (1) HENRY MAUZY, born June 28, 1806 and died May 16, 1852, on December 24, 1832 married Mary Burke. He died on the Cub Run farm near McGaheysville which subsequently was owned by his brother, George. (2) JULIA MAUZY married Captain William Winsborough and had issue. (3) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born August 2, 1810 and died June 21, 1814. (4) JOSEPH LAYTON MAUZY, born July 6, 1812 and died May 19, 1814. (5) ALBERT GALLATIN MAUZY married Julia Nicholas and had issue. (6) LUCY GILMER MAUZY, born December 31, 1817 and died August 12, 1820. (7) JACOB KISLING MAUZY married Rebecca A. Huffman and had issue. (8) FRANCES MAUZY, born November 20, 1821 and died May 8, 1835. (9) RICHARD MAUZY was twice married, first to Elvira Fernella McGahey and secondly to Mary Edgar Mathews and had issue.

(10) GEORGE WHITFIELD MAUZY who married Frances R. Rush and had issue.

JULIA MAUZY, the second child of Joseph Mauzy and his wife, Christina Kisling, was born March 10, 1808 and died July 9, 1893. On July 7, 1825 she married Captain WILLIAM WINSBOROUGH, a widower with two daughters, Margaret and Mary. By this marriage there were six children (1) AMANDA MELVINA WINSBOROUGH, born August 20, 1826 and died May 20, 1846. (2) FRANCES MAUZY WINSBOROUGH, born July 16, 1829 and died May 14, 1894. (3) JOSEPH WILLIAM WINSBOROUGH, born in 1832. (4) MARTHA CHRISTINA WINSBOROUGH, born June 25, 1835 and died November 13, 1907. (5) JULIA VICTORIA WINSBOROUGH, born September 5, 1838. (6) RICHARD HENRY WINSBOROUGH.

ALBERT GALLATIN MAUZY, the fifth child of Joseph Mauzy and his wife, Christina Kisling, was born May 9, 1815 and died January 5, 1851, on October 13, 1836 married JULIA NICHOLAS. He removed to Montevideo, Virginia, and engaged in the mercantile business. Their four children were (1) FANNIE VIRGINIA MAUZY, born July 31, 1838 and died January 21, 1899. On August 3, 1858 she married Edward Stuart Yancy, son of Colonel William B. Yancy. They had five children: MARY JULIA YANCY, born December 28, 1859 and died January 8, 1860; CHARLES ALBERT YANCY, born March 13, 1861; JOSEPH WILLIAM YANCY, born October 3, 1864; MAGGIE BELL YANCY, born November 6, 1866 and EMMA FLORENCE YANCY, born December 5, 1868 and died September 11, 1887. (2) EMMA LUCY MAUZY, born September 22, 1840 and died December 19, 1887, on December 16, 1856 married Captain John E. King, born August 6, 1831 and died February 12, 1885. They had twelve children: WILLIAM ALBERT KING, born December 5, 1857 and died December 3, 1871; IDA VIOLA KING, born May 16, 1859 and died October 18, 1863; FLORENCE LEE KING, born April 6, 1861 and died September 20, 1862; MAGGIE MOFFETT KING, born January 21, 1863; HARRY MCDOWELL KING, born July 1, 1865; NEWTON STRIBLING KING, born February 21, 1868 and died November 12, 1868; JOHN NICHOLAS KING, born March 17, 1870 and died March 12, 1871; EUGENE WATNAUGH KING, born January 19, 1872 and died in 1887; MATTIE JULIA KING, born October 25, 1874; JOSEPH ERNEST

KING, born July 2, 1876; GEORGE MOFFETT KING, born October 9, 1879 and HOWARD WAYT KING, born July 4, 1881. (3) THOMAS GALLATIN MAUZY, born January 13, 1843, and on October 27, 1869 married Anna Bell Liggett, born May 13, 1843, and had six children: ALBERT GALLATIN MAUZY, born September 16, 1870 and died October 13, 1898; WHITFIELD LIGGETT MAUZY, born April 5, 1873, on May 9, 1900 married Nettie Irene Yancy, a daughter of Colonel William B. Yancy, and had five children: WHITFIELD MAUZY; RALEIGH ARMENTROUT MAUZY; WILLIAM FRANKLIN MAUZY; CHARLOTTE JULIA MAUZY and EMMA IRENE MAUZY; ANNA JULIA MAUZY, born February 4, 1875, on November 16, 1898 married William N. Cootes and had one child, ALBERT MAUZY COOTES; CHARLOTTE VIRGINIA MAUZY, born October 20, 1878; ROSA MAUZY, born March 12, 1881, on June 6, 1906 married John S. Coombs and had one child, ELIZABETH COOMBS and BESSIE CLARE MAUZY, born April 3, 1883. (4) JOSEPH NICHOLAS MAUZY, born March 21, 1845 and died December 6, 1910, on October 27, 1865 married Margaret J. Yancy, a daughter of Colonel William B. Yancy. They had eleven children: WILLIAM ALBERT MAUZY, born September 1, 1866 and died October 11, 1879; THOMAS EDWARD MAUZY, born May 14, 1868, on November 27, 1899 married Byrd Courtney Roller and had one child, COURTNEY ROLLER MAUZY; MARY JULIA MAUZY, born May 20, 1870, on October 26, 1906 married Edgar Brown Sellers and had a son born August 15, 1910; FANNIE BELLE MAUZY, born December 30, 1871, married Prentice Russell Weaver on May 9, 1900 and had two children, RUSSELL WEAVER and JAMES WEAVER; JOSEPH LAYTON MAUZY, born February 2, 1873, on December 11, 1900 married Eleanor Cameron Harman, daughter of A. W. Harman who at one time was State Treasurer. They had five children: GEORGE WATTS MAUZY; EUGENE HARMAN MAUZY; ELEANOR CAMERON MAUZY; JOSEPH LAYTON MAUZY JR. and MARGARET MAUZY; NANNIE STROTHER MAUZY, born August 6, 1875 and died November 13, 1878; CHARLES HAMPTON MAUZY, born November 27, 1877, on March 30, 1904 married Charlotte Henrietta Richardson and had two children, CHARLES HAMPTON MAUZY JR. and ROYAL RICHARDSON MAUZY; DIANA LYNN MAUZY, born April 31, 1880, married James Ballard Dyer on June 15, 1904 and had

one child, JAMES BALLARD DYER JR.; EMMA VIRGINIA MAUZY, born November 7, 1881, on May 26, 1909 married Howard LeRoy Hopkins and had one child, MARGARET CHRISTINA HOPKINS; HARRY CROCKETT MAUZY, born December 23, 1883 and MARGARET CHRISTINA MAUZY, born October 4, 1887.

JACOB KISLING MAUZY, the seventh child of Joseph Mauzy and his wife, Christina Kisling, was born June 3, 1820 and died March 5, 1906. He lived on his farm near what was formerly Sparta, now Mauzy, but the farm was bequeathed to his son. On December 2, 1847 he married REBECCA A. HUFFMAN and had two children (1) FRANCES CATHERINE MAUZY, born in 1850 and died July 27, 1895, unmarried. (2) JOSEPH H. MAUZY, born April 25, 1851, who on November 15, 1897 married Emma S. Harrison and had a daughter, born November 20, 1898, who died at birth, and a son, JOSEPH KISLING MAUZY, born January 21, 1900.

RICHARD MAUZY, the ninth child of Joseph Mauzy and his wife, Christina Kisling, was born June 17, 1824 and was twice married. His first wife was ELVIRA FERNELLA McGAHEY, born June 30, 1827 and died December 3, 1853, whom he married at Bonny Brook on October 7, 1847. By her he had a son and a daughter. His second wife was MARY EDGAR MATHEWS whom he married in Lewisburg, West Virginia, on September 28, 1858. She was born July 23, 1829 and died April 12, 1883 and was a sister of the Hon. Henry Mason Mathews, who was Governor of West Virginia 1877-1881. By this second marriage he had two daughters. Richard Mauzy was editor and proprietor of the "Staunton Spectator" in Staunton, Virginia, from May 1, 1860 until December 1895. The four children by his two marriages were (1) ANDERSON STUART MAUZY, born September 28, 1848 and died May 31, 1884. On January 14, 1882 he married Mary Berkeley Donaghe, daughter of Dr. Briscoe Baldwin Donaghe and Virginia Brooke, daughter of Robert Spotswood Brooke, son of Judge Francis Taliaferro Brooke, President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and Mary Randolph Spotswood a daughter of Alexander Spotswood, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 1710-1722. They had two children, RICHARD BROOKE MAUZY, born December 10, 1880, and KATHERINE SPOTSWOOD MAUZY, born May 12, 1882. (2) ELVIRA DESDEMONA MAUZY, born October 15, 1850,

first married Thomas Weaver, born January 27, 1851 and died January 21, 1881, the ceremony taking place on April 17, 1873. Her second husband was William Randolph Bader, born September 13, 1842, whom she married on October 31, 1883. She had two children by each marriage: IDA ELVIRA WEAVER, born February 18, 1874; CHRISTINA MAUZY WEAVER, born December 10, 1880; VIRGINIA BOLINGER BADER, born October 10, 1886 and died August 8, 1887 and WILLIE DESDEMONA BADER, born March 23, 1890. (3) ELIZA MATHEWS MAUZY, born September 25, 1863, who married Richard Purdy and had four children: VINCENT LACY PURDY, born July 4, 1887; CHRISTINA PRENTISS PURDY, born July 8, 1892; IRENE LEE PURDY, born August 17, 1894 and MARY ELIZABETH PURDY, born August 28, 1898. (4) MARY CHRISTINA MAUZY, born December 9, 1867, was unmarried and was a teacher at the Institution for the Deaf in Jackson, Mississippi.

GEORGE WHITFIELD MAUZY, the tenth child of Joseph Mauzy and his wife, Christina Kisling, was born October 1, 1826 and died April 28, 1904. He was a merchant at McGaheysville and at the time of his death was living on his farm at Montevideo, Virginia. On February 14, 1860 he married FRANCES R. RUSH, born October 14, 1829 and died March 10, 1908, and had six children (1) CHARLES ALBERT MAUZY, born September 2, 1861 and died November 13, 1899, on December 20, 1883 married Nelia Bonds but had no issue. (2) MARY CHRISTINA MAUZY, born April 3, 1863, on November 16, 1887 married Thomas A. Yancy, son of Colonel William B. Yancy, and had seven children: JULIA CHRISTINA YANCY; HATTIE LEE YANCY; WILLIAM ARTHUR YANCY; FRANCES YANCY; WHITFIELD MAUZY YANCY; LELIA YANCY and THOMAS LAYTON YANCY. (3) FRANCES VIRGINIA MAUZY, born November 7, 1864, on December 2, 1885 married George Wilbert Keezell and had seven children: GEORGE MELVIN KEEZELL; ALICE VIRGINIA KEEZELL; MARGARET FRANCES KEEZELL; MARY JULIA KEEZELL; ROBERT WHITFIELD KEEZELL and EDWARD KEEZELL. (4) ELIZABETH FLORENCE MAUZY, born July 26, 1866, who on February 18, 1892 married J. William Funkhouser and they had four children: CHARLES VERNON FUNKHOUSER; WHITFIELD FUNKHOUSER; NELLIE ELIZABETH FUNKHOUSER and FRANCES VIRGINIA FUNKHOUSER. (5) LELIA ELVIRA MAUZY,

born September 25, 1870. (6) ALICE KEMPER MAUZY, born January 18, 1873, who on January 18, 1899 married Hiram E. Funkhouser and had three children: ALDINE MAUZY FUNKHOUSER; VIRGINIA FUNKHOUSER and JOSEPH KEMPER FUNKHOUSER.

JOHN MAUZY III, the second child of John Mauzy II and his wife, Hester Connyers, was born in 1723 and his will is dated February 20, 1764 and probated July 26, 1764 (Fauquier County Will Book no. 1, folio 83). He married HESTER FOOTE and had three children (1) MARGARET (PEGGY) MAUZY, born in 1758 and died August 2, 1802 and on December 3, 1777 became the first wife of Nathaniel Ashby, born in 1748 and died in May 1811, the second child of John Ashby and his first wife, Jane Combs. There was issue. (2) ELIZABETH (BETTY) MAUZY, born in 1760 and died August 17, 1824. (3) MARY (MOLLIE) MAUZY born in 1761.

MARGARET MAUZY, the third child of John Mauzy I and his first wife, —— Connyers, was born in America in 1702 and died in 1754. On September 21, 1721 she married Major PETER HEDGMAN and had nine children of whom three survived to adult age (1) WILLIAM HEDGMAN, born in 1732. (2) GEORGE HEDGMAN, born in 1734. (3) JOHN HEDGMAN, born in 1741.

PETER MAUZY Sr., the first child of John Mauzy I and his second wife, Mary (Crosby) Mountjoy, was born about 1713 and died about 1750. On February 9, 1735 he married ELIZABETH SUMMERS. He made his will in 1750 naming his wife, Elizabeth, and his five children (Overwharton Parish Register, Stafford County, 1720-1760; Stafford County Will Book O, folio 189). The children by this marriage were (1) MICHAEL MAUZY, born about 1736. (2) PETER MAUZY, born May 19, 1738. (3) JOHN MAUZY, born December 17, 1739, who was twice married, the name of his first wife is unknown, his second wife was Frances (Gaines) Butts. He had issue. (4) MARY MAUZY, born about 1742. (5) ELIZABETH MAUZY, born December 20, 1745.

JOHN MAUZY, the third child of Peter Mauzy and his wife, Elizabeth Summers, was born December 17, 1739. His will was made in Fauquier County on August 12, 1803 and was recorded in Prince William County and in it he names his second

wife, FRANCES, and his four children, whether by his first or second wife is unknown as the dates of his marriages have not been found, but they are recorded as (1) PETER MAUZY. (2) JOHN MAUZY, born in 1770 and died about 1822, who married Polly ——. His will was made in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1822 and in it he names his wife, Polly, and provided for the care and education of their children (Madison County Will Book C, folio 357). (3) MARGARET MAUZY. (4) ELIZABETH MAUZY.

ELIZABETH MAUZY, the second child of John Mauzy and his second wife, Mary (Crosby) Mountjoy, was born about 1714 and first married JOHN MARKHAM and had one child, JOHN MARKHAM JR. By her second marriage to THOMAS CONWAY, which occurred about 1740, she had seven sons all of whom served during the Revolutionary War, and one daughter. These children were (1) WILLIAM CONWAY. (2) THOMAS CONWAY JR. (3) PETER CONWAY. (4) JOSEPH CONWAY. (5) HENRY CONWAY. (6) GEORGE CONWAY. (7) JAMES CONWAY. (8) SUSANNAH CONWAY. The will of Thomas Conway Sr. is dated August 25, 1784 (Fauquier County Will Book, 1784).

The accompanying Chart No. 8 will clarify this description of the Mauzy family.

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following Mauzys have married into the Carter family;

Edward C.	Mary P.
Fayette	William M.

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

The first U. S. Census of 1790 shows John, Peter and William Mauzy as heads of family.

To supplement information in my possession permission was granted to utilize material on the Mauzy family appearing in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 58, no. 1, pp 112-119, which is fully documented.

wife, FRANCES, and his four children, whether by his first or second wife is unknown as the dates of his marriages have not been found, but they are recorded as (1) PETER MAUZY. (2) JOHN MAUZY, born in 1770 and died about 1822, who married Polly ——. His will was made in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1822 and in it he names his wife, Polly, and provided for the care and education of their children (Madison County Will Book C, folio 357). (3) MARGARET MAUZY. (4) ELIZABETH MAUZY.

ELIZABETH MAUZY, the second child of John Mauzy and his second wife, Mary (Crosby) Mountjoy, was born about 1714 and first married JOHN MARKHAM and had one child, JOHN MARKHAM JR. By her second marriage to THOMAS CONWAY, which occurred about 1740, she had seven sons all of whom served during the Revolutionary War, and one daughter. These children were (1) WILLIAM CONWAY. (2) THOMAS CONWAY JR. (3) PETER CONWAY. (4) JOSEPH CONWAY. (5) HENRY CONWAY. (6) GEORGE CONWAY. (7) JAMES CONWAY. (8) SUSANNAH CONWAY. The will of Thomas Conway Sr. is dated August 25, 1784 (Fauquier County Will Book, 1784).

The accompanying Chart No. 8 will clarify this description of the Mauzy family.

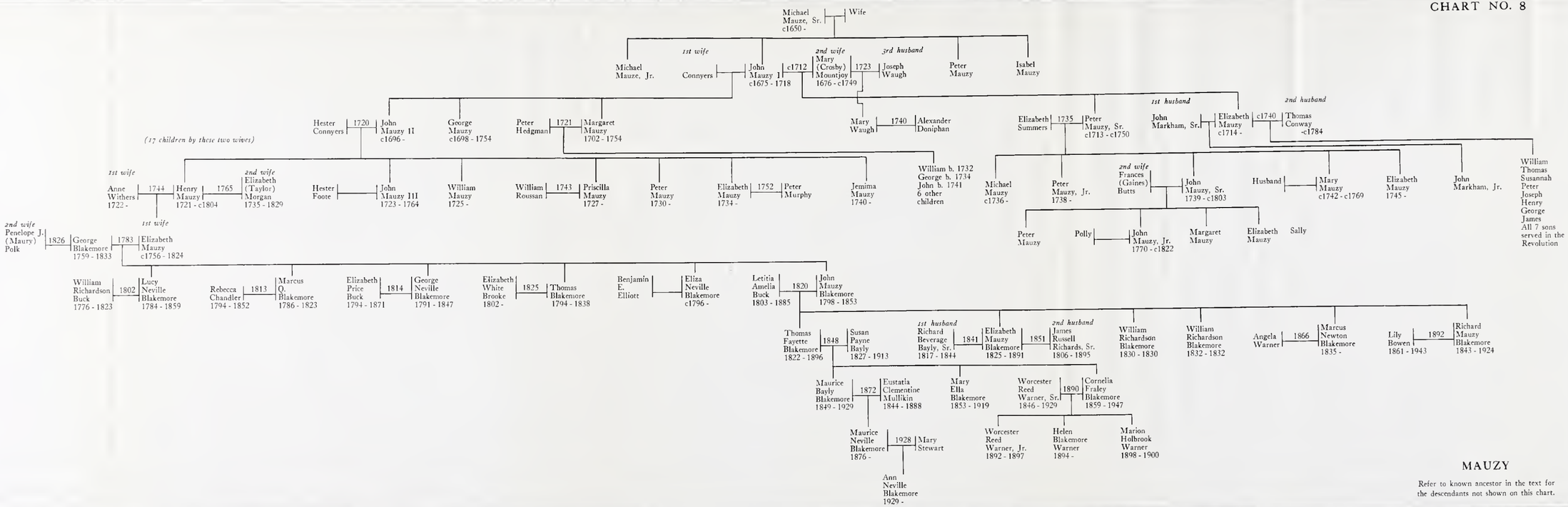
According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following Mauzys have married into the Carter family;

Edward C.	Mary P.
Fayette	William M.

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

The first U. S. Census of 1790 shows John, Peter and William Mauzy as heads of family.

To supplement information in my possession permission was granted to utilize material on the Mauzy family appearing in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 58, no. 1, pp 112-119, which is fully documented.



MAUZY

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

NEVILLE

The Nevilles are of Norman origin, tracing their descent from Gilbert de Neville, a Norman nobleman and admiral of William the Conqueror's fleet. It is said that he was a cousin of the Conqueror. According to all historical accounts they became the most influential family in England during the Middle Ages reaching the zenith of their power in the person of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (1428-1471), known as the "Kingmaker." He is the subject of Lytton's "The Last of the Barons" and appears in Shakespeare's "Henry IV" and "Henry VI."

Here it seems revelant to point out that the American Nevilles do not descend from him as some erroneously claim. Historic records prove that he had only two children, Isabel and Ann. Isabel married George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV and Richard III. Ann first married Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI, secondly Richard III by whom she had only one child, Edward, Prince of Wales, who died young. Isabel had only two children, Edward, Earl of Warwick, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury. Edward was unmarried when he was beheaded in 1499. His sister, Margaret, who married Sir Richard Pole, had issue: Henry, Geoffrey, Reginald and Ursula who married Henry, Lord Stafford. Geoffrey Pole's only child, Arthur, had no issue. Reginald Pole, the last Roman Catholic Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, by his public utterances

opposing Henry VIII, incurred his enmity to the extent that he then decided to eliminate the whole family. As a result, Margaret and her other son, Henry Pole, Lord Montague, were beheaded, though he had a daughter, Katherine, who married Francis, Earl of Huntingdon. It is, therefore, obvious that Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker", has no descendants who bear the name of Neville. A resume of the English family is presented in the next chapter.

While seeking to establish a relationship between the English and American families it has been found that the Neville coat-of-arms was used by Lucy Neville, daughter of George Neville and his second wife, Mary Gibbs. These arms using the white, or argent, hounds for supporters and the bull's head for a crest, show the descent of Lucy Neville from Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, who bore the ancient arms of the Nevilles of Enderby in the time of Edward II though one of his sons, Edward, Lord Abergavenny, bore his father's arms with a red rose for a difference on the saltire, probably an allusion to his mother's royal Lancastrian descent. From this it seems safe to assume that the American branch of the Neville family descends from Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland who was the son and heir of John Neville, Lord of Raby ("The A.B.C. of Heraldry", pp 149-150, Guy Cadogan Rothery, 1915).

I have done considerable research in England and have visited the castles and manors which belonged to several branches of the Neville family including the houses of Raby, Brancepeth, Warwick, Westmoreland, Latimer and Abergavenny, the latter being the oldest barony in Wales. All of these Nevilles were related and sometimes one male member of the family inherited the titles of two or more baronies. Basing my opinion on personal investigations in England, which appear to agree with family traditions, I conclude that the American Nevilles are descendants of Ralph Neville of Raby and Westmoreland probably through his youngest son, Edward Neville, who married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny and Earl of Worcester. Edward succeeded him as Lord Bergavenny in 1450 being the first Neville to hold this title which is still held by his descendant whose present residence is Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells, about thirty-nine miles southeast of London.

JOHN NEVILLE, the progenitor of our family in America, was among the colonists who came with Governor Leonard Calvert in the "Ark" and the pinnace "Dove" at the founding of the Maryland colony ("Colonial Families in the United States", vol. 5, G. N. MacKenzie, 1911; Maryland Archives, vol. 4, p 222). The two vessels had been sent by Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, to whom King Charles I had granted a charter on June 20, 1632 ("The First Frontier", chap. 12, p 213, R. V. Coleman, 1948). They sailed from Gravesend, England, on November 22, 1633 and anchored off Point Comfort in February 1634, contrary to direct orders before sailing. Here Governor Harvey, of the Virginia colony, cordially received them after which they continued up Chesapeake Bay. They celebrated Mass on the north bank of the Potomac River, where they planted a cross, and took possession of the land for which Calvert paid the Indians. A settlement was established in the spring of 1634 at a place which they called St. Marys.

"To those who brought five or more servants a thousand acres or more were assigned. To those who had brought less than five servants, but who had paid for their own transportation, one hundred acres were assigned on account of each person. For each one hundred acres allotted to them the grantees agreed to pay to the Proprietor an annual quitrent of two shillings" ("Narratives of Early Maryland", pp 75-77, C. C. Hall; "The Calvert Papers", no. 1, p 176). Governor Leonard Calvert demanded 6,000 acres of land for transporting fifteen men in 1633 and reapportioned 100 acres among them, John Neville being included in that number. He must therefore have paid his own passage to be entitled to this land, according to the land allotment mentioned above (Maryland Land Office, Liber 1, folio 121; Liber A.B.-H, folio 98).

Genealogies I have seen show John Neville, the immigrant, as having three wives, viz; Bridget Thorsbey, Johanna (Joan) Porter, and Ann ——. This is an error as the documents in the Hall of Records at Annapolis, Maryland, show that he had only two wives, viz; Bridget Thorsbey and Johanna (Joan) Porter, as will be shown. According to these records John Neville married (1) BRIDGET THORSBEY in St. Marys County in 1639 (Maryland Land Office, Warrants, Liber no. 4, folio 186) and that he married (2) JOHANNA (JOAN) PORTER in 1651

she having been transported for that purpose (Maryland Land Office, Warrants, Liber A.B-H, folio 241). On January 29, 1652 John Neville demanded 400 acres of land assigned to him by George Ackrick and 100 additional acres for "transporting Joan Porter, his wife" and on the same day a warrant was issued to him to lay out 500 acres of land (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B-H, folio 241). On December 23, 1656 Arthur Turner demanded land for transporting Jane Williams, assigned unto him by "Hannah Neville of Maryland, the wife of John Neville of Maryland, planter" (Maryland Land Office, Liber no. 4, folio 13). On November 8, 1659 Garett Symons demanded land for transporting Walter Norman assigned to him by John Neville, by indenture of June 18, 1656, and 50 acres more the said John Neville had assigned out of the right of "his former wife, Bridget Thorsbey, transported about 20 years since" (Maryland Land Office, Liber no. 4, folio 186). This would have been in the year 1639.

In the early Maryland colony there was a Richard Neville, but no relationship has been established though a man of that name came on either the "Ark" or the "Dove" (Liber no. 1, folios 20, 38). In 1639 Pordinando Pulton demanded land for transporting Richard Neville, and others, in 1633 (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 65). On October 14, 1651 John Lewger demanded land for transporting persons among whom was "Ann ——, now the wife of Richard Neville" (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 150). Richard Neville acquired land in 1640 and in 1641 (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 98; Liber no. 1, folios 120, 124). His name appears on the Rent Rolls of St. Marys and Charles Counties (Maryland Land Office, Rent Rolls, vols. 1-2, pp 25, 40). No record has been found showing that John Neville ever made a demand for land on account of Ann —— as he did in the case of Bridget and Johanna (Joan).

The above citations prove that Johanna (Joan) Porter was the wife of John Neville before January 29, 1652 as on that day he demanded 400 acres of land, already assigned to him, and 100 additional acres for "transporting Joan Porter, his wife", therefore, he could not have been married to Ann —— in 1651, because she was at that time the wife of Richard Neville (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 150). It should be noted

that Johanna Porter survived him for she is mentioned as his "beloved wife" in his will of January 15, 1664. Therefore it is quite obvious that John Neville had only two wives, Bridget Thorsbey whom he married in 1639, and Johanna Porter whom he married in 1651. The dates on which his two wives died are unknown but Johanna Neville purchased land on the Wicomico River in Charles County in 1665 (Maryland Land Office, Liber C, no. 1, folio 150).

John Neville acquired considerable land as shown by the Maryland Land Office records. He demanded 500 acres of land on record and by letters dated August 8, 1636, which was granted on February 9, 1652 (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 407). On October 8, 1646 he received a patent for 50 acres, more or less, which were surveyed for him on July 14, by Robert Clark (Marlyand Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 3. On November 14, 1646 he demanded 200 acres of land and later that year he demanded 400 more acres of land (Maryland Land Office, Liber A.B.-H, folio 27; Liber no. 2, folio 528). In 1661 John Neville purchased 500 acres of land in Charles County, called "Mooredith", from Henry Moore and Elizabeth, his wife, and this land he deeded to his wife, Johanna (Maryland Land Office, Liber B, folio 89; Liber F, folio 23, Charles County records). On July 15, 1663 John Neville secured by deed 300 acres of land in Charles County from Robert Taylor and on February 24, 1664 he obtained by deed 400 acres of land in the same county from Francis Armstrong (Maryland Land Office, Liber B, no. 1, folios 84, 92, Charles County records). A further 350 acres, in Charles County, were granted to him on September 8, 1664 (Maryland Land Office, Liber no. 7, folio 425). There is reference to the land of John Neville in Isle of Wight County records on May 12, 1665 (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 7, no. 4, p 300; "Cavaliers and Pioneers", vol. 1, pp 143, 418, 475, 559, N. M. Nugent, 1934). This may have been land in his possession at the time of his death.

John Neville was a tobacco planter and lived at the Clefts on the west bank of the Patuxent River in St. Marys County, now Calvert. He was a member of the Assembly (Maryland Archives, Maryland Land Office, Liber no. 2, folios 61-64). It appears, from the 1662 Chancery records, that he instituted a suit for debt by attachment against Duncan Bohannan. This suit

was continued in 1664 by counsel because of the death of the plaintiff (Testamentary Proceedings, 1657-1666, Liber 1E, folio 102). He appears to have been a man of some importance, having been a member of the Assembly, a large landowner, and because it was several years before he claimed any land for transporting Bridget Thorsbey, his first wife, to the colony.

An approximate date of his birth is obtained from a court action in 1658 in which he states that he is "aged 40 years, or thereabouts" (Maryland Land Office, Liber S, 1658-1662, folio 122). That would place the date of his birth at about 1618. His will is dated January 15, 1664 and was probated on February 4, 1664 (Maryland Land Office, Wills, 1635-1651, Liber no. 1, folio 221; Testamentary Proceedings, 1657-1666, Liber 1E, folios 87-88). The will names his wife, Johanna; his son, William; daughter, Ellen Lambert; his son-in-law, John Lambert. He names his son, William, administrator with John Lambert and "my loving friend", William Price, to be assistants and overseers of this, his last will. John Lambert was appointed administrator on February 4, 1664 while John Neville Jr. was appointed appraisor of the estate of his father (Maryland Land Office Liber 1668-1669, no. 3, folio 242). His son, James, is not mentioned in the will and he may have been previously provided for, a not uncommon practice in those days.

John Neville had three children by his first wife, Bridget Thorsbey (1) James Neville, born about 1640 and died about 1680, who married and had issue. (2) Ellen Neville, born about 1642 and died before 1693, who married John Lambert and had issue. (3) John Neville Jr., born about 1647 and died in November 1674. By his second wife, Johanna Porter, John had one child, William Neville, born about 1652.

JAMES NEVILLE, the eldest child of John Neville and his first wife, Bridget Thorsbey, was born about 1640 at the Clefts in Calvert County, Maryland. He removed to Northampton County, Virginia, in 1660 or 1661 and on March 22, 1662 obtained a warrant for 1,300 acres of land (Richmond Land Office, Liber no. 4, folio 339; "Cavaliers and Pioneers", vol. 1, pp 143, 418, 475, 559, Nell M. Nugent, 1934). On March 6, 1674 he purchased 100 acres of land in Gloucester County, in the name of his minor son, John, from Duncan Bohannan, probably the man his father had sued for debt in 1662 and this may

have been the settlement of that debt (Richmond Land Office, Liber no. 6, folio 549). James Neville settled in Isle of Wight County where he died about 1680. There is a record of one child, JOHN NEVILLE, born about 1662 and died about 1730, who married Elizabeth Bohannan and had isssue.

ELLEN NEVILLE, the second child and only daughter of John Neville and his first wife, Bridget Thorsbey, was born about 1642 and died before 1693 (Maryland Land Office, Will Book no. 1, folio 221; Deed Book, Liber 1, no. 1, folio 272). She married JOHN LAMBERT in Charles City in 1682. He died in February 1693 and his will is dated February 7 and recorded in Charles County. He makes no mention of wife or children and leaves his estate to three of his friends. There is, however, a record of one child, JOHN LAMBERT, who died young.

JOHN NEVILLE Jr., the third child and second son of John Neville and his first wife, Bridget Thorsbey, was born about 1647. He resided in Talbot County, Maryland, where he died in November 1674. There is a record of a deed of John Neville, Charles County, in 1673 (Maryland Land Office, Liber E, no. 1, folio 134). His will makes no mention of either wife or children and is dated October 5, 1673 and probated on November 6, 1674. In it he leaves his estate to his friend, Patrick Sullivant (Sullivan), except 6,000 pounds of tobacco to be paid to William Tillman for care during his illness (Maryland Land Office, Wills, 1674-1704, Liber no. 2, folios 15, 358; Testamentary Proceedings, 1673-1675, Liber no. 6, folio 298). The inventory of his estate is dated October 4, 1675 (Maryland Land Office, Inventory and Accounts, 1674-1703, Liber no. 1, folio 446).

WILLIAM NEVILLE, the fourth child of John Neville and the only child of his second wife, Johanna (Joan) Porter, was born about 1652. He is supposed to have been living with his mother in Charles County in 1666 as in that year he purchased a small piece of land in that county.

JOHN NEVILLE, the only recorded child of James Neville and his wife, whose name is unknown, was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, about 1662 but lived with his parents in Isle of Wight County. Here in 1684 he purchased 93 acres of land and on October 3, 1686 an additional 247 acres (Richmond Land Office, Liber B, folio 387; Liber no. 7, folio 545). Further purchases of land were recorded on October 26, 1699 of 250

acres in Nansemond County (Richmond Land Office, Liber no. 6, folio 200), in 1725 he acquired 400 acres in Henrico County and in 1729 he secured 400 acres in Goochland County. About 1685 he married ELIZABETH BOHANNAN in Isle of Wight County. He is believed to have died intestate about 1730. By this marriage he had five children (1) JAMES NEVILLE, born about 1686 who died in 1752 in Albemarle County, was twice married and had issue by both wives. (2) JOHN NEVILLE JR., born about 1689 and died in 1768. (3) ELIZABETH NEVILLE, born about 1691. (4) JOSEPH NEVILLE, born about 1693 and died about 1766, married Ann Bohannan and had issue. (5) GEORGE NEVILLE, born about 1695 and died in June 1774, was twice married his first wife was Hannah Burroughs whom he married in 1725. His second wife was Mary Gibbs whom he married on June 20, 1729. He had issue by both wives.

JAMES NEVILLE, the eldest child of John Neville and his wife, Elizabeth Bohannan, was born about 1686 and died in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1752. Record of the following deeds has been found, one dated June 17, 1735 in Goochland County between James Neville and Michael Thomas conveying lands patented by James Neville in 1729, a deed of 1735 from James Neville to James Daniel conveying land on the south side of the Fluvanna River in Goochland County, and a deed dated February 1750 from James Neville to John Cobbs. A petition for lands was made by James Neville (Virginia Council Journals, 1726-1753). There is a record of a suit in the Williamsburg Chancery Court between James Neville and —— Thomas, which shows that James Neville of St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, was twice married (Court Journals, 1726-1753; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 24, no. 2, pp 199-200; vol. 35, no. 4, p 408; vol. 36, no. 1, p 74; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 12, no. 3, p 213).

The will of James Neville, in which he names his wife and children, was dated March ?, 1752 and probated November 9, 1752 (Albemarle County Will Book, no. 2, folio 1). To my son, James Neville, six negroes, the land he now dwells on, four cows and calves, three sows and pigs. To my son Cornelius Thomas the son of Lucy Neville, 220 pounds to buy negroes and a feather bed or 10 pounds to buy one, 200 pounds for land on which to

settle the negroes, in all 430 pounds, also four cows and calves, and three sows and pigs. To my daughter Bethemiah Allen, the wife of John Allen, 200 pounds less the price of a negro girl she now has. To my daughter Johanna Brown 70 pounds. To John Brown the son of Johanna Brown 100 pounds when he attains the age of twenty years. To Johanna Brown's eldest daughter 30 pounds when she attains the age of twenty-one or marries. To my daughter Hannah Matthews 40 shillings. To my daughter Mary Douglas 40 shillings as she has already received 95 pounds. To my daughter Martha Neville 200 pounds when she attains the age of twenty-one or marries and to receive the interest for the money from my death until paid. To my daughter Elizabeth Neville 300 pounds and 1,000 acres of land. To my daughter Judith Neville 300 pounds and 1,000 acres of land. To my daughter Sally Neville 400 pounds and 1,000 acres of land. The money devised to my daughters Elizabeth Neville, Judith Neville and Sally Neville to be used to purchase negroes and land upon which to settle them, "the money arising after charges are paid may be laid up for them for I desire that they may be maintained out of the estate". If either of my three daughters, Elizabeth Neville, Judith Neville or Sally Neville should die before they attain the age of twenty-one years or be married "the estate by me devised to them is to be equally divided to them or her then living. I desire that my wife Lucy Neville live on any of my plantations and have as much land as she can tend as long as she lives single. I also lend her two feather beds, four cows and calves, three sows and pigs, four able negroes. I also lend her 100 pounds. At her death or should she marry to return everything then to the estate, which is to be equally divided among her children mentioned in this my will. After the legacies are paid the remainder, which is expected to be considerable, of my real and personal estate be equally divided between my wife and her children mentioned in the will and my son James Neville". The estate is to be inventoried and appraised and George Carrington and Abraham Childress (Childers) are named as executors. His widow, Lucy Thomas Neville, married Abraham Childress.

There are two other references, not documented, concerning James Neville and his children. One states that the children by his first wife were (1) James (2) Johanna Brown (3) Hannah

Matthews (4) Mary Douglas and those by his second wife were (5) Cornelius Thomas (6) Bethemia Thomas (7) Martha Neville (8) Elizabeth Neville who died unmarried (9) Judith Neville (10) Sally Neville. The above Cornelius Thomas had five children: John, Cornelius, Elizabeth, who married John Wood; Lucy, who married James Lewis and Sally who married Thomas Moore (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 26, no. 3, p 317; vol. 36, no. 1, p 74).

A deed, dated October 6, 1769, from Cornelius Thomas, George Hilton and Bethemia, his wife, Henry Hopson and Martha, his wife, John Hughes, and Judith, his wife, Jacob Michaux and Sally, his wife, conveys land given them by James Neville. This deed is mentioned because it reveals the names of the husbands of the Neville girls who married after their father, James Neville, died, also shows that his daughter, Bethemia, had married again. Martha Neville married Henry Hopson on September 13, 1756; Judith Neville married John Hughes on April 3, 1758. (Another note states that she married Robert Mitchell of Richmond, he may have been a second husband). Sally Neville married Jacob Michaux on March 21, 1765 and her second husband was —— Vaughan ("The Douglas Register", 1928). Cornelius Thomas, who took his mother's surname as did his sister, Bethemia, was a member of the House of Burgesses for Amherst from the first representation of the county in 1761 to and including 1771, fourteen sessions.

James Neville (1686-1752) was a Captain of the militia in Goochland County in 1740 and one of the first Justices of Albemarle County in 1744. His son, Colonel James Neville, of Amherst County was one of the first Justices of that county in 1761, Sheriff from 1763 to 1765, a member of the County Committee of Safety in 1775 and County Lieutenant in 1777. He died December 24, 1784. His will, dated May 15, 1784, proved February 17, 1785, names his wife, Mary Lewis Neville, sons, John, Zacharias and Cornelius, daughters, Elizabeth, Sally, Lucy, Molly and Esther. His son, Colonel Zacharias Neville, married Ann Scott Jefferson, daughter of Randolph Jefferson and niece of the President. He was a member of the House of Delegates for Amherst in 1829 and died in 1830 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 36, no. 1, p 74).

JOHN NEVILLE Jr., the second child and second son of

John Neville and his wife, Elizabeth Bohannan, was born about 1689 and died in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1768. He was on the Virginia Quit Rent Rolls of 1704 (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 32, no. 3, p 285). His will is recorded in Fauquier County Will Book 1, folio 125 and is dated April 24, 1757 and probated April 25, 1768. In it he names his children: John Neville, Robert Neville, Gabril Neville, Henry Neville, Thomas Neville, Kitty Fitzgerald, Ann Fishback, Mary Neville, Elizabeth Taylor and Sarah Redman.

JOSEPH NEVILLE, the fourth child of John Neville and his wife, Elizabeth Bohannan, was born in Isle of Wight County about 1693 but the date of his death is unknown because of the destruction of the early records. The supposition is that he died about 1766 in Prince William County as in that year his son, George Neville, applied for a license to continue operating the ordinary his father had established and Joseph Neville senior's name disappears from the county records. He had been an officer in the French and Indian War and had acquired 206 acres of land in Prince William County in 1745 and lived in Hamilton Parish (Prince William County, Liber M, folio 95, Court docket, October 1745 term, p 302). His home was on, or near, the road leading to Ashby's Gap where he kept an ordinary about 1732. He married his cousin, ANN BOHANNAN, about 1730 and they had eight children (1) JOHN NEVILLE. (2) GEORGE NEVILLE, born about 1733, went to North Carolina in 1767 where he reared a family. (3) JOSEPH NEVILLE JR. (4) ANN NEVILLE. (5) BENJAMIN NEVILLE. (6) WILLIAM NEVILLE. (7) JAMES NEVILLE. (8) RICHARD NEVILLE of whom there is no information available except that his son, JOHN NEVILLE, is mentioned in the will of his uncle, Benjamin Neville.

JOHN NEVILLE, the first child of Joseph Neville and his wife, Ann Bohannan, was born July 26, 1731 and died July 29, 1803. He served as an officer throughout the Revolutionary War as follows: Lieut-Colonel, 12th Virginia regiment, Nov. 12, 1776-Dec. 11, 1777, Colonel of 8th Virginia regiment, Dec. 11, 1777—Sept. 14, 1778, Colonel of 4th Virginia regiment, Sept. 14, 1778 to close of the war, and on Sept. 30, 1783 he was breveted Brigadier General. See Heitman's Register of Officers. Although John Neville was born in Virginia and owned considerable land in Frederick County, where he lived for some

years, he had acquired large tracts of land in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and made that city his permanent residence at the close of the war. He married WINIFRED OLDHAM on August 24, 1754 and they had two children (1) Colonel PRESLEY NEVILLE (1755—Dec. 1, 1818) an aide-de-camp to General Lafayette, married Nancy, daughter of General Daniel Morgan, the hero of Saratoga and Cowpens. (2) AMELIA NEVILLE who married Major Isaac Craig. Both of these families were prominently identified with the city of Pittsburgh where Craig and Neville Streets were named for them.

JOSEPH NEVILLE Jr., the third child of Joseph Neville and his wife, Ann Bohannan, was born about 1734 and married NANCY BROWN. His obituary, as given in the Winchester Gazette, states that he died in Hardy County, Virginia, March 4, 1819 in his eighty-fifth year. This indicates that he was the third child and that his brother, George Neville, was probably the second child as listed above. The obituary states further that he held the rank of Brigadier General of the militia and was interred in the family burial ground of Edward Williams Esq., by the side of his wife. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for Hampshire County from 1773 until 1776 and also represented this county at the Virginia Convention held on December 1, 1775 in Williamsburg. From 1782 until 1785 he was a member of the Mason and Dixon Line Commission and later was elected to Congress, serving from March 4, 1793 until March 3, 1795. He also served in the Revolutionary War with the rank of Colonel in the Virginia militia before he became Brigadier General. Among his children was ELIZABETH NEVILLE, born in 1769 and died in 1812, who married Colonel Edward Williams and their daughter, MARY WILLIAMS, was twice married first to —— Toler and then in 1830 to John Henry Leach of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

ANN NEVILLE, the fourth child of Joseph Neville and his wife, Ann Bohannan, was born about 1736 and married Captain WILLIAM O'BANNON of Revolutionary War fame and had a large family. He died in Fauquier County, Virginia, and left a will. Mrs. Daniel Morgan, widow of General Morgan, died in 1816 at the home of a granddaughter, Mrs. Matilda O'Bannon, near Russelville, Kentucky. BENJAMIN NEVILLE, the fifth child, was born about 1738 and died in 1780 in Fauquier County,

Virginia. He left his estate to his sister, Ann O'Bannon, and nephew, John Neville, son of his brother, Richard Neville.

WILLIAM NEVILLE, the sixth child of Joseph Neville and his wife, Ann Bohannan, was born about 1740 in Tidewater, Virginia, and went to Prince William County with his parents in 1744 or 1745. In 1762 he became an Ensign of colonial troops. About 1759 he married —— OLDHAM and they had eleven children (1) YELVERTON NEVILLE, born in 1761, who was a private in the North Carolina militia during the Revolutionary War. He later settled in Jackson County, Tennessee, where he was pensioned in 1833, aged seventy-two years. (2) JESSE NEVILLE, born in 1763, was residing in Rutherford County, North Carolina, when he entered the army. He fought in the battle of King's Mountain and served under Captain George Paris, John Karle, Peter Wood, Carruthers, Ed. Hampton and Miller. In 1832 he applied for a pension which was allowed (South Carolina Pension Rolls, p 47; Census of Pensions, 1840 p 143). He married Margaret McCarter of South Carolina, the widow of Thomas Lynch, and they made their home near Walhalla, South Carolina, where they reared their family of six children: WILLIAM NEVILLE, born about 1787; JAMES NEVILLE who married Elizabeth Burnes of Spartanburg and settled in Bartow, Georgia, near Cartersville; ALEXANDER NEVILLE married Nancy Jones; REBECCA NEVILLE who married William Price, Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia; WINFRED NEVILLE who married John Coffee and later S. Beck; ELIZABETH NEVILLE who married Ed. Coffee. Walter Hooper Buck of Baltimore, Maryland, is a great grandson of Jesse Neville and his wife, Margaret McCarter. There is an old Neville cemetery two miles west of Walhalla. (3) JOSEPH NEVILLE, born about 1765, located in Tennessee where he reared a family. (4) WILLIAM NEVILLE, born about 1767, married and settled in Arkansas where he died leaving a family. (5) CHARLOTTE NEVILLE, born about 1769, who married Hardin Williams in Kentucky and died there. (6) MILLIE NEVILLE, born about 1771, married David Thompson in Kentucky. (7) FRANCES NEVILLE, born about 1773, married Richard Melton of Kentucky. (8) JOHN NEVILLE, born about 1775, as a child went with his parents to Barren County, Kentucky, where in 1804 he married his cousin, Millie Neville, and had eight children. (9) WINIFRED NEVILLE,

born about 1777, married Joel Melton of Kentucky. (10) JOICY NEVILLE, born about 1779, married John Howdershelt in Kentucky. (11) LOTUS NEVILLE, born about 1781, married Richard Londey in Kentucky.

JAMES NEVILLE, the seventh child of Joseph Neville and his wife, Ann Bohannan, was born in Virginia September 1, 1741 and died in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1840 aged ninety-nine years. He married —— BLACKBURN of Fauquier County and settled near Danville, Kentucky, but later removed to the vicinity of Glasgow in Barren County. He served as a private in several companies including General Morgan's Riflemen. Later he was drafted to help keep the road open between Kentucky and Virginia. He took James Neville, his thirteen year old son, with him to prevent the Tories from capturing him during this tour of duty. He joined the army in 1776 and served until 1782. He also served under Colonel George Rogers Clark against the Indians and was pensioned in 1832.

The thirteen children of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, were (1) JOSEPH NEVILLE who married —— Mackay and had six children: JOHN NEVILLE, JOSEPH NEVILLE JR., SALLIE NEVILLE, MINA NEVILLE, RACHEL NEVILLE and LUCY NEVILLE. (2) JAMES NEVILLE, born about 1766 and died about 1860, married —— Renick and had seven children: THOMAS NEVILLE, JOSEPH NEVILLE, WILLIAM NEVILLE, WASHINGTON NEVILLE, JAMES NEVILLE who was killed in Windsor, Missouri, during the War Between the States. He was twice married and had seven children by the two wives: AMELIA NEVILLE, REBECCA NEVILLE, JOHN THOMAS NEVILLE who married Frances Middleton Hawkins and had issue, PHOEBE NEVILLE, MARY NEVILLE, MARTHA NEVILLE and GEORGE NEVILLE. The two remaining children of James Neville and his wife, —— Renick, were BETSEY POYNTER and SALLIE POYNTER, presumably Poynter was their married names. (3) WILLIAM NEVILLE, born in 1788, was a veteran of the War of 1812. He married Millinder Holiday, born in 1791, and they moved from Virginia to Kentucky and both died in Bearwallow, Kentucky. Their ten children were: SALLIE NEVILLE, born in 1808, who married —— Wilcox and had six children. MELINDA NEVILLE, born in 1810, married —— Bohannan and had seven children. BETSEY NEVILLE, born in 1812, married —— Blunt

and had five children. HENRY O'BANNON NEVILLE, born in 1815, married Rhoda Brooks and had seven children. JAMES MORGAN NEVILLE, born in 1816, was a Colonel of a Kentucky regiment during the War Between the States. His first wife was Lily Ann Brooks and his second wife was Elizabeth Oldyke and he had ten children by these two marriages; MARTHA NEVILLE who married —— Poynter and had three children. GEORGE WILLIAM NEVILLE who was twice married first to —— Bandy and secondly to —— Morris and had two children. HENRY HARRISON NEVILLE married —— Bandy and had seven children. LORENA NEVILLE married —— Baker and had seven children. LAVINA NEVILLE married —— Richardson and had seven children. JAMES MADISON NEVILLE married —— Hall and had the following four children: MYRTLE NEVILLE married —— White and had two children, KATHLEIN WHITE and GARLAND WHITE. LILLIAN C. NEVILLE married —— Prentiss. MAUDE NEVILLE married Allen M. French and had two children, LUCILLE FRENCH and GEORGE FRENCH. CLYDE NEVILLE, who was a veteran of the Spanish-American and World War I, married —— Brooks. JOHN WARDER NEVILLE married —— Deputy (?) and had nine children. CHESLEY NEVILLE married —— Oden and had four children. MINNIE NEVILLE married —— Bridges and had five children. MELINDA MAY NEVILLE married —— Brown and had five children. WILLIAM WARDER NEVILLE, the third child of William Neville and his wife, Millinder Holiday, was born in 1819, had four children. JOSEPH DOTSON NEVILLE, born in 1822, had six children. JOHN ROWEN NEVILLE, born in 1828, had seven children. MILLIE NEVILLE, born in 1830, married —— Gill and had six children. GEORGE WALKER NEVILLE, born in 1833, was the youngest child of William Neville and his wife, Millinder Holiday. He had no children.

JOHN THOMAS NEVILLE, the third child of James Neville who was killed during the war as above noted, died in Windsor, Missouri, in 1904. He married FRANCES MIDDLETON HAWKINS who was born in Warrensburg, Missouri. They had six children (1) RALPH NEVILLE, born in 1884 and died in 1908, unmarried. (2) JOHN THOMAS NEVILLE JR. (3) MAUDE NEVILLE. (4) ANNE NEVILLE. (5) MARY FRANCES NEVILLE. (6) ROBERT NEVILLE. All, with the ex-

ception of the first named, married and had issue.

JOHN THOMAS NEVILLE Jr., the second child of John Thomas Neville and his wife, Frances Middleton Hawkins, was born December 29, 1886 in Missouri. His first wife was MARIA LUISA de la VEGA who was born in Mexico City. His second wife was VIRGINIA GREENWELL who was born in Salt Lake City by whom he had one child, MARY LOUISE (DIANE) NEVILLE, who married Colonel Robert Stafford, United States Air Force, and they have twin sons, ROBERT NEVILLE STAFFORD and BRETT LINNARD STAFFORD.

MAUDE NEVILLE, the third child of John Thomas Neville and his wife, Frances Middleton Hawkins, married FRANK MAURICE FRISBY, one time District Attorney of Harrison County, Missouri, and a former State Senator, now deceased. There was one child, HAL N. FRISBY.

ANNE NEVILLE, the fourth child of John Thomas Neville and his wife, Frances Middleton Hawkins, married Dr. EDWARD CALMES and has one child, EDWARD NEVILLE CALMES, who is an educator.

MARY FRANCES NEVILLE, the fifth child of John Thomas Neville and his wife, Frances Middleton Hawkins, married JAY BARTLETT, born in Ogden, Utah, and their children are (1) ROSEMARY BARTLETT. (2) JOHN BARTLETT. (3) DAVID BARTLETT. (4) An adopted child named Samuel.

ROBERT NEVILLE, the sixth child of John Thomas Neville and his wife, Frances Middleton Hawkins, married BEATRICE de FRANCIA, born in Caracas, Venezuela. They were married in Geneva, Switzerland. They have one child, ROBERT DE FRANCIA NEVILLE, born in Paris, France, who married Sylvia Adamson, who was born in Los Angeles, California. They have a child, ERICA NEVILLE.

GEORGE NEVILLE, the fourth child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, married —— HALL. The fifth child, JOHN NEVILLE, died young. The sixth child was DRUSILLA NEVILLE who first married —— BRIGHT and secondly —— ROBINSON, there was no issue.

SALLIE NEVILLE, the seventh child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, married —— TWYMAN and had seven children (1) KIRTLEY TWYMAN. (2) ALVIN TWYMAN. (3) SIMEON TWYMAN. (4) WALKER TWYMAN. (5) CINTHIA

TWYMAN. (6) MILLIE TWYMAN. (7) POLLY TWYMAN.

MILLIE NEVILLE, the eighth child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, married her cousin, JOHN NEVILLE in 1804 and had eight children (1) HARVEY NEVILLE. (2) WHITEFIELD NEVILLE. (3) TILFORD NEVILLE. (4) JOHN NEVILLE. (5) WILLIAM NEVILLE. (6) CARROLL NEVILLE. (7) EMMALINE NEVILLE. (8) GUSSIE NEVILLE.

SUSAN NEVILLE, the ninth child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, married —— HUGHES and had five children (1) ROBERT HUGHES. (2) SIMEON HUGHES. (3) JAMES HUGHES. (4) JOSEPH HUGHES. (5) A daughter whose name is unknown.

CHARLOTTE NEVILLE, the tenth child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, married —— BLACKLEY and had two children, KIRKLEY BLACKLEY and CHARLOTTE BLACKLEY.

The eleventh child of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, was JOICY NEVILLE who married —— BOONE. Their two remaining children were girls who drowned in Dick's River, Kentucky.

The names and dates pertaining to the descendants of James Neville and his wife, —— Blackburn, also to William Neville and his wife, —— Oldham, have been taken from a small chart which was difficult to decipher, therefore, errors may have occurred in transcribing.

Before giving an account of George Neville it should be stated that he was not the immigrant. Stories that have come down to us by tradition may be helpful but they are by no means infallible, for recorded facts sometimes definitely discredit the family story which has become distorted by repetition through the years. An example of this is the erroneous belief held by some descendants that George Neville was the immigrant. Their story relates that he was a young boy of a prominent English family who was kidnapped and brought to Virginia. From my earliest childhood I was brought up in the tradition of our Neville family, but I have never heard this story until recently when I read it in some genealogical book. Furthermore, my grandfather, Thomas Fayette Blakemore, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, does not mention such a tradition in his memoirs dated June 2, 1890. He writes at length of his great grandmother, Ann Neville,

whom he remembered and of her father "Captain George Neville and his brothers, Colonel John Neville and Colonel Joseph Neville". Apparently they were officers during the French and Indian War. It seems improbable that the "kidnapped boy" could have had brothers of about his own age and a father living in this country. I believe there is sufficient evidence to support my claim that three generations of the family had lived in America before George was born. The claim that he had sons is another error, for according to the family Bible record and his will, he had only daughters. Generals John Neville and Joseph Neville of the Revolutionary War were the sons of his brother, Colonel Joseph Neville, who was born about 1693 and died about 1766.

GEORGE NEVILLE, the youngest child of John Neville and his wife, Elizabeth Bohannan, was born about 1695 in the Isle of Wight County. He is my great, great, great, great grandfather, his daughter, Ann Neville, having married Thomas Blakemore, my great, great, great grandfather. George Neville resided in Middlesex County before 1725 and until 1730 when he removed to Prince William County as shown by the following land grants, which includes one for military service. As far back as November 20, 1720, he was granted 400 acres in Frederick County (Richmond Land Office records). On March 22, 1730 he secured a grant from Lord Fairfax, of "Greenway Court", for 275 acres of land in Prince William County and on June 7, 1743 a grant for 183 acres (Richmond Land Office, Liber C, folios 24, 106, 129, 184). He was granted 275 acres of land in Frederick County on July 21, 1750 (Northern Neck Land Grants, Liber K, folio 188). This was probably for military service as the grant refers to him as "Captain". At a session of the Prince William Court, held on May 30, 1752, "George Neville, Gent. took the oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken and repeated and subscribed the test, in respect to his military commission" (Order Book, 1753, folio 123). In 1758, he voted for Colonels Washington and Martin for the House of Burgesses (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 6, no. 1, pp 165, 169).

Between 1755 and 1763, the period of the French and Indian War, he was a freeholder in Prince William County, but resided in Fauquier County in 1759. It may be here noted that Prince

William County was formed from Stafford and King George Counties in 1731 (1730), while Fauquier was formed from Prince William County in 1759. His land then fell into Fauquier County and his plantation extended to Cedar Run on the road from Dumfries, on the Potomac, to Fredericksburg, his residence being located on an elevation about six miles southeast of the present town of Warrenton, on the main road, by way of Ashby's Gap, from Fredericksburg to Winchester. George Neville, his wife, Mary Gibbs, and their family of nine daughters were people of culture and their home was a social center for that section of Virginia. Among their close friends were Lord Fairfax, General Washington and other notable men of that day. The descendants of their daughters are scattered over the entire country and are among the leading professional and business men of our day. They have also answered the call to arms to defend their country and have distinguished themselves in every war from the Revolution to the present time.

Quoting from my grandfather's memoirs "George Neville was a person of consequence, was the intimate friend and associate of Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of Chief Justice John Marshall, the Prestons, Withers and Barnetts, and that his relations with Lord Fairfax were of the most cordial and intimate character is found in the fact that for weeks in his hospitable house were entertained every year Fairfax and his retainers".

Douglas S. Freeman has this to say of George Neville and the inn which he established. "Already a landowner of station, Neville was a speculator and planter who kept the best of such society as existed at so great a distance from Williamsburg. He had the disposition and the ability to contend with the crudities of life near the frontier and to shape them to the semblance, even to the substance, of civilization. George Neville maintained an ordinary as much for the convenience of travelers as for the profit of the host. It was located two-thirds of the way to Ashby's Bent (mountain pass) on the trail from Fredericksburg. It was a place of sufficient comfort to satisfy the young gentlemen from Fairfax, who were accustomed to good beds and clean sheets. Neville was not a host of the traditional type to come running at a call from the village Falstaff." ("George Washington", vol. 1, pp 208-209, Douglas S. Freeman, 1948). Freeman gives a map showing the location of the ordinary. Virginia State Historic

Marker BX-7, on Route 670, marks the old location of the ordinary and reads, "Near here stood George Neavil's ordinary, built at an early date and in existance as late as 1792. George Washington and George William Fairfax, on their way to the Shenandoah Valley, stopped here in 1748". George Neville secured his license for operating the ordinary in 1759, when Fauquier County was formed. It was renewed in 1761 and again in 1770. His wife, Mary, operated it after his death and later it was run by Ambrose Barnett, the husband of her daughter, Judith ("Fauquier During the Proprietorship", pp 114, 199-200, H. C. Groome, 1927; "George Washington", vol. 1, p 209, D. S. Freeman).

George Washington's Journal of 1748, edited by J. M. Toner in 1892, is an interesting account of this trip over the mountains and his stay at Neville's ordinary. Unfortunately, however, the editor's *personal* notes concerning George Neville's family are not correct and should be disregarded. Among other things, George had no sons.

George Neville was twice married, first, in 1725, to HANNAH BURROUGHS, who is supposed to have been a cousin of Lord Fairfax, and she died on December 31, 1728 about a week after the birth of her second child, Elizabeth (Christ Church Parish register, Middlesex County, p 186). His second marriage was to MARY GIBBS and occurred on June 20, 1729 (Christ Church Parish register, Middlesex County, p 166). She was born in 1711, the sixth child of John Gibbs, born in Middlesex County in 1680, who married Mary —— in 1698. This John was the eldest son of Gregory Gibbs and Mary ——, his wife, whom he married in 1679 (Middlesex Parish records).

George Neville died in June 1774 and his will is dated February 26, 1774 and probated on June 27, 1774 (Fauquier County, Will Book, no. 1, folios 250-252). The inventory of his estate is recorded on October 24, 1774 (Fauquier County, Will Book, no. 1, folios 264-266). The administration expenses are dated July 1, 1784 and recorded on August 24, 1784 (Fauquier County, Will Book, no. 2, folios 35-37). The will is in great detail and in it he names his wife, Mary; daughters, Mary Rosser, Betty Jones, Lucy Calmes, Ann Blakemore, Milly Barnett, Letitia Helm, Susannah Hampton, Johanna Hathaway, Judith Barnett; sons-in-law, John Rosser, Solomon Jones, Am-

brose Barnett, James Hathaway, Richard Hampton; grandchildren, George Jones, William Jones, the expected child of his daughter, Lucy Calmes, John Barnett, Ann Helm, Charlotte Hampton, Johanna Hampton. His wife, Mary, is named as executrix and John Rosser, Solomon Jones, Ambrose Barnett and James Hathaway are to be executors.

The first marriage of George Neville resulted in two children (1) MARY NEVILLE, born November 20, 1726, who married John Rosser. (2) ELIZABETH NEVILLE, born December 3, 1728 and died December 23, 1728. By his second marriage he had eight children (1) ELIZABETH (BETTY) NEVILLE, born in 1730 and died prior to 1786, who married Solomon Jones and had issue. (2) LUCY NEVILLE, born January 17, 1732 and died May 29, 1789, who married first, William Waller Calmes and had issue. Her second husband was Colonel William Helm, there was no issue. (3) ANN NEVILLE, born October 11, 1735 and died January 10, 1826, who married Thomas Blakemore and had issue. (4) MILDRED (MILLY) NEVILLE, who married James Barnett. (5) LETITIA NEVILLE, born January 19, 1741 and died October 21, 1783, who married Colonel William Helm and had issue. (6) SUSANNAH NEVILLE, who married Richard Hampton and had issue. (7) JOHANNA NEVILLE, who married James Hathaway. (8) JUDITH NEVILLE, who married Ambrose Barnett.

MARY NEVILLE, the first child of George Neville and his first wife, Hannah Burroughs, was born November 20, 1726 and married JOHN ROSSER of Fauquier County, Virginia (Christ Church Parish register, Middlesex County, p 121).

ELIZABETH NEVILLE, the second child of George Neville and his first wife, Hannah Burroughs, was born December 3, 1728 and died December 23, 1728 (Christ Church Parish register, Middlesex County, pp 125, 186). Her mother died on December 31, 1728 (Christ Church Parish register, Middlesex County, p 186).

ELIZABETH (BETTY) NEVILLE, the third child of George Neville and the first by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, was born in 1730 in Middlesex County and died prior to 1786. Some time before 1750 she married SOLOMON JONES, a planter of Prince William County, who was probably born in St. Marys County, Maryland, in 1727 or 1728. On March 13, 1749 he

purchased land in Prince William County near the plantation of George Neville and shortly thereafter a large tract on the south side of Leather Coat Mountain in Prince William County. On February 3, 1786 he deeded to Joel Coleman part of this tract (Fauquier County, Liber T, folios 153-155). On October 26, 1786 he conveyed to his daughter, Mary Morehead, 125 acres of land on Broad Run, at the junction of Stony Branch (Prince William County, Liber Y, folio 373). On February 26, 1787 he deeded 135 acres to his daughter, Elizabeth Jones, being part of the tract deeded to his daughter, Mary Moorehead. The last two tracts were situated in Fauquier County. On February 3, 1794 Solomon Jones deeded to Lowry Jones, evidently his youngest son, the consideration being five shillings, "all that tract of land on which I have resided for many years, also one negro woman, with her children and future increase, with all blacksmith tools, one dozen mahogany chairs, with all household furniture, to him and his heirs forever". This deed was confirmed and recorded on the above date.

That Elizabeth (Neville) Jones died prior to 1786 is evidenced by the fact that she did not join her husband in either of the deeds to the children. After deeding the homestead to his son, there appears to be no further record of Solomon Jones. There is a record of five children of Solomon Jones and his wife, Elizabeth Neville (1) GEORGE JONES who resided in Fauquier County until September 24, 1804 but it is believed he later settled in Georgia. (2) WILLIAM JONES is believed to have married Ann Eustace on December 14, 1780 and have lived in Fauquier County and to have died there in 1815. His will is dated July 6, 1815 and proven on August 28, 1815 and in it he names his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Helm, "wife of Line Jr". (3) MARY JONES, who married —— Morehead. (4) ELIZABETH JONES. (5) LOWRY JONES.

ELIZABETH JONES, the fourth child of Solomon Jones and his wife, Elizabeth Neville, married BENJAMIN MITCHELL of Prince William County, son of Hugh Mitchell formerly of Charles County, Maryland. Benjamin Mitchell died in 1825 leaving a will in which he names his wife, Elizabeth, and their five children (1) HUGH MITCHELL. (2) HARRIET MITCHELL who married George McCormick. (3) ANN MITCHELL who married William M. Lewis. (4) ELIZABETH

MITCHELL married George Knight. (5) MARY MITCHELL.

LUCY NEVILLE, the fourth child of George Neville and the second child of his second wife, Mary Gibbs, was born January 17, 1732 and died May 29, 1789. She was twice married first, on May 17, 1754, to WILLIAM WALLER CALMES, born January 18, 1727 and died September 19, 1773, and then on August 26, 1784, to WILLIAM HELM, born April 6, 1736 and died October 11, 1825. He was a son of Meredith and Ann Helm and had previously married Lucy's sister, Letitia, on March 6, 1764 she having died October 21, 1783. A reference to Lucy's first marriage may be found in Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 5, no. 3, p 184 and in Historical Collections of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., vol. 1, 1902. She had no children by her second marriage but by her first marriage there were eight children (1) MARQUIS CALMES IV, born February 26, 1755 and died February 9, 1839, who married Priscilla Heale and had issue. (2) GEORGE CALMES, born May 15, 1757, who married Mary Matilda Price and had issue. (3) MIRIAM CALMES, born December 12, 1758, who married Henry Catlett and had issue. (4) WILLIAM CALMES, born May 15, 1761, who married Elizabeth Perry and had issue. (5) FIELDING GIBBS CALMES, born January 30, 1766 and died in 1804, who married Jane Helm and had issue. (6) ISABELLA ELLICHE CALMES, born December 24, 1767, who married —— Benson and had issue. (7) SPENCER NEVILLE CALMES, born April 5, 1771 and died June 28, 1854, who married Henrietta Chew Buck and had issue. (8) HENRY WALLER CALMES, born April 9, 1774 seven months after his father's death, married Elizabeth Craig and had issue. See chapter on the Calmes family. The belief that Marquis Calmes I wife's name was Isabella Elliche appears to be warranted as Lucy (Neville) Calmes named her sixth child Isabella Elliche Calmes. Her husband, William Waller Calmes, was a grandson of Marquis Calmes I and they may have wished to continue his grandmother's name in the family.

ANN NEVILLE, the fifth child of George Neville and the third child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, was born October 11, 1735 and died at "Moreland" January 10, 1826. In her father's will he had bequeathed her "the land whereon she now lives and also two negroes named Hiney and Moses, now in her possession,

and the increase of the said "Hiney". She and her husband are buried in the family burial ground at "Moreland". On November 5, 1756 she married THOMAS BLAKEMORE, born June 19, 1718 and died October 26, 1808. By this marriage there were eight children (1) SARAH BLAKEMORE, born September 9, 1757 died March 5, 1813. (2) GEORGE BLAKEMORE, born May 23, 1759 and died July 23, 1833, who married first, Elizabeth Mauzy, on May 9, 1783, and had issue. His second wife was Penelope J. (Maury) Polk whom he married in 1826. There was no issue. (3) THOMAS BLAKEMORE, born January 9, 1761 and killed at the battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. (4) JOHN BLAKEMORE, born October 7, 1762 and died in 1856, who married —— Guest. (5) LUCY NEVILLE BLAKEMORE, born April 8, 1764 and died in 1858, who married Thomas Bragg. (6) JAMES BLAKEMORE, born September 16, 1767 and died September 22, 1828, who married Katherine Oldham. (7) ANN BLAKEMORE, born December 21, 1769 and died March 7, 1814. (8) HANNAH BLAKEMORE, born January 16, 1773 and died September 13, 1809. For William Mason Buck's recollections of Ann Neville see chapter on the Blakemore family.

(6) JAMES BLAKEMORE, born August 16, 1766 and died September 22, 1828, who married Ann Catherine Green.

MILDRED (MILLY) NEVILLE, the sixth child of George Neville and the fourth child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, married JAMES BARNETT, a planter of Fauquier County. There is a record of one child, JOHN BARNETT, mentioned in his grandfather's will. Dr. J. L. Blair Buck is a descendant of James and Mildred Neville Barnett. See chapter on the Buck family.

LETITIA NEVILLE, the seventh child of George Neville and the fifth child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, was born January 19, 1741 and died October 21, 1783. On March 6, 1764 she became the first wife of Colonel WILLIAM HELM, born April 6, 1736 and died October 11, 1825, and they had seven children (1) ANN HELM, born March 6, 1766. (2) MILLA HELM, born September 11, 1767. (3) MEREDITH HELM, born February 24, 1770 and died June 18, 1813. (4) JANE HELM, born March 8, 1772, who married Fielding Gibbs Calmes son of William Waller Calmes and his wife, Lucy Neville, and had issue. (5) MARY GIBBS HELM, born March 22, 1775. (6) LUCY HELM, born December 20, 1776. (7) WILLIAM HELM

JR., born July 19, 1779 and died August 31, 1830. These records were taken from William Helm's Bible.

To keep the record straight regarding the thrice-married Colonel William Helm it will be noted that his first wife was the above mentioned Letitia Neville whom he married on March 6, 1764 and had issue. After her death in 1783 he married her sister, Lucy, the widow of William Waller Calmes, on August 26, 1784 but had no issue. His third wife was Ann Calmes, a daughter of Marcus Calmes II and the widow of Peter Catlett, whom he married on November 17, 1791 but had no issue. William Helm and his three wives, his son, William, and some of the descendants of his daughter, Jane, who in 1797 married her cousin, Fielding Gibbs Calmes, are buried in the graveyard at the old home, "Helmley", in Clarke County, Virginia.

SUSANNAH NEVILLE, the eighth child of George Neville and the sixth child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, married RICHARD HAMPTON of Fauquier County, Virginia, and later settled in South Carolina. They had issue some of whom were prominent in the political and military affairs of the state and nation. Two children are mentioned in their grandfather's will (1) CHARLOTTE HAMPTON. (2) JOHANNA HAMPTON.

JOHANNAH NEVILLE, the ninth child of George Neville and the seventh child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, married Captain JAMES HATHAWAY, a planter in Fauquier County. They left issue.

JUDITH NEVILLE, the tenth child of George Neville and the eighth child by his second wife, Mary Gibbs, married AMBROSE BARNETT of Fauquier County.

The accompanying Chart No. 9 will clarify this description of the Neville family.

Keith Neville, son of Congressman William Neville, was governor of Nebraska, 1917-1919, and having been elected when he was only 33 years of age, was known as "the boy governor". He died December 4, 1959, age 75 years, in North Platte where he had banking, real estate, farming and ranching interests. He had been active in civic affairs and was a Director of the Platte Valley Power and Irrigation District and had served as Democratic national committeeman for Nebraska.

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, a

Robert Neville married into the Carter family but the connection has not been traced.

The graveyard of Nineveh Church at Nineveh, Warren County, Virginia, on Route 522 near Riverton, has the following burials:

GABRIEL NEVILLE
died on May 21, 1865 "aged 58 years"

ELIZABETH, his wife
born on November 8, 1804
died on September 10, 1889

JOSEPH D. NEVILLE
died on September 24, 1897 "aged 68 years"

AMANDA J., wife of Joseph D. Neville
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daughter of J. D. and A. J. Neville
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The following are recorded on a single shaft;

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Gravestones in the cemetery at Fincastle, Botetourt Country, Virginia ("Over the Mountain Men", pp 66, 68, Anne L. Worrell):

JOHN NEVILLE
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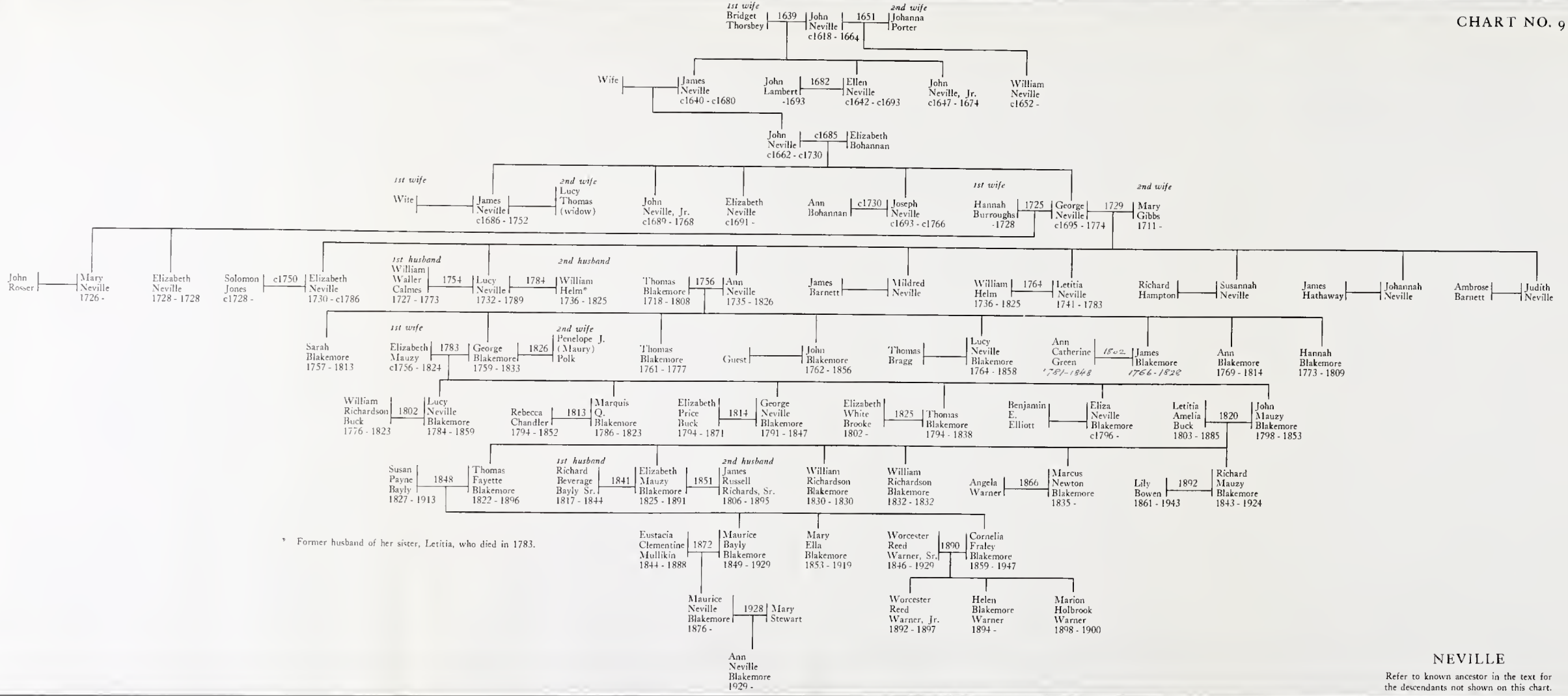

* Former husband of her sister, Letitia, who died in 1783.

NEVILLE

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

Mary Quarterly, vol. 2, no. 2, pp 140-141; vol. 14, no. 3, p 167; "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia", vol. 1, pp 230, 465, Bishop Meade, 1861; "Virginia County Records", p 64, William A. Crozier). The inscription reads:

Here lyes ye Body of
John Neville, Esq., Vice Admirall
of His Majestyes Fleet and Commander
in Chief of ye Squadron cruising
in the West Indies
who died on Board ye Caimbridge
the 17th day of August 1697
in ye Ninth yeare of the Reign of
King William the third
Aged 53 years

An ordinance of March 9, 1607, increasing the King's Council for the Colonies, mentions Sir Henry Nevil, Knight, of the Billingbear branch of the English family. He was one of the incorporators of the second charter of the Virginia Company on May 23, 1609 and a member of the King's Council for the Company of Adventurers and Planters in Virginia ("Statutes at Large", vol. 1, pp 78, 81, 90, William W. Hening, 1823).

An account of the Norvell (Neville) family and the derivation of the name (William and Mary Quarterly, vol. 14, no. 2, pp 143-150).

10

EARLY NEVILLES OF ENGLAND

This family was probably the most illustrious in English history with numerous manors and castles, an enormous following of devoted retainers, great wealth and so powerful that these mighty barons at times overawed the Crown. Through judicious marriages the wealth and prestige of the family was much enhanced and several of its offspring sat upon the throne of England.

Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, who was the son of Edward III, and Katherine his third wife, was the second wife of Ralph Neville, Lord of Raby. Their daughter, Cecily, married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and the first to adopt the surname of Plantagenet, and they were the parents of Edward IV and Richard III. Cecily's brother, Richard, married Alice a daughter of Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and among their children were: Richard who became Earl of Warwick by reason of his marriage to Ann Beauchamp the daughter of Richard Beauchamp; John, Baron Montague and George, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England. Richard and Ann had only two children: Isabel the eldest child, who married George, Duke of Clarence and brother of Edward IV and Richard III and Ann who first married Edward, the Prince of Wales and son of Henry VI, and secondly she married, against her will and some say by force, Richard, Duke of Gloucester

and later Richard III. Katherine and her daughter, Joan, are buried at the right of the alter in Lincoln Cathedral while Ann is buried in Westminster Abbey in the floor at the right of the steps leading to the altar.

Robert Neville, another brother of Cecily, was Bishop of Salisbury in 1427 and Bishop of Durham in 1438. A Ralph Nevill was Bishop of Chichester and was chosen to be Archbishop of Canterbury but the selection was not ratified by the Pope. Other children held high offices and numerous citations could be given but it is evident from the records that members of the family played important roles in the civil and religious history of England.

Probably the best known in the popular mind is Richard, Earl of Warwick, who was known as the "King-maker". He figured prominently on the Yorkist side in the Wars of the Roses and was killed at the battle of Barnet Field on April 14, 1471 where his brother, John, Baron Montague, was also slain. Hume says of him: "He distinguished himself by his gallantry in the field, the hospitality of his table, by the magnificence, and still more by the generosity of his expense, and by the spirited and bold manner which attended him in all his actions. The undesigning frankness and openness of his character rendered his conquest over men's affections the more certain and infallible; his presents were regarded as sure testimonies of esteem and friendship, and his professions as the overflowing of his genuine sentiments. No less than 30,000 persons are said to have daily lived at his board in the different manors and castles which he possessed in England. The military men, allured by his magnificence and hospitality, as well as by his bravery, were zealously attached to his interests. The people in general bore him unlimited affection; his numerous retainers were more devoted to his will than to the Prince or to the laws. He was the greatest as well as the last of those mighty barons". He is the subject of Lytton's classic "The Last of the Barons".

"He stood preeminent among the earls of England and a special officer-at-arms, called the Warwick Herald, was assigned him in recognition of his military exploits. He was Captain of Calais and the Tower of Risebank and Lieutenant of the Marches there; Governor of the Castle of Guyesnes; General Warden of the East Marches toward Scotland; Lord Great Chamberland

of England for life; Constable of Dover Castle; and Lord High Steward of England. He was Constable of the Castle of Hampness in the Marches of Picardy for life and had many grants of manors in Warwickshire from the Crown. His revenues, according to Rowland and Dugdale, "were valued at eighty thousand crowns per year, besides his own inheritance, a sum equivalent to about three hundred thousand pounds at this time".

An interesting account of the English family was written by Henry J. Swallow in his volume entitled "De Nova Villa, or the House of Nevill". It was published in 1885 by Griffith, Farran & Company, London. The volume includes only the more important members of the Nevill family but there are numerous letters and documents which, however, are not included in this summary of his book. The works of Rowland, Cokayne and Drummond greatly extend Swallow's material and I have made mention of these authors in notes where I believe they will clarify the text. The numbers in parenthesis refer to the pages in Swallow's book.

(vii) Regarding the spelling of the name, Swallow says: "With regard to the name Nevill, it will be noticed that the Abergavenny branch reject the final "e", whilst the Braybrooke branch retain it; and, for sake of further distinction, the Grove, Chevet, Holbeck, Skelbrooke and Willingore divisions omit one "L". In the old manuscripts, from "De Nova Villa", we get Neuville, Nevylle, Nevyll, Nevyl, Nevill and Nevil, whilst the Latimers are frequently styled Nevell; but the prevailing form is Nevyll or Nevill. I have adopted the latter spelling and have thereby made an incalculable saving of the letter "e"."

(1-2) William the Conqueror was the bastard son of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy, and Harlotta (or Arlette) daughter of a tanner of Falaise. Richard de Nova Villa was a cousin of the Conqueror on his maternal side and he left four sons; Gilbert, Robert, Richard and Ralph. From Gilbert de Nevill descends the houses of Westmoreland, Warwick, Latimer and Abergavenny. Gilbert de Nevill is claimed by some to have been the Admiral of the Conqueror's fleet. However that may be, Foulk d'Anou who furnished 40 ships for the fleet which invaded England at Pevensey on September 28, 1066, was an uncle of Gilbert.

(3) The Norman family of Nevill came from Teutonic stock.

Baldric Teutonicus was Lord of Bacqueville en Caux under Duke William. He married a niece of Gilbert Compte de Brionne, a grandson of Duke Richard I who was regent of Normandy in 1040. The fourth son of Baldric Teutonicus was called Richard de Nova Villa, or de Neuville from his fife in Neuville sur Tocque in the department of the Orne, arrondissement of Argenton, and the canton of Grace. His sister, Hawisia, married Robert Fitz Erneis who was slain at Hastings on October 14, 1066.

(3-5) In 548 at the desire of the chiefs of the Angles, Ida became King of Northumbria. He and his Queen, Bebba, landed at Flamburgh and founded their capital at Bramburgh. In 993 Bramburgh was stormed and taken by the Danes and Earl Eaduff was killed. Taking advantage of this defeat the Scots, under Malcolm, laid siege to Durham but Uchtred Eaduff's son, raised a following and forced the Scots and the Danes out of the country. With Uchtred the Saxon branch of the Nevill family begins. Uchtred married three times; (1) Ecgfrida, daughter of Aldune first Bishop of Durham, (2) Sigen, daughter of Styr who was the son of Ulf, and (3) Elfgiva (or Algiva), daughter of Ethelred the Unready.

Note. Writers disagree concerning the descent from Uchtred. Dugdale and Shirley state that Robert Fitz Maldred was the son of Dolfin, son of Earl Gospatric, son of Maldred Fitz Crinan by Algitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, who was the son-in-law of Ethelred, because of his marriage to Algiva. Round shows Dolfin Fitz Uchtred as having a son, Maldred Fitz Dolfin who died in 1195 or 1196. His son, Robert Fitz Maldred, married Isabel de Nevill thus connecting the Saxon and Norman lines. As this research goes into the dim past the confusion is understandable as records, if such a precise word is permissible, are of doubtful value as much information was passed by word of mouth.

(6-7) The earliest settlement of the Nevills appears to have been at Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Tupholme Priory, now a ruin with only one wall remaining, was founded by Robert de Nova Villa. Gilbert de Nevill, Alan his brother, Henry de Nevill and Henry I were also benefactors of this priory.

Note. Of the earlier members of this family Cokayne has the following references:

GILBERT, identified as Gilbert de Nevill, in 1086 held a carucate in Lincolnshire. Presumedly the same Gilbert who about 1115-1118 held of Peterborough, Lincolnshire, two carucates for hides and found one knight. He also held land of the Bishop of Lincoln.

GEOFFREY de NEVILL in or before 1146 was Lord of the fee in which the church of Scothern lay and also Walcot.

GILBERT de NEVILL in 1142 witnessed the foundation charter of Revesby Abbey. In 1166 he held five knight's fees of the Bishop of Lincoln. Between 1150 and 1160 he granted Kirkstead Abbey lands and the goodwill of his son and heir apparent, the son being named Geoffrey. He founded an abbey with his brother, Alan, (probably Tupholme mentioned above) and gave land to other churches. He was dead in 1169.

GEOFFREY de NEVILL, son and heir of the above, must have been of age in 1161. From 1162 he was receiving fifteen pounds yearly revenue from a grant of Ashby and Toynton. He gave lands for churches, among which was St. German's Church of Raby. In 1176 he was a circuit justice in Yorkshire. He married EMMA, daughter of Bertand de Bulmer, before 1176. (She may have been daughter of Robert Fossard and widow of Geoffrey de Valoignes who died in 1169). Geoffrey de Nevill died by 1193 and his widow was dead in 1208.

HENRY de NEVILL, son and heir of the above Geoffrey, did homage to King John (Lackland) on August 7, 1199. In February 1216 he was one of the barons from whom pledges of loyalty were demanded by King John. He married ALICE and died in 1227.

ISABEL de NEVILL, the sister of Henry and his heiress, married ROBERT FITZ-MALDRED, Lord of Raby and Brancepeth, who on March 17, 1227 gave 200 marks for his release on succession to her inheritance in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Durham. Robert held several civil offices and had military service. The date of his death is unknown but he must have been a very old man dying between June 24, 1242 and May 26, 1248 when his widow had married Gilbert de Brakenberg. She was dead by May 1254.

GEOFFREY FITZ-ROBERT, son and heir of Robert and Isabel, assumed the surname of Nevill and put into possession of all or part of the Nevill fees in Lincolnshire. He married JOAN

and died before 1242. His widow was living in November 1247.

ROBERT de NEVILL, son and heir of Geoffrey and Joan, succeeded his father by 1242. He did fealty on May 7, 1254 after the death of his grandmother, Isabel de Nevill, and had livery of the lands of his grandfather, Robert Fitz-Maldred. He saw military service and held civil offices and stood by the king in his troubles with the barons. He married before April 13, 1273 his second wife being IDA, widow of Sir Roger Bertram of Mitford, and died before August 20, 1282. His widow had writs of dower in October 1282 and May 1283. She married, thirdly, before May 8, 1285, John Fitz-Marmaduke of Horden and Ravensholm who died before August 16, 1311. She was living on May 18, 1315. Rowland shows only one wife her name being Isabel. He says she was a daughter of Roger Bertram, Baron of Mitford.

ROBERT de NEVILL, son and heir of Robert and his first wife, greatly enhanced the territory of the family by his marriage, about 1260, to MARY, elder daughter of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph of Middleham. Robert died in 1271. His widow proffered military service in 1277, 1282 and 1310. She died shortly before April 11, 1320 and is buried at Coverham Abbey, the foundation of her ancestors, of which she was a benefactress.

Note. Rowland agrees that she was buried at Coverham Abbey along with Robert, her husband. Swallow, however, says she was buried at Middleham, (311).

(8-10) RANULPHUS de NEVILL, some say he is incorrectly called Ralph, was the son of Robert and Mary. He was one of the signers of a letter to Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303) drawn up in a parliament convened in Lincoln by Edward I on January 23, 1301. This letter set forth the rights of the Crown to Scotland and strongly disapproved of the Pope's other actions in regard to England. So while Ranulphus was a champion of civil liberties, a soldier in Gascony and Scotland, he has never the less been much maligned. His mother was heiress to her father's estates but she does not appear to have held Ranulphus in much esteem as she settled them on her grandson, Robert, (10). Ranulphus had for his second wife, MARGERY, daughter of John Thweng, who is supposed to have been buried in Well Church, Yorkshire, (10) while Ranulphus was buried at Coverham Abbey (11).

Note. The author incorrectly states (311) that Eufemia was the first wife of John and that Margery was his second wife. This is probably a typographical error and should read Ralph instead of John. Rowland shows Ralph's first wife to have been EUFEMIA and to have been the daughter of John de Clavering. Cokayne states she was the daughter of Robert Fitz-Roger and further states that Ranulphus became the heir to the Nevill estates upon the death of his grandfather, Robert, who had married Isabel de Nevill and died shortly before 1282. He inherited his mother's estates in April 1320. He was summoned to parliament from June 24, 1295 until February 18, 1331. He was born on October 18, 1262 and died shortly after April 18, 1331. There are the supposed effigies of Eufemia and Margery in the Staindrop Church (311).

(11) ROBERT de NEVILL, eldest son of Ralph and Eufemia, his first wife, because of his love of ostentation and his rash conduct, was known by the sobriquet of the "Peacock of the North". He murdered his kinsman, Richard Marmaduc, near Durham but the following year, 1318, he was slain at Berwick Park by James, Earl of Douglas, in retaliation for Richard's death. Robert's monument is at Brancepeth Church (298).

Note. Cokayne states that Robert appears among the prisoners taken at Bannockburn on June 24, 1314. He also says that he married a lady named Ellen.

(11) JOHN de NEVILL, brother of the above Robert, was slain at the battle of Halidon Hall on July 19, 1333 when the Scots were defeated by the English.

(13-17) RALPH de NEVILL, son of Ralph and Eufemia, his first wife, held many important posts and took part in the battle of Nevill's Cross on October 17, 1346, when the Scots were defeated and King David captured. He married ALICE, daughter of Sir Hugh de Audley, who after her husband's death married Ralph, Baron Graystock. She died in 1374 and is buried in Durham Cathedral beside Ralph, her first husband, who died in 1367 (294).

Note. Cokayne says they were married by license on January 14, 1326 or 1327. Ralph died on August 5, 1367 and Alice on January 1373 or 1374.

(20-29) This section covers the battle of Nevill's Cross on

October 17, 1346 in which the above mentioned Ralph and his son, John, mentioned below, had conspicuous parts.

(30) Issue of Ralph and Alice, his wife.

(31) JOHN NEVILL, eldest son of Ralph and Alice, who took part in the battle of Nevill's Cross, succeeded his father as Lord of Raby. Like his father he had a distinguished military and civil career. His first wife was MAUD, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy, by whom he had six children. His second wife was ELIZABETH, daughter of William, Lord Latimer, by whom he had two children. After the death of her husband Elizabeth married Sir Robert de Willoughby and she died in 1396 (32). John is buried in Durham Cathedral, having died on October 17, 1389 (32, 294). Maud is buried with him.

Note. According to Cokayne, Maud died before February 18, 1378 or 1379 and is buried in Durham Cathedral and Elizabeth died on November 5, 1395. He also says that John died on October 17, 1388 and that he married Elizabeth before October 9, 1381.

(32) ALEXANDER NEVILL was a brother of the above John and was consecrated Archbishop of York in 1374. He was deprived of that office in 1388 through the efforts of his enemies and fled to Rome. He died in Louvain in May 1394 and was buried in the Church of the Carmelites. Some account of his trial in 1388 is given.

Note. A tablet near the west door of York Cathedral states that Alexander was the 45th Archbishop of York from 1374 until 1388.

(34) Issue of John and Maud, his first wife, and by his second wife, Elizabeth.

(34) THOMAS NEVILL, son of John and Maud, married first, JOANE daughter of William, Lord Furnival, in 1384. His second wife was ANKARET, daughter of John, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and was the widow of Sir Richard Talbot. Maud, a daughter of Lord Furnival, married the famous Sir John Talbot who became Earl of Shrewsbury. By his second wife he had a daughter, JOANE, who married Sir Hugh Cooksey. Thomas died in 1406 and was buried at Worksop Priory (35, 319).

(37) RALPH NEVILL, son of John and Maud, held many offices among them Constable of the Tower of London and

Marshall of England. He was created a Knight of the Garter and first Earl of Westmoreland on September 29, 1397. He was a member of Richard II's privy council, saw service at Agincourt on October 25, 1415 where Henry won a victory over the superior numbers of French owing to his superior generalship. His first wife, MARGARET, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, he married by special dispensation from Pope Urban V, because of their close relationship. She died on June 9, 1370 and was buried at Brancepeth Church (44), though elsewhere (311) the author says she was buried at Staindrop Church. His second wife was JOAN, widow of Robert, Baron Ferrers, and daughter of John of Gaunt (son of Edward III) and Katherine, his third wife who was the daughter of Sir Payn de Roet and the widow of Sir Hugh Swynford. (Read "Katherine" by Anya Seton, 1954). Joan had two daughters by her first marriage: Elizabeth who married John, Baron Graystock; and Mary who married RALPH NEVILL of Oversley, second son of Ralph and Margaret, mentioned above. The marriage of Ralph to Joan, his second wife, was a much more distinguished one as the line now descends through the royal house of England. Joan died on November 13, 1440 and is buried in Lincoln Cathedral (44,297). Ralph died on October 21, 1426 and is buried at Staindrop Church (45,311).

Note. On pages 311-312 the author states that Margaret rests beside Ralph at Staindrop Church which contradicts his statement that she is at Brancepeth Church (44). Rowland says that Ralph Nevill of Oversley died in 1412 but makes no mention of a marriage. Joan lies in a tomb adjoining that of her mother, Katherine, in the chancel of Lincoln Cathedral (297). By his first wife Ralph had nine children and by his second wife, Joan, he had fourteen children. Surely a goodly family.

(46) An account of the battle of Agincourt on October 25, 1415.

(49) RALPH NEVILL, son of John and Elizabeth who was the daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, succeeded his grandfather as the second Earl of Westmoreland in 1426. He died in 1484. He married first, ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy (Hotspur) and was the widow of John, Lord Clifford. He next married MARGARET, daughter of Reginald, Lord Cobham. She is buried at Doncaster (49). By

his first wife the earl had a son, JOHN, who was slain at the first battle of St. Albans on May 22, 1455. His widow, ANNE, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, remarried Sir John Nevill, uncle of her first husband, who was slain at Towton on March 29, 1461.

Note. Cokayne says John, the second husband of Anne, was born about 1410 and that Anne later married James, Earl of Douglas who died in 1491 while she died on December 26, 1486. There is confusion regarding the burial places of Ralph, the first and second earls of Westmoreland as well as their wives (300-301). Swallow says Margaret is buried at Doncaster (44), which Rowland confirms, and the latter gives Ralph's death as November 3, 1484 or 1485.

(51) RALPH NEVILL, son of Anne by her second husband, succeeded as third Earl of Westmoreland in 1485. He married MATILDA, daughter of Sir Roger Booth of Barton. He was a leader in the English army when James IV of Scotland invaded England in 1494. Ralph died in 1523 and was buried at the Hornby Parish Church (51) while his wife was buried at Brancepeth Church (302).

(52) RALPH NEVILL, grandson of the above Ralph, became the fourth Earl of Westmoreland and married CATHERINE, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. She died in 1553 and is buried at St. Leonards, Shoreditch. Ralph subscribed to the letter to the Pope approving Henry VIII's desire for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. He was made a Knight of the Garter and died in 1549 his burial being at Brancepeth Church (302).

(54) HENRY NEVILL, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, was the son of Ralph and Catherine. He married first, ANNE, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, and secondly, JANE, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmly and she had been the widow of Sir Henry Gascoigne. Henry died in August 1563 and is buried at Staindrop Church with his two wives (60, 313). Henry was in love with a lady named Margaret, a sister of Jane, his second wife. He tried to obtain permission for the marriage from Queen Elizabeth, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham but was unsuccessful. Fortunately for him the lady died during these efforts and was buried at St. Dunstans in the West on April 2, 1570 (60).

(66) Issue of the Nevills of Weardale.

(67) Issue of the Nevills of Thornton Bridge.

(68-133) Chapters 8 to 13 deal with CHARLES NEVILL, the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland and the eldest son of Henry and Anne, his first wife. Charles was a devout Catholic as was his wife, JANE, the daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. He was a member of the council in 1569 when he joined Percy Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, and his uncle, CHRISTOPHER, in the Catholic uprising in the north which had for its object the liberation of Mary, Queen of Scots, the overthrow of Queen Elizabeth's religious policies and the establishment of friendly relations with Spain. When the insurrection collapsed he, with his uncle Christopher, fled to Flanders where he lived on a pension from Philip II of Spain. He died there while Christopher died in Louvain (124). His honors forfeited by his formal attainder in 1571 (114) and being granted to Sir Francis Fane whose mother, MARY NEVILL, (237) was a descendant of Ralph, the first Earl of Westmoreland, left him without property or funds. Charles, separated from his wife, overwhelmed in debt, and living on charity, became an object of contempt. He lost his mind and sank into second childhood. His wife is supposed to have been buried in Kensinghall Church on June 30, 1593 (118). A sad ending; her father beheaded at twenty-nine, a brother also beheaded and her husband in exile. Her two daughters also suffered privation but ultimately married; Margaret to Sir Nicholas Pudsey, and Katherine to Sir Thomas Grey (121). Other members of the Nevill family took part in the uprising and died in exile. Charles died on November 16, 1601 (117,113).

Note. Rowland gives the date of Charles' death as 1584 and shows four daughters.

(135-137) Genealogical chart of the barons of Brancepeth and Raby, table I.

Issue of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, and his first wife, Margaret, table II.

Issue of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, and his second wife, Joan.

(138) WILLIAM NEVILL, second son of Ralph and Joan, married JANE, daughter of Thomas de Fauconberg, who won much praise at the battle of Towton on March 29, 1461 and was

promoted to the Earldom of Kent and made a Knight of the Garter. William died in 1464 leaving three daughters; Jane who married Sir Edward Bethom; Elizabeth married Sir Richard Strangeways; and Alice who married Sir John Conyers of Hornby.

Note. Rowland says his death occurred in 1462 and his wife's name was Joan.

(138) ROBERT NEVILL, son of Ralph and Joan, became the Bishop of Salisbury in 1427 and Bishop of Durham on April 8, 1438 and held grants from the king. He died on July 8, 1457 and was buried beside his brother, John, in Durham Cathedral. A brass plate in the floor marks the place of his tomb (295).

(140) CECILY NEVILL, daughter of Ralph and Joan, was destined to occupy an important position in the family history. By her marriage to RICHARD PLANTAGENT, Duke of York who was killed at the battle of Wakefield in 1460, she became the mother of Edward IV and Richard III and the ancestor of succeeding English sovereigns. She was unfortunate in her sons who, except for Edward IV, all died violent deaths. Edmund, Earl of Rutland, was killed at the battle of Wakefield; George, Duke of Clarence, was murdered in 1478; and Richard was killed at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. Of her daughters; Ursula died unmarried; Ann first married Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, and then Thomas St. Leger who was put to death by Richard III; Elizabeth married John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; and Margaret married Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who was killed before the walls of Nancy by the joint forces of the Lorrainers and Swiss who had come to the relief of the town on January 6, 1477. She was the only daughter to survive her mother and was a life-long enemy of Henry VIII and all the Lancastrians (141). Cecily died at Berkhamstead Castle and was buried at Fotheringay, Northamptonshire, where Many, Queen of Scots, was beheaded in the great hall on February 8, 1587 and where Richard III was born. Her will is dated August 27, 1495 (144).

(145) RICHARD NEVILL, son of Ralph and Joan, was father of the "King-maker". He married ALICE, daughter of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, from whom he secured that title in 1442. He held numerous posts and was a supporter of Henry VI from whom he received a large monetary grant.

He was, however, executed at Pontefract Castle in 1460 after the battle of Wakefield and his son, THOMAS, was killed on December 30, 1460 during that battle.

Note. Rowland says that Thomas married MAUD, daughter of Robert, Lord Willoughby.

(147) Issue of Richard, son of Ralph and Joan, and his wife, Alice.

(148) JOHN NEVILL, son of John and Elizabeth, his second wife, was created Lord Latimer in 1430 through descent from his mother who was the heiress of William, Lord Latimer. He married MAUD, daughter of Lord Clifford and widow of Richard, Earl of Cambridge. He died in 1430 without issue. His sister, ELIZABETH, and George, a son of Ralph and Joan, were the principal contestants for the title. It was finally settled whereby the lands formerly belonging to John, who was Lord Latimer through his wife Elizabeth, should go two parts to Sir John Willoughby and one part to George, the above mentioned contender.

(148) GEORGE NEVILL, above mentioned as the son of Ralph and Joan, married ELIZABETH, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. In late life George lost his mind and his lands were transferred to his nephew, RICHARD, Earl of Warwick. As George's son, HENRY, was slain at Edgecote Field in 1469, a grandson, RICHARD, succeeded as Baron Latimore. He distinguished himself as a soldier and was at Flodden Field in 1513 where the Scots were defeated. He married ANN, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford and died in 1521.

Note. Rowland says he died in 1530.

(150) JOHN NEVILL, son of Richard and Ann, succeeded his father as Baron Latimer. His first wife was DOROTHY, daughter of Sir George Vere, a brother of the Earl of Oxford. John's name is known to history because his second marriage was to CATHERINE, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, who became the sixth and last wife of Henry VIII on July 12, 1543 at Hampton Court. As only a girl she married Edward Borough who died in 1529, the year she married her second husband, John, whose will is dated September 12, 1542 and proved March 11, 1543. He died in London and was buried in St. Pauls Cathedral (152-298).

Note. After Henry VIII's death in 1547 Catherine married

Thomas, Lord Seymour of Suedley, the same year. He was Admiral of the fleet and brother of the Protector Somerset. Catherine is said to have died in childbirth on September 7, 1548 but, as Thomas was already having ambitions of marrying either Mary or Elizabeth, rumors were spread that she had been poisoned. Thomas was striving too high and fell from power being sent to the Tower on January 17, 1549 and beheaded on March 30, 1549 on the charge of treason. Catherine was buried in the chapel adjoining Suedley Castle, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. She died in her thirty-sixth year.

(154) JOHN NEVILL, son of John and Dorothy, became Lord Latimer in 1542. He married LUCY, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. He died on April 22, 1577 and was buried in St. Pauls Cathedral (152) having died in London. He was the last Baron Latimer. A monument in Well Church, Yorkshire, however, records that John is buried there and that his wife, Lucy, is buried at Hackney Church, London (317).

Note. Rowland says John was buried at St. Pauls Cathedral and confirms Lucy's burial place.

(154) EDMUND NEVILL, son of Richard and Barbara, unsuccessfully claimed the earldom of Westmoreland, forfeited by Charles in 1751. He was buried in East Ham Church, Essex, "with his wife Jane" (158,303), though he appears to have had two wives of that name. The first was JANE MARTIGNIS, dame de Colombe, and the second was JANE, daughter of Richard Smythe, by whom he had five daughters. One of these wives died at Mile End in 1647. Edmund states in a document that his father, Richard, died May 27, 1590 (159) but other dates are not given.

Note. Rowland says Edmund died in 1651.

(158) By Edmund's second marriage he had five daughters: Katherine who died unmarried on December 1, 1613 and was buried at East Ham Church; Dorothy who married Arthur Hill who died in 1645, appears to have married Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter. There were also Jane, Margaret and Anne. A son, Ralph, is also mentioned.

(160) Issue of George and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

(161-166) The house of Warwick is the subject of these pages. Guy was the Earl of Warwick at the time of the Conquest but

he was deposed by Henry de Newburg whose family after him held it for two centuries. It then passed by marriage to RICHARD, the eldest son of the Earl of Salisbury, who married ANNE, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. At her death the title passed to her heirs. The marriage of Cecily Nevill, sister of the Earl of Salisbury and daughter of Ralph, the first Earl of Westmoreland, with Richard, Duke of York, explains why the Salisbury, Warwick, Fauconberg, Latimer and Abergavenny families fought on the Yorkist side during the Wars of the Roses, roughly between 1455 and 1485.

(167-169) Brief outlines of the battle of Blore Heath, September 23, 1455, and the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460, are given on these pages.

(170-181) Here is given some account of the conflicts during the Wars of the Roses from the time that Edward, Duke of York, claimed the throne of England in the House of Lords on October 16, 1460. King Henry VI meekly submitted but his queen, Margaret of Anjou, bitterly resented the act which would set aside her son, Edward, as the rightful heir to the English throne.

Note. Set in the floor in front of the choir stalls of Tewkesbury Abbey is a brass plate marking the place of burial of Edward, son of Henry and Margaret. He was either killed at the battle of Tewkesbury on May 4, 1471 or more probably murdered in the afternoon while in the town after the battle. He was the husband of Ann, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker" who had espoused the cause of Henry VI.

It may be of interest to notice another burial in this abbey. Beyond the 14th century screen back of the high altar is an iron grating in the floor covering the Clarence vault. This contains the remains of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV, and his wife, Isabel Nevill, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick. Tradition says he was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine in the Tower of London on February 8, 1477 and that his remains were brought here for burial. Their bones are preserved in a glass case placed out of reach of water at occasional high floods. The duke's wife, Isabel, died on December 12, 1476 and her body lay in state in the choir "for thirty-five days".

(182-190) These pages contain the continuation of the struggle between the Yorkist and Lancastrian factions.

(191-203) This section concerns itself with the events leading up to the downfall of RICHARD, Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker". The forces of Edward IV and of the earl met at Barnet Field on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, the former's forces being much superior in numbers. It was a gray, foggy day and reserves brought up to aid the earl became confused in the growing darkness and mistook their men for the enemy. Richard and his brother, John, Lord Montague, were both slain as were many important men on both sides. It has been said that Richard and John were found fighting together and that their bodies were exposed in London before being conveyed to the abbey at Bisham, in Berkshire. Their tombs remained until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII and their present place of burial is unknown. References concerning the opinion in which Richard was held, the size of his revenues, and other facts have already been mentioned.

(204-217) ANN NEVILL, youngest daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his wife, Ann, was born at Warwick Castle in 1454. Richard, then Earl of Gloucester, was her cousin and playmate. George, Duke of Clarence, who married her sister, Isabel, wished his brother, Richard, to marry Ann. Upon the proposal of Louis XI, King of France, at whose court Ann was then staying, Margaret of Anjou reluctantly agreed to the marriage of her son, Edward, Prince of Wales, to Ann. The marriage took place in August 1470 the contract having been signed at Angers on July 30, 1470 in the presence of the French king and his brother, Charles, Duke of Guienne, and members of both families. Margaret then assembled an army to place her son on the English throne and Richard, Earl of Warwick, prepared to assist her in the enterprise. Hearing of Richard's death at Barnet Field and having been refused aid at Gloucester, Margaret went by forced marches to Tewkesbury where she was overcome and taken prisoner to the Tower of London where her husband, Henry VI, had already been lodged. Edward, Prince of Wales, is said to have been murdered in the presence of Ann with the approval of her cousin Richard. In this abortive attempt to place Edward on the throne Ann lost her father, husband and uncle and went into seclusion in an effort to evade Richard's attempts

to find and marry her. In this he was successful and they were married in April 1474.

Note. She was reductant to marry Richard and some claim that violence was used to force her compliance. She apparently refused to sign the legal documents of her marriage which seems to confirm this fact. The absence of these documents caused parliament to pass an act the next year which empowered the duke "to continue the full possession and enjoyment of Ann's property, even if she were to divorce him, providing he did his best to be reconciled and remarried to her". The birth of her son, Edward, at Middleham Castle probably reconciled her to her fate for the coronation service took place on July 5, 1483.

The settlement of the Warwick estates after the death of Richard at Barnet Field was a source of discontent between the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Clarence as Edward IV assigned certain lands to Gloucester the balance going to the Duke of Clarence. This unjust award was at the expense of Ann as the king's council specified "that the Countess of Warwick was no more to be considered than if she was dead". Richard considered divorcing Ann but her illness and decline after her son's death in April 1484 made such an act unnecessary. She died at Westminster Palace on March 16, 1485, aged thirty-one years. She was buried with much pomp, probably to gratify Richard's vanity and to lessen the stigma of his acts, in Westminster Abbey. Her tomb is at the right of the steps leading to the altar but through the years countless feet have obliterated the inscription on the stone slab. The abbey records, however, confirm its location. A chapter in one of the volumes of Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" is devoted to her life. "Richard the Third" by Paul M. Kendall (1955) deals with his life and one chapter is specifically related to Ann. To complete this narrative it may be mentioned that Richard was born at Fotheringhay Castle on October 2, 1452. After the second battle of St. Albans on February 17, 1461, his mother sent him with his brother, George, for safety to Utrecht. They returned in April and at the coronation of Edward IV, Richard was created Duke of Gloucester.

There has been considerable controversy concerning the physical appearance and personal life of Richard III largely due to the jealousy of the Woodville clique. Disparaging remarks were

circulated to discredit Richard and so-called histories were written to give credence to these innuendoes. In "The Last of the Plantagenets" (1962) Thomas B. Costain has gone at great length to counteract these impressions.

(218-222) Here is given a description of the elaborate feast prepared by GEORGE, brother of Richard, when he was elevated to be Archbishop of York in 1465. Some account of his life is given; he officiated at the marriage of Isabel and the Duke of Clarence, and also at the marriage of Ann and Edward. He was imprisoned for three years after Richard's death and died in 1476.

Note. A tablet near the west door of York Cathedral states that George was the 52nd Archbishop of York from 1465 to 1476.

(233) JOHN NEVILL, brother of Richard the "Kingmaker", was created Baron Montacute in 1460 and advanced to Earl of Northumberland. He married ISABEL, daughter of Sir Edmund Inglethorp. After John was killed at Barnet Field in 1471 she married Sir William Norreys.

(224) GEORGE NEVILLE, eldest son of the above, was created Duke of Bedford and while his father was in the favor of Edward IV it was arranged that he should marry Elizabeth, the king's daughter. Owing to his uncle Richard's revolt against Edward IV and his own father's part in that event, he was deprived of his honors by the king in 1477. He died in 1483 and is buried at Sheriff Hutton Castle.

(224) Issue of John and his wife, Isabel.

(225-230) This is a rather comprehensive history of the ownership of the title and estates of Abergavenny, in Wales. Abergavenny is used synonymously with Bergavenny. Abergavenny, meaning the mouth of the Gavenny, is a small stream which makes junction with the Usk at the junction of the mountain pass leading from Brecon and the upper Wye valley and the pass through the foothills leading from Hereford. The barony is the oldest in Wales tracing its origin to Hameline de Ballon who raised a mound here in the 11th century. Of the Norman castle nothing remains except the mound, the shell of the keep now replaced by a modern square building more or less in ruins. Fragments of the curtain wall and towers of the 13th century remain. Parts of the town walls are still traceable, though gen-

erally concealed by buildings. The last gate was destroyed in the 19th century. Not far away is Nevill Hall, a more modern residence of the family now converted into a hospital. The family now resides at Eridge Green, about three miles from Tunbridge Wells, southeast of London. This is a general description of this baronial seat as I last saw it.

(231) Issue of EDWARD NEVILL, 27th Baron of Bergavenny, and ELIZABETH and CATHERINE his first and second wives. He was a son of the first Earl of Westmoreland and Joan, his second wife.

(231) GEORGE NEVILL, 31st Baron Bergavenny, was the grandson of Ralph and Joan and the son of Edward. His first wife was MARGARET, daughter of Sir Hugh Fenne, and she died on September 28, 1485. His second wife was ELIZABETH, who after his death married Richard Naylor. Her will is dated April 14, 1500 and she directs her body to be placed next to that of Richard Naylor in St. Martins Church, Bishopsgate. She had been married four times. George died in 1492 and is buried in St. Pancras Church in Lewes, Sussex.

(232) GEORGE NEVILL, son of George and his first wife, Margaret, was thrice married. First to JOAN, daughter of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; secondly to MARGARET, daughter of William Brent; and lastly to MARY, daughter of Edward Stafford, Earl of Buckingham. He held high honors and was at the celebrated review between Henry VIII and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold and later when Henry met Charles V more quietly at Kent in 1520 when Henry was acting as arbitrator between these two monarchs. He was the 32nd Baron Bergavenny and died on July 27, 1535.

(233) THOMAS NEVILL, brother of the above George, married ELIZABETH, daughter of Humphrey, Lord Dacre. He died on May 29, 1542 and his monument is in Mereworth Church, Kent. Elizabeth is buried at Narden, diocese of Canterbury.

Note. Rowland states that Catherine was the name of George's wife but gives the same parents. He states that she is buried at Mereworth.

(234) EDWARD NEVILL, another brother, was beheaded on January 12, 1538 for treason. He married ELEANOR, daughter of Andrew, Lord Windsor (239). They had issue.

(235) Reference is made to the beheading of the Countess of Salisbury. She was MARGARET, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and Isabel, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick.

Note. She had married Sir Richard Pole and in 1513 Henry VIII, apparently as some amends for beheading her brother, Edward, in 1499, created her a countess. Margaret's son, Reginald, was the last Roman Catholic Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury where he is buried. By his opinions and writings he incensed Henry VIII, who was then engaged in changing his realm to Protestantism, and the king determined to do away with the entire family. Henry, Lord Montague, a son of Margaret's, was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1539 and efforts were made to eliminate the other sons but they fled to France. Margaret was beheaded on the green within the Tower of London in 1541 when in her 72nd year. She was one of the five women and one man (Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex) who were executed at that location. She refused to bend her head saying, "So should traitors do and I am none". She had to be forcibly restrained by the guards while the executioner bungled his gruesome task. So perished a noblewoman who had been the godmother of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII.

(236) HENRY NEVILL, son of George and his third wife, Mary, was the 33rd Baron Bergavenny. He married FRANCES, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. She died in September 1576. Henry died on February 10, 1586 and both are buried at Birling Church (237).

Note. Rowland says Henry had a second wife, ELIZABETH, daughter of Stephen Darell, who at Henry's death married William Sydley. She died on August 15, 1617 and is also buried at Birling Church (322).

(237) MARY NEVILL, daughter of Henry and Frances, married Sir Thomas Fane of Bodsill, Kent, in 1575. Upon her father's death she claimed the barony but it was decided that it should go to the male heir of George, her grandfather, but that she should be confirmed in the Barony of Le Despencer. She died in 1626 and is buried at Mereworth Church, Kent (310).

Note. Rowland says she died on June 28, 1626 and is buried at Mereworth Church.

(238) EDWARD NEVILL of Newton St. Loo, son of Edward and Eleanor, contended for the title but died in 1589.

Note. Rowland says Edward was twice married; first to CATHERINE, daughter of Sir John Brome, who had been maid of honor to Queen Mary. His second wife was GRISOLD, daughter of Thomas Hughes. She later married Thomas, Earl of Cumberland. He says Edward died on February 10, 1589.

(238) EDWARD NEVILL, son of Edward and Catherine, became 34th Baron Bergavenny in opposition to the claim of Mary, mentioned above. He married RACHAEL, daughter of John Lennard. Edward died in 1622.

Note. Rowland says he died on December 1, 1622 and that Rachael died on October 15, 1616 and that both are buried at Birling Church, Kent.

(238) HENRY NEVILL, son of Edward and Rachael, became 35th Baron Bergavenny. He married MARY, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. He died in 1649 and is buried at Birling Church.

Note. Rowland says he had two wives; the first one was MARY, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and the second one was CATHERINE, daughter of George, Baron Vaux. He says that Henry died on December 24, 1641 and Catherine on July 10, 1649 and that both are buried at Birling Church.

(239) Issue of Edward, second son of the 31st Baron Bergavenny and Eleanor, daughter of Andrew, Lord Windsor, his wife.

(240) Issue of Henry, 35th Baron Bergavenny, and Catherine, his second wife, daughter of George, Baron Vaux.

Issue of Christopher of Newton St. Loo and Mary, daughter of Thomas Darcy, his wife.

(242) Issue of Richard, 2nd Baron Braybrooke, and Catherine his wife, sister of the 1st Marquis of Buckingham, whom he married in 1780.

(243) List of ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of the Marquis of Abergavenny.

(244-251) Here are references to some of the less prominent names among the knights who claimed to be directly descended from Richard de Nova Villa. The last four pages give a host of names appearing in a copy of a manuscript bearing date of 1652, according to the Heraldry College.

(252-259) SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE now a picturesque

ruin near Malton, Yorkshire. It had belonged to the Nevills for three hundred years and it was the scene of historic events and it housed prominent people in its day.

(260-269) BRANCEPETH CASTLE is not far from Durham. While the outer walls are original, much of the interior has been altered by successive owners. It is an impressive structure even as it stands today.

Note. In Saxon days Brancepeth was the seat of the Bulmers and was a fortified place when Henry de Bulmer was Lord of Brancepeth in 1100. His great granddaughter, Emma de Bulmer, sole heir to the Bulmer properties, married Peter de Valoignes, nephew of the Conqueror. When he died she married, in 1174, Geoffrey de Nevill, Lord of Raby, and the castle passed into the Nevill family and so remained for four hundred years. At present it is an army post and while the museum and grounds may be seen, the castle is used for offices and barracks. Brancepeth Church is on the grounds and beside being interesting because of its Saxon architecture, it contains several Nevill tombs of great age.

(270-276) RABY CASTLE is well covered from an historical standpoint in this section.

Note. From personal knowledge I consider this castle the most interesting. It has been kept in excellent condition, has a homelike atmosphere and is situated in an extensive park. The 51 page guidebook, obtainable at the entrance, is a treasury of historic information and contains many illustrations. The castle is mentioned as early as 1017 and was inherited by Isabella de Neville in 1227, her son, Geoffrey, becoming the first Baron Neville of Raby. It was occupied by this illustrious family until forfeited to the Crown in 1569. In 1626 it was purchased by Sir Henry Vane whose descendants still own and occupy it. Staindrop Church is about a mile from the castle and contains many tombs of the Nevilles.

(277-282) MIDDLEHAM CASTLE was once another stronghold of the Nevill family and was the favorite abode of Richard III. Here his son, Edward, Prince of Wales, died in 1484 and it was also his birthplace. It came to Mary, wife of Robert Nevill, at the death of her father, Ralph Fitz-Ranulph. Today it is a ruin but its design and extent are readily seen.

(283-286) ABERGAVENNY CASTLE, the seat of the Nev-

ill family in Wales, is now in ruin. The nearby manor house, the home of the family for many years, is at present a hospital. This estate came into the possession of the Nevilles when Edward Neville, youngest son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny and Earl of Worcester. Edward thereby secured the right to her lands on July 14, 1449 and then became Lord Bergavenny, a title which is still held by his descendant whose present residence is Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells, about thirty-nine miles southeast of London. This is an ancient house, Queen Elizabeth I having visited there in 1573 as Henry, Lord Bergavenny, was one of her favorites.

(287) MANOR of BIRLING was once a part of the vast possessions of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and half-brother of the Conqueror. Later it became an ancient residence of the Abergavenny Nevills. They appear to have given up this place when William, 42nd Baron Bergavenny, built Kidbrook in 1730.

(288) BARNARD CASTLE is another ruin whose historic background is described. Barnard Baliol, son of Guy who came to England with the Conqueror, built the castle and it remained in the family until Edward I granted it to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It remained with this family for two centuries. In 1592 the castle was tenantless and was falling into decay. On the revolt of John Baliol in 1295 the castle was confiscated and the chief features today are the Baliol Tower, a circular structure built not earlier than the time of Edward III, and the so-called Richard III's window bearing his crest.

(290-292) WARWICK CASTLE is briefly described in these pages.

Note. It is an excellent example of an English castle, standing upon the site of very ancient ruins, still to be seen, preceding the fort built on the Mound of Warwick by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia. It was about 1345 when Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, began to build the present castle. Although we associate the castle with the Neville family, it was after the de Beauchamps that the title passed by marriage to Richard Neville, the "King-maker", who was probably the most famous of all the Nevilles. He was certainly the only Neville who bore the title of Earl of Warwick, though his daughter's son, Edward Plantagenet, was Earl of Warwick for a while before he was

beheaded in 1499. In 1589 the castle reverted to the Crown and finally, in 1604, was obtained through a grant from James I by the Greville family whose descendants still own and occupy this magnificent castle.

(292) TOWN HOUSES of some Nevills are described in short paragraphs.

(293-324) This chapter deals with the Nevill monuments and the burial records in several of the cathedrals and churches in England and Wells viz;

(293) Canterbury cathedral
(293) Chichester cathedral
(294) Durham cathedral
(297) Lincoln cathedral
(298) Old St. Pauls cathedral
(298) York cathedral
(298) Abergavenny priory church, Wales
(298) Brancepeth church
(302) East Grinstead church
(303) East Ham church
(304) Hackney church
(306) Holt church, Leicestershire
(309) Littlebury church, Essex
(310) Mereworth church, Kent
(310) Saffron Waldon church, Essex
(311) Staindrop church
(315) Waltham, St. Lawrence, Berkshire
(315) Beauchamp chapel (St. Mary's church), Warwick
(316) Well church, Yorkshire
(319) Worksop priory, Worksop
(320) Birling church, Kent
Mural tablets and windows
Extracts from parish registers
(322) East Ham church, Essex
Monument to Edmund Nevill
(324) Holy Trinity church, Eridge Green, Sussex
(324) Frant church, Sussex
(324) Fletching church, Sussex
Abergavenny Nevills buried here but little evidence now remains

(325-334) Here are described some of the Nevill badges, seals and souvenirs with a plate showing some of them. The chapter closes with several lists of Nevills who have held high offices in the church and government. It also gives the names of those who were on various battlefields from 1066 until 1879.

The following pages show the continuity of the family as given by Swallow. Some differences in dates of death and places of burial will be noted in the works of Swallow and Rowland so that the tabulation only serves an a general outline.

Name	*Died*	*Place of Burial*
Geoffrey de Nevill	1193	
Emma, his wife	1208	
Isabel, daughter of Geoffrey and Emma	1254	
Robert Fitz-Maldred, her husband	1242/8	
Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, son of Isabel	1242	
Joan, his wife		
Robert, son of Geoffrey and Joan	1282	
Isabella, his wife		
Robert, son of Robert and		Coverham abbey
Isabella	1271	Coverham abbey
Mary, his wife	1320	
Ralph, son of Robert and		Coverham abbey
Mary	1331	
Eufemia, his first wife		Well Church, Yorkshire
Margery, his second wife		
Robert, son of Ralph and		Brancepeth church
Eufemia	1318	
John, brother of Robert	1333	
Ralph, son of Ralph and		Durham cathedral
Eufemia	1367	Durham cathedral
Alice, his wife	1374	Durham cathedral
John, son of Ralph and Alice	1389	
Maud, his first wife		Durham cathedral
Elizabeth, his second wife	1396	
Alexander, brother of John	1394	Louvain

Name	*Died*	*Place of Burial*
Thomas, son of John and Maud	1406	Worksop priory
Joan, his first wife		
Ankaret, his second wife		
Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Joan		
Joane, daughter of Thomas and Ankaret		
Ralph, son of John and Maud	1426	Staindrop church
Margaret, his first wife	1370	Brancepeth church
Joan, his second wife	1440	Lincoln cathedral
Ralph, son of Ralph and Margaret	1412	
Mary, his wife		
John, son of Ralph and Margaret		
Elizabeth, his wife		
Ralph, son of John and Elizabeth	1484	
Elizabeth, his first wife		
Margaret, his second wife		Doncaster
John, son of Ralph and Elizabeth	1455	
Anne, his wife		
John, son of John and Elizabeth	1461	
Anne, his wife (widow of John, above)		
Ralph, son of John and Anne	1523	Hornby parish church
Matilda, his wife		Brancepeth church
Ralph, son of Ralph and Matilda		Brancepeth church
Edith, his wife	1529	
Ralph, son of Ralph and Edith	1549	Brancepeth church
Catherine, his wife	1553	St. Leonards, Shoreditch
Henry, son of Ralph and Catherine	1563	Staindrop church
Anne, his first wife		

Name	*Died*	*Place of Burial*
Jane, his second wife		
Charles, son of Henry and Anne	1601	Flanders
Jane, his wife	1593	Kensinghall church
Catherine, daughter of Charles and Jane		
Margaret, daughter of Charles and Jane		
Anne, daughter of Charles and Jane		
Eleanor, daughter of Charles and Jane		
Robert, son of Ralph and Joan	1457	Durham cathedral
Cecily, daughter of Ralph and Joan		Fatheringay castle
Richard Plantagenet, her husband	1460	
Richard, son of Ralph and Joan	1461	
Alice, his wife		
Thomas, son of Richard and Alice	1460	
Maud, his wife		
John, son of John and Elizabeth	1430	
Maud, his wife		
George, son of Ralph and Joan		
Elizabeth, his wife		
Henry, son of George and Elizabeth	1469	
Jane, his wife		
Richard, son of Henry and Jane	1521	
Ann, his wife		
John, son of Richard and Ann	1542	
Dorothy, his first wife		
Catherine, his second wife	1548	Sudeley castle chapel
John, son of John and Dorothy	1577	St. Pauls cathedral
Lucy, his wife	1582	Hackney church

Early Nevilles of England

Name	*Died*	*Place of Burial*
William, son of Richard and Ann		
Elizabeth, his wife		
Richard, son of William and Elizabeth		
Barbara, his wife		
Edmund, son of Richard and Barbara	1651	
Jane, his first wife		
Jane, his second wife		
Richard, son of Richard and Alice	1471	
Ann, his wife		
Isabell, daughter of Richard and Ann		
Ann, daughter of Richard and Ann	1485	Westminster abbey
John, son of Richard and Alice	1471	
Isabell, his wife		
George, son of John and Isabell	1483	Sheriff Hutton
Edward, son of Ralph and Joan	1476	
Elizabeth, his first wife	1418	Carmelite church
Catherine, his second wife		
George, son of Edward and Elizabeth	1492	St. Pancras priory
Margaret, his first wife	1485	
Elizabeth, his second wife	1500	St. Martin's church
George, son of George and Margaret	1535	Birling church
Joan, his first wife		
Margaret, his second wife		
Mary, his third wife		
Thomas, son of George and Margaret	1542	Mereworth church, Kent
Elizabeth, his wife		Narden

Name	*Died*	*Place of Burial*
Edward, brother of Thomas	1538	
Eleanor, his wife		
Henry, son of George and Mary	1586	Birling church
Frances, his first wife	1576	Birling church
Elizabeth, his second wife	1617	Birling church
Mary, daughter of Henry and Frances	1626	Mereworth church
Sir Thomas Fane, her husband		
Edward, son of Edward and Eleanor	1589	
Catherine, his first wife		
Grisold, his second wife		
Edward, son of Edward and Catherine	1622	Birling church
Rachael, his wife	1616	Birling church
Henry, son of Edward and Rachael	1649	Birling church
Mary, his first wife		
Catherine, his second wife	1649	Birling church

11

PAYNE

This family is of English-Norman stock and is believed to have descended from men who, at the time that Rollo became a Christian (circa 912), refused to be baptized and were known by the name "paganus" or "le paien", from which the family name may have been derived.

In Colonial times there were six groups of Paynes: (1) a Northumberland group headed by William Payne who died in 1726; (2) a Westmoreland group headed by John Payne whose will is dated 1668; (3) a Lancaster group headed by John Payne, born about 1615, who is the progenitor of our line; (4) an Essex group headed by Robert Payne whose will is dated March 24, 1671; (5) a Rappahannock group headed by Thomas and Ralph Payne, probably brothers, Thomas died in 1664; (6) a Goochland group headed by George Payne whose will is dated 1744.

JOHN PAYNE, the founder of our line in America, was born in England about 1615 and died in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1690. His wife's name was MARGARET ——, and she first appears on the records of 1652 when land was granted to her husband for her importation. Again in 1674 her name appears on a deed jointly executed by her husband and herself. Their home, "Red House", stood on the original grant of 1662 comprising 298 acres adjacent to the Rappahannock River, on

the west side of Pepetick Creek. It was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the present owners who now call it "Cedar Hill". The old Payne graveyard, now enclosed by a concrete wall, is on the property and contains a tablet to the memory of the original Payne owner and his descendants.

John Payne was a ship owner as well as a planter. In 1655-6 he was a collector of tithes in Lancaster County and was a Vestryman of Sittingbourne Parish, Rappanhannock County, in 1665. He accumulated large land holdings: 1,500 acres in Prince William County; 1,485 acres in Caroline County; between 1653 and 1666 he had nine patents totaling over 5,100 acres, of these 1,356 acres were for transporting 28 persons to the colony. Along Pepetick Creek he had 3,443 acres of land and appears to have had considerable means and in all probability was a man of importance and social standing.

John Payne and his wife, Margaret ——, had four sons (1) RICHARD PAYNE, born May 12, 1633, who married and had issue. (2) JOHN PAYNE, JR., died in 1669, married Anne Walker and had issue. (3) WILLIAM PAYNE, born in 1652 and died in February 1698, was twice married first to Mrs. Frances Clements and then to Elizabeth Pope and had issue by both wives. (4) GEORGE PAYNE, died in 1711, married —— White and had issue.

RICHARD PAYNE, the eldest child of John Payne and his wife, Margaret ——, was born May 12, 1633 at "Round Towers" in Northumberland County, Virginia, and is probably buried at "Red House". He is referred to in his father's will and in two recorded deeds. The first county record book for 1692 to 1699 is missing so further information is unavailable. The name of his wife is unknown but there is a record of two children (1) WILLIAM PAYNE, born in 1660 and died in 1700, who married Susannah Merriman in 1684, and had seven children: WILLIAM PAYNE JR., RICHARD PAYNE, SUSANNAH PAYNE, MARGARET PAYNE, JOHN PAYNE, GEORGE PAYNE, CATHERINE PAYNE. (2) JOHN PAYNE of whom records are scarce. He is mentioned in a deed of 1680 and he was a member of a jury in 1694. He made a deed to his brother, William, in 1695 and was a witness in suits between 1700 and 1702. There is no record of his having married.

JOHN PAYNE Jr., the second child of John Payne and his

wife, Margaret ——, died in 1669 in Rappahannock County, Virginia. In 1668 he married ANNE WALKER, daughter of Colonel John Walker, and had one child, ELIZABETH PAYNE, born in 1670 and died May 22, 1714. In 1690 this daughter married Henry Thacker Jr., born in 1663, and had seven children. Henry Thacker Jr. was the son of Henry Thacker, High Sheriff of Middlesex County, Virginia, who died in 1674, and his wife, Eltonhead Conway, a daughter of Edwin Conway and his wife, Martha Eltonhead. Colonel John Walker had another daughter, Sarah Walker, who before 1685 became the first wife of Colonel Edwin Conway. His second wife was Elizabeth Thompson and they were the great grandparents of President James Madison.

WILLIAM PAYNE, the third child of John Payne and his wife, Margaret ——, was born in 1652 and died in February 1698 in Westmoreland County. He was a merchant and planter and like his father was probably a ship owner. He was a Justice and the earliest record of him is in Rappahannock County in 1673. He was twice married, first to MRS. FRANCES CLEMENTS whom he married in 1688 and by whom he had one child. His second marriage was to ELIZABETH POPE and occurred in 1691. She was the eldest daughter of Colonel Humphrey Pope, who died in 1684, and his wife, Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of Richard Hawkins. By this second marriage there were four children. William's home was near Bonum's Creek and Tucker Hill and less than a mile from Yeocomico Church where he and his first wife are buried. His will is dated January 31, 1697/8. Elizabeth (Pope) Payne became the first wife of Captain Daniel McCarty on October 19, 1699.

The five children of these two marriages were (1) ANNE PAYNE, born in 1689 and died in 1712, who married Vincent Cox in 1704. (2) WILLIAM PAYNE JR., born August 10, 1692 and died August 24, 1776, who married Alicia Jones and then Anne Jennings and had issue by both wives. (3) EDWARD PAYNE, born in 1693 and died in 1702. (4) ELIZABETH PAYNE, born in 1695, who married John Sturman. (5) MARY PAYNE, born in 1697.

WILLIAM PAYNE Jr., the first child of William Payne and his second wife, Elizabeth Pope, was born August 10, 1692 as is recorded in a Court Order Book of Westmoreland County.

He was twice married; first in February 1712/13 to ALICIA JONES, born in 1686 and died October 31, 1760, who was the daughter of Edward and Alicia (Lunn) Jones. By this marriage there were four children. His second marriage, on March 1, 1763, was to ANNE JENNINGS, born February 28, 1740 and died at the home of her son, John, near Georgetown, Kentucky, May 11, 1827. She was related to Daniel Jennings of Fairfax County who died in 1754. There were three children by this marriage.

The home of William Payne Jr. was on the south side of and near the head of Machodoc River. In 1733, having sold this land, he moved to near Payne's Church, on Colchester Road, and settled on 700 acres of land inherited from his brother, Edward. In 1744 he was Sheriff of Fairfax County, in 1748 he and Edward Washington were inspectors of tobacco warehouses and in 1752 he was a Church Warden of Truro Parish. He was listed in 1755 as a free holder, in 1756 he was a Vestryman at Colchester and in 1763 he was a Vestryman of Falls Church where George Washington worshiped. He died August 24, 1776 and his will is dated June 20, 1769 and probated on September 1, 1776 (Fairfax County Will Book C1, folio 252). In it he names his four sons; William, Edward, Sanford and John. He mentions his wife and his daughters but not by name. The inventory of his estate is to be found in Will Book D1, folios 134-136 and was recorded on July 19, 1779. The administrator's expense is in Will Book D1, folios 136-137 and was recorded on July 19, 1779.

As noted above, William Payne Jr. had seven children (1) ANNE PAYNE, born in 1714. (2) WILLIAM PAYNE, born July 31, 1724 and died July 12, 1782, who married Mrs. Susannah (Clark) Brown and had issue. (3) EDWARD PAYNE, born November 18, 1726 and died May 18, 1806, who married Anne Holland Conyers on February 27, 1749 or 1750. (4) SANFORD PAYNE, born in 1730 and died about 1787, who married Abigail Lay. (5) JOHN PAYNE, born April 8, 1764 and died September 9, 1837, who married Betsy Johnson on June 28, 1787. (6) MILDRED PAYNE, born about 1769, who married —— Riley. (7) An unnamed daughter.

WILLIAM PAYNE, the second child and first son of William Payne and his first wife, Alicia Jones, was born July 31, 1724

and died July 12, 1782. On February 3, 1748 he married MRS. SUSANNAH (CLARK) BROWN, born December 17, 1721 and died February 22, 1771, the widow of Nathaniel Brown. William Payne had a mill on Accotink Run which his father had given him in 1762 and at the time of his death he had 10,000 acres of land, by patents, in Kentucky. His granddaughter, Miss Cornelia R. Payne, says he was "5 ft., 5 in. tall, quite slender, not a military man at all, though Washington Irving said that he did more than any other man to keep up the financial end of the Army of Virginia". He was a Colonel in the Commissary Department of the Army. His plantation was called "Ravensworth". He was a free holder in 1755, Sheriff in 1761, Church Warden of Falls Church in 1763, Vestryman of Fairfax Parish in 1765 and a Justice in 1770. He was a member of the Committee of Safety meeting at Alexandria in 1774, of which Edward, his brother, and George Washington were members.

The altercation between William Payne and George Washington, which took place in December 1755, was concerned with the candidacy of George William Fairfax to the House of Burgesses in opposition to William Ellzey. Colonel Brooke Payne, in his book, gives the following description of the affair: "Partisan feeling ran high in Alexandria where Colonel Washington had repaired to support his friend, Mr. Fairfax. The dispute occurred in the public square where Washington became excited and said something to offend Payne whereupon the latter struck Washington with his walking cane bringing Washington to the ground. Further trouble was averted and Washington retired to his room to give the matter further reflection. The next day Payne was invited to meet Washington at the tavern and he thought this to mean a challenge. To his surprise, however, Washington arose and in a very friendly manner met him and gave him his hand. "Mr. Payne," he said, "to err is nature; to rectify error is glory. I find I was wrong yesterday but I wish to be right today. You have had some satisfaction, and if you think that sufficient, here's my hand; let us be friends". From that day forward Payne was an ardent admirer of Washington. Some years later Payne had a cause tried in the Fairfax Court where the opposing lawyer endeavored to prejudice the jury against Payne and referred to the incident just related. Washington happened to be in the court room and arose addressing the

bench as follows: "As to Mr. Payne's character, may it please your Worships, we all have the satisfaction to know that it is perfectly unexceptionable; and with respect to the little difference which happened between that gentleman and myself, it was instantly made up and we have been on the best of terms ever since. Moreover, I wish all my acquaintance to know that I entirely acquit Mr. Payne of blame in that affair and take it all on myself as the aggressor." William Payne often visited Mount Vernon after the Revolutionary War, continuing the friendship until his death ("George Washington", Parsons Weems, 1918; John Corbin in Scribner's Magazine, September 1929; "George Washington", vol. 2, p 146, Douglas S. Freeman, 1948).

William Payne's will is dated May 27, 1782 and probated on August 20, 1782. In it he names his three sons; William, Duval and Benjamin Clark. He also names his daughters; Alicia Cooke, Mary Bayly, Penelope Payne and Anne West; his half-sister, Milly Payne, and her brother, John, and a granddaughter who was a daughter of Mary Payne and Pierce Bayly. The inventory of his estate was recorded on September 16, 1783 (Fairfax County Will Book D1, folios 400-406, 441-445).

William Payne and Susannah, his wife, had seven children (1) ALICIA PAYNE, born December 17, 1749 and died July 27, 1837, who married Giles Cooke on November 30, 1775. (2) WILLIAM PAYNE, born February 14, 1751 or 1752 and died September 23, 1815, married Mary Robinson on July 20, 1777 and then a Mrs. Brooks. (3) MARY PAYNE, born February 23, 1754 and died October 31, 1826, on June 23, 1772 married Pierce Bayly, born May 12, 1742 and died October 7, 1800, and had issue. See chapter on the Bayly family. (4) BENJAMIN CLARK PAYNE, born December 28, 1755 and died April 29, 1789, married Jane Campbell on December 24, 1778. (5) PENELOPE PAYNE, born December 7, 1757 and died August 2, 1785, in 1782 or 1785 married Colonel George West. (6) ANNE PAYNE, born July 4, 1759 and died May 5, 1788, married Captain Thomas West on January 31, 1779. (7) DUVAL PAYNE, born January 1, 1763 or 1764 and died June 21, 1830, married Hannah Innes Brent on December 15, 1785. William Payne (1752-1815), the son of William Payne and his wife, Susannah (Clark) Brown, was one of the honorary pallbearers when George Washington was buried at Mount Vernon on

December 18, 1799. Colonels Charles Simms, Dennis Ramsay and William Payne walked on the right side of the bier while on the left were Colonels George Gilpin, Philip Marstellar and Charles Little. These gentlemen were all brother Masons of Washington and a bronze plaque commemorating this service was placed on the exterior wall of Christ Church in Alexandria in 1909.

MARY PAYNE, the third child and second daughter of William Payne and his wife, Susannah, was born February 23, 1754, and died October 31, 1826. On November 23, 1772 she married PIERCE BAYLY, born May 12, 1742 and died October 7, 1800, the first child of William Bayly and his wife, Mary Hampton. She is mentioned in the diary of Sally Cary Fairfax, the daughter of Bryan Fairfax, later 8th Lord Fairfax of "Mount Eagle" near Alexandria. On December 27, 1771 Sally's entry reads: "Miss Molly Payne and Mr. Pierce Bayly, Mr. William Payne etc. were at the ball". The entry on the following day reads; "I won ten shillings of Mr. William Payne at chequers". This William Payne is said to have been something of an old aristocrat and did not like the democratic ways of the people, according to a great niece. Silver buttons from his coat and waistcoat, bearing his monogram, are in the possession of his descendants.

Mary Payne by her marriage to Pierce Bayly had thirteen children (1) WILLIAM PIERCE BAYLY who married Mary Lester and had issue. (2) ELIZABETH BAYLY married Israel Lacy and had issue. (3) SUSAN BAYLY married William A. Rogers. (4) ANNE BAYLY married —— Drake. (5) JOHN BAYLY married Mary —— and had issue. (6) GEORGE BAYLY married first, Mary Ann Buck and secondly, Julia Franklin Harper and had issue. (7) PIERCE BAYLY JR. (8) ROBERT PIERCE BAYLY. (9) MARY PIERCE BAYLY married Samuel Mountjoy Buck and had issue. (10) LEAH BAYLY married —— Hutchinson. (11) SAMUEL BAYLY married Mary Elizabeth Green. (12) DR. WILLIAM MOUNTJOY BAYLY married Mary Richardson Buck and had issue. (13) ALBERT BAYLY married Sarah Hobson and had issue. See chapters on the Bayly and Buck families.

GEORGE BAYLY, the sixth child and third son of Pierce Bayly Sr. and his wife, Mary Payne, was born June 6, 1781

and died September 7, 1860. On March 14, 1805 he married MARY ANN BUCK, born November 18, 1787 and died April 5, 1851, a daughter of Thomas Buck V and his first wife Ann Richardson. George Bayly's second wife was JULIA FRANKLIN HARPER, born February 6, 1827, whom he married on March 26, 1857 and by whom he had one child, VIRGINIA MEDORA BAYLY, born January 24, 1859 and died June 18, 1860. By his first wife, Mary Ann Buck, George Bayly had eight children (1) THOMAS PIERCE BAYLY who married Mary Bayly and had issue. (2) ROBERT HENRY BAYLY who died unmarried. (3) REBECCA ELIZABETH BAYLY, who married Captain Edward O. Hawkins and had a son. (4) ALEXANDER MOUNTJOY BAYLY. (5) GEORGE MARCUS BAYLY married Mary Charlotte Stark and had issue. (6) MARY ANN BAYLY died unmarried. (7) NEWTON CYDNOR BAYLY died in infancy. (8) SUSAN PAYNE BAYLY, born December 12, 1827 and died May 19, 1913, who married Thomas Fayette Blakemore and had issue. See chapters on the Bayly and Blakemore families.

GEORGE PAYNE, the fourth child of John Payne and his wife, Margaret ——, died in 1711 in Richmond County, Virginia, leaving a will dated February 3, 1710/11. He is probably buried at "Red House". He witnessed a deed in 1675 and served on the grand jury in 1694. In 1696 his brother, Richard, deeded him 60 acres of land on the north side of Pepetick Creek so that he lived on the northeast side of the old county road near what was then known as Brady's and later as Leeds or Leedstown. He probably lived in Bristol, England, before coming to Virginia and was about 50 years of age at the time of his death. He married —— WHITE, thought to have been an Englishwoman, and they had five children (1) GEORGE PAYNE, born in 1694 and died in 1745, who about 1718 married first, Mary —— and then Martha ——. (2) JOHN PAYNE, born in 1696 and died about 1762, who married Anne Jones. (3) THOMAS PAYNE, born about 1700. (4) WILLIAM PAYNE, born about 1702 and died about 1769, who married first, Mary Jones in 1732 and then Mary (Ball?) in 1750. (5) JANE PAYNE, born about 1703.

The accompanying Chart No. 10 will clarify this description of the Payne family.

Further information concerning the following three persons

should be noted. Duval Payne, see page 282, son of William Payne and his wife, Susannah, married Hannah Innes Brent and they had a son, William Pierce Payne, who was born August 26, 1797 and died May 27, 1880. He first married Lucinda Ivy Payne, daughter of William R. Payne, on June 20, 1819 and then on September 17, 1835 he married Susan Berry Grymes Bayly, born May 7, 1811 and died November 8, 1862. She was the niece of Pierce Bayly and his wife, Mary Payne.

John Payne, the fourth child of Merriman Payne and his wife, Catherine Brent, on July 17, 1771 married Bridget Blackmore, see page 69, the third daughter of Edward Blackmore and his first wife, Hannah Stevens. During the Revolutionary War John Payne was a sailing master in the Virginia Navy for which he was allowed compensation. He died in July 1788 and his widow married John Watts on January 17, 1797.

Mary T. Payne, born November 29, 1839 and died April 27, 1886, was a daughter of Daniel McCarty Payne and Zelinda Ann Smith, his wife. She married Professor John H. Neville of Lexington, Virginia.

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following Paynes have married into the Carter family;

Bessie,	J. S.
Isabella,	Jane

Millicent

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

Ancestors of the Payne family buried at "Red House" in Westmoreland County, Virginia, are listed in "Dedication of the Payne Family Memorial", May 11, 1935, by Colonel Brooke Payne, from which the following has been obtained.

The house is now called "Cedar Hill' and is about two miles northeast of Leedstown, on the Rappahannock River. The first owner of the land was "John Payne of Rappahannock", born about 1615 in England. Before coming to Westmoreland he lived in Lancaster County near the mouth of Corrotoman River. The last owner was Daniel Payne who died in 1835. He left it for ten years to his sister, Mrs. Thomas Mastin, and then it reverted to Daniel Payne's daughter, Bettie, who married Dr. William Wirt. The old house burned down during the residence of the Mastins who changed its name to "Cedar Hill".

About 100 yards south of the house is the old burial ground. The oldest gravestone now in existence there is that of Daniel Payne, born 1728. John Payne, who died about 1690, is also believed to be buried here. There are 16 marked graves within the enclosing wall;

Daniel Payne	1728-1796
John Payne	c 1754-1824
John Payne	1788-1825
Daniel Payne	c 1790-1835
Frances P. Payne	1795-1841
Selina Coates Payne	1806-1828
Thomas R. Ditty	c 1806-1876
Elizabeth N. Payne	1807-1855
James H. Payne	1812-1834
Eliza A. Ditty	1813-1867
William Wirt	1815-1899
Bettie Selina Wirt	1827-1909
Sarah Payne Ditty	1836-1853
Catherine Randall Wirt	1850-1894
Willie Wirt	1853-1853
Daniel P. M. Wirt	1854-1923

Other persons known to have been buried elsewhere in this old graveyard were;

Jane Fitzhugh Payne	1820- c1844
George W. Payne	1851-1864
Cornelia B. Payne	1852-1854
Thomas L. J. Payne	1862-1866
Andrew F. Payne	1866-1869
Edward L'Engle Washington	1895-1896

Dr. Asher R. McComb, of San Antonio, Texas, step-son of Colonel Brooke Payne, has graciously granted permission to use material from "The Paynes of Virginia" by Colonel Brooke Payne, 1937. This is a meticulous study of the Payne family but only those directly connected with our line are here shown. The book is available in most libraries and may be there consulted by those seeking complete information.

DOROTHEA PAYNE was born May 20, 1768 at "Scotchtown" in upper Hanover County, Virginia. Here she was reared and as a member of a Quaker family lived a restricted life. She

was named for Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, a granddaughter of Governor Alexander Spotswood, who became the second wife of Patrick Henry. The name Dolly appears on her marriage certificate though she spelled her name Dolley when she signed her will. The same spelling appears to have been used in the report of settlement of her estate, and also on the monument that marks her grave at "Montpelier".

She was the daughter of John Payne and his wife, Mary Coles, a daughter of William Coles of "Coles Hill' and his wife, Lucy (Winston) Dabney. William Coles was formerly of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland. Her paternal grandfather is said to have been Josias Payne who married Ann Fleming who was a granddaughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, second son of the Earl of Wigton, Scotland, who came to the colonies in 1616 and settled in New Kent County. John Payne's marriage to Mary Coles in 1761 resulted in seven children: WILLIAM T.; ISAAC (both of whom died unmarried prior to January 5, 1795); DOROTHEA, born May 20, 1768 and died July 6, 1849, who married (1) John Todd on January 7, 1790 and (2) James Madison on September 15, 1794; LUCY, born in 1777 and died January 30, 1846; ANNE, born in 1779 and died August 14, 1832; MARY, born in 1781 and died in 1808; JOHN C., born June 8, 1782.

Charles Chiswell built "Scotchtown" between 1698 and 1725 on approximately 1,000 acres of land. It is related that he gave it this name expecting to found a Scottish community there. The house is 94 feet long and 36 feet wide with a brick basement and two large chimneys. The property passed into the possession of his son, Colonel John Chiswell, and then to John Robinson who sold it to John Payne, Dorothea's father. John Payne, hoping to improve his condition, sold the property and his slaves and moved to Philadelphia where he died in 1792.

Patrick Henry bought the house and 960 acres of land for 600 pounds and was living there when he made his memorable "liberty or death" speech in March 1775 in St. John's Church in Richmond. He left there when he became the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1776. After that time the property had many tenants who gave it little or no care. Being put up for sale, it was bought by the Association for the Preser-

vation of Virginia Antiquities for $37,000. It is being restored in memory of Patrick Henry.

While living in Philadelphia Dorothea met John Todd, who was a lawyer, and on January 7, 1790 they were married in the Quaker faith. Their son, JOHN PAYNE TODD, was born February 29, 1792 while another son died in infancy. It is said that their son, John, spoiled by his mother and step-father, became a wild young man and added his debts to the heavy burden of "Montpelier" upon Madison. Senator Aaron Burr introduced Dorothea to James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, and on September 15, 1794 they were married at "Harewood" in Jefferson County, then in Virginia but now in West Virginia. This was the home of her sister, Lucy, who was Mrs. George Steptoe Washington. Madison was 17 years her senior.

At the time of the evacuation of Washington, during the War of 1812, Dorothea is said to have saved the famous painting of Washington before the British burned the executive mansion. Upon Madison's retirement in 1817 and until his death in 1836 she remained at "Montpelier", in Orange County, Virginia. In 1837 she returned to Washington with her adopted niece, Anne Payne, and resided at the northeast corner of Lafayette Square in a house formerly owned by Richard Cutts, the husband of her sister, Anne.

Her last public appearance was at a White House reception in February 1849, President Polk being her escort. Financial troubles compelled her to sell "Montpelier". In 1837 the Congress purchased Madison's notes on the Federal Convention for $30,000 and in 1848 appropriated $25,000 for other of his manuscript. She died in Washington at the age of 81 and the funeral service was held at St. John's Church. Her remains were placed in the Congressional Cemetery but were later removed to "Montpelier". Her tombstone records that she was born May 20, 1768 and died July 6, 1849.

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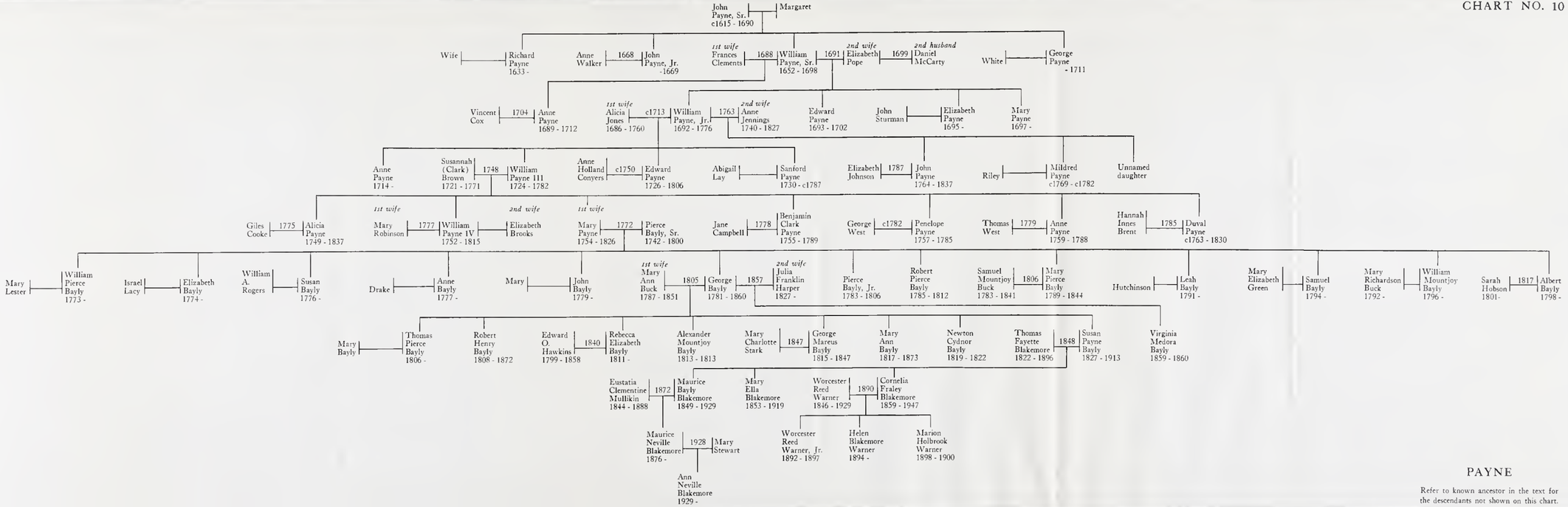

PAYNE

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart.

12

RICHARDSON

Members of the Richardson family were early arrivals in this country as land warrants filed at Annapolis, Maryland, show patents for several thousand acres of land were issued between 1636 and 1695. One John Richardson was a member of the Assembly in 1636 and the following year he was a Justice of the Provincial Court at St. Marys. Robert Richardson first came to the West Indies island of St. Christopher but in 1667 brought his family to the Virginia colony. Subsequently he took his wife, Susan, and their children; William, Susan, Elizabeth and Tabitha, to Maryland. On January 13, 1671 he received a warrant for 500 acres of land in Somerset County, Maryland, for transporting his family and servants to that locality (Maryland Land Office, Liber 16, folio 203). Charles Calvert issued a commission in 1669 to George Richardson as Captain of a troop. Later Major Thomas Richardson distinguished himself in the Indian Wars, while William Richardson, of Anne Arundel County, who was then in the House of Burgesses, was chosen a bearer of messages from the English Parliament from the Lower to the Upper House of the Assembly.

The progenitor of our family in America was WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of Nunwick Hall, Cumberland, England, who came to Maryland on the ship "Constant Friendship" in 1665. He resided on his plantation at West River, Anne Arundel

County, Maryland, which was known as "His Lordship's Justice", the name having been chosen because of a fraudulent claim made by a man named Hathaway which was later cancelled by Lord Baltimore. William then being deceased, the land was patented in the name of his eldest son, William, 1668-1744 ("Landholder's Assistant", Kilty).

William Richardson became a large landowner being in possession of over 4,000 acres of land at the time of his death. He was a Justice of Anne Arundel County and a member of the Assembly from 1677 until 1683 (Maryland Archives, vol. 1678-1693), and a delegate from 1678 until 1679. From October 20, 1678 until November 1683 he was a member of the Assembly from Anne Arundel County and one of a committee of three from the Lower House to the Upper House to consider the acts pertaining to military affairs for the defense of the Province. He also served on a committee to draft such acts ("Anne Arundel Gentry", p 19, H. W. Newman, 1933). In 1683 he, with three others, was on a committee to erect a building for the Courts and Assembly of the Province and for the keeping of the records of the Secretary's office.

William Richardson was active in the affairs of the Society of Friends (Quakers) at Third Haven, the Cliffs, and the West River meetings, the latter being in the immediate neighborhood of his home. Being a man of good education and business ability, he was one of their leaders, serving on their committees. His first official act, of which there is a record, was at a meeting at the Cliffs on December 12, 1679 when he was given authority to fix the time for holding the next quarterly meeting. In 1683 he was one of a committee to see to the recording of the deed to the graveyard at the Cliffs. He is said to have been a classmate of William Penn at Oxford. When William Penn made his visitation to the Society of Friends in Maryland in 1682 he, together with Lord and Lady Baltimore, visited William Richardson at his home at West River and Colonel Thomas Taillor, Deputy Surveyor-General, extended the hospitalities of his mansion at the Ridge for their meetings ("History of Pennsylvania", Proud). From these meetings William Penn returned with William Richardson to the latter's home on West River. Here they attended other meetings at the home of Thomas Hooker, two miles distant.

There is a record of another William Richardson who came to Virginia in the 1600's and then moved to Maryland. It is possible he was the son of Robert Richardson mentioned above because he lived in southern Maryland and is sometimes confused with our William Richardson who came directly from England to Maryland.

In 1667 William Richardson married ELIZABETH (EWEN) TALBOT, born in 1635 and died December 1, 1703, daughter of Major Richard Ewen and widow of Richard Talbot. Proof of her former marriage is to be found in the assignment of 50 acres of land by Richard Ewen to "his son-in-law Richard Talbot", recorded August 4, 1659. That William Richardson married Elizabeth, "executrix of Richard Talbot of Anne Arundel County" prior to 1677, can be found in the Annapolis records (Maryland Land Office, Liber 4, folio 66; Liber 19, folio 615). William Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth, deeded property in 1694 (Richmond County, Deed Book, no. 2, May 20, 1694).

The first record of Richard Ewen is in a deed, dated August 14, 1637, between John Harvey and Richard Ewen for 150 acres of land in Upper County of New Norfolk, near the head of the western branch of Chuckatuck Creek, adjoining the land of Thomas Bush, for transporting Nicholas Ewen and Christoper Roades. On May 17, 1650 Richard Ewen demanded 1,000 acres of land for transporting himself and nine other persons, viz; Sophia, his wife, Elizabeth, Davy, Richard Jr., John, Ann, also Will Davies, John King and James Brown to the Province of Maryland. He was granted this land at Parson's Neck, Kent County, or in any part of that or Anne Arundel County. He was one of the earliest settlers in Anne Arundel County and was one of the five justices who tried and sentenced Governor Stone and nine others captured at the battle of the Severn in 1655. He was Speaker of the Lower House of the Assembly during its sessions at Preston's on the Patuxent, 1654-1657. He was one of the seven commissioners appointed by Richard Bennett and William Claiborne in 1654 to assist it bringing the colony of Virginia under the control of Parliament and the Cromwellian rule, Bennett and Claiborne having been appointed in 1651 by Parliament to achieve that aim. He was for many years a Justice and also served as Sheriff.

William Richardson died in 1697 his will being dated December 21, 1691 and probated May 26, 1698 (Maryland Land Office, Will Book, no. 7, folio 388). In it he bequeathes to his sons, Daniel and Joseph, equally, 600 acres, called "Hickory Hills", and "Franklin's Enlargement". To his wife, Elizabeth, "Watkin's Hope", adjoining the plantation of William Cole, which the testator gave him and his heirs. To daughter, Sophia, "Dilligent Search" at sixteen. Young son, Joseph; grandson, William Richardson; Margaret, wife of William Richardson Jr. all received personalty, as did also John and Sarah Talbot, and their daughter, Elizabeth, and the three children of Edward Talbot, the children of his wife by her marriage to Richard Talbot. The executors were his wife, Elizabeth, and son, William.

By his marriage to Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbot, William Richardson had seven children (1) WILLIAM RICHARDSON JR., born August 26, 1668 and died July 13, 1744, who married Margaret Smith and had issue. (2) DANIEL RICHARDSON, born March 13, 1670 and died in 1722, who on March 12, 1691 married Elizabeth Welsh, died in 1712, daughter of Major John Welsh and his wife Mary ——, of West River Meeting, and had eight children. His second wife was Ruth (Ball) Leeds, born about 1678 and died in 1728, the widow of Edward Leeds. She was the sister of Benjamin Ball and Elizabeth Richardson Ball, and daughter of John Ball and his wife, Ruth ——. Daniel and Ruth Richardson had one child and Ruth's will is recorded at Annapolis, Maryland. (3) JOSEPH RICHARDSON, born May 13, 1671. (4) SOPHIA RICHARDSON, born July 4, 1675 and died September 2, 1678. (5) JOSEPH RICHARDSON, born April 3, 1678 and died August 18, 1748, who married Sarah Thomas and had issue. (6) SOPHIA RICHARDSON, born July 21, 1680 and died in 1698, who married Francis Sparrow on November 28, 1698. He was a son of Solomon Sparrow and grandson of Thomas Sparrow and his wife, Elizabeth Kinsey, daughter of Hugh Kinsey and his wife, Margaret ——. (7) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, twin of Sophia, born July 21, 1680 and living in 1744, on July 8, 1714 married Benjamin Ball Jr., born in 1690, son of Benjamin Ball and his wife, —— Hicks, of Calvert County, and daughter of Thomas Hicks. Elizabeth and her husband settled in Dorchester County, Maryland, where he died in 1744, his will being probated January 2, 1745. They had four children.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON Jr., the eldest child of William Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbot, was born August 26, 1668 and died July 13, 1744. On July 5, 1689 he married MARGARET SMITH, born in 1672 and died in 1756, daughter of Thomas and Alice Smith of Calvert County, Maryland. They had a son, RICHARD RICHARDSON, born in 1707 and died in 1761, who married Margaret Coale, born in 1710 and died in 1760. Their son, RICHARD RICHARDSON JR., was born in 1742 and died in 1802, and married Mary Pierpont, born in 1738 and died in 1762, daughter of Sarah Richardson, born May 3, 1719, who married Francis Pierpont. Richard Richardson Jr. and his wife, Mary Pierpont, had a son, WILLIAM PIERPONT RICHARDSON, born in 1778 and died in 1840, who married Mary S. Dawson. They had a son, EDGAR ANDERSON RICHARDSON, born in 1812 and died in 1861, who married Elizabeth Ann Emerson. Their son, WILLIAM HENRY RICHARDSON, born in 1852 and died in 1934, married Laura Virginia Gill and had a son, WILLIAM EDGAR RICHARDSON, born in 1881 and died in 1945, who married Pearl Willis. Their daughter, VIRGINIA WILLIS RICHARDSON, married Joseph M. Rideout Jr.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, the fifth child and fourth son of William Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth, was born April 3, 1678 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Like his father he was an ardent member of the Society of Friends serving on its committees as recorded in the minutes of the Society. He was of a retiring disposition, taking but a small part in civil affairs but applying his time to his business as a merchant. On July 7, 1705 he declared, before the Society of Friends, his intention of marrying and on August 25, 1705 he married SARAH THOMAS, born March 31, 1689 and died January 29, 1754, the eldest child of Samuel Thomas and his wife, Mary Hutchins. Joseph Richardson died August 18, 1748.

Joseph and Sarah (Thomas) Richardson had nine children (1) SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born July 6, 1706 and died February 8, 1764, married Miriam (Cole) Crowley, born in 1710 and died January 24, 1767, the widow of John Crowley and daughter of William Cole. Samuel Richardson was a Captain of a merchant vessel plying between the Colonies and England. After their marriage they settled on a plantation situated on the Patuxent River where he died and is buried beside his wife. His

will is recorded at Frederick Courthouse (Liber A1, folio 208) and Miriam's will is also recorded there. Miriam by her first husband had a daughter who married Samuel Chew, but there were no children by her second marriage. (2) JOSEPH RICHARDSON, born July 19, 1708 and died July 26, 1765, about 1740 he married Sarah Cole. His will is dated July 26, 1765 and was probated September 26, 1765 (Frederick Courthouse, Liber A1, folio 252). They had one child, SARAH RICHARDSON, born in 1741, who on January 1, 1761 married Isaac Webster of Baltimore County. (3) MARY RICHARDSON, born September 13, 1710 and died February 18, 1743, in 1730 married Thomas Cole, born March 1, 1705/6, who lived at Bush River, Baltimore County, Maryland. He was the son of William Cole and his wife, Elizabeth Sparrow. Thomas Cole's will was probated in Baltimore County April 26, 1745. Mary is buried in the John Crockett burial ground on Bush River. They had two children. (4) WILLIAM RICHARDSON, born December 26, 1712 and died before January 7, 1769, who married Isabella Calmes and had issue. (5) PHILIP RICHARDSON, born March 19, 1715, married but his wife's name is not known. He was living in Maryland in 1767 but it is believed he settled in Virginia in his later life. (6) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, born January 18, 1716/17 and died in 1747, who in 1735/36 married Nehemiah Burkhead, born in 1712 in Anne Arundel County, who died in 1762 and whose will is filed in Annapolis (Liber 23, folio 613). He was the son of Nehemiah Burkhead and his wife, Margaret, son of Nehemiah Burkhead and his wife, Elizabeth Hoper, and he was the son of Nehemiah Burkhead the immigrant. Nehemiah Burkhead and his wife, Elizabeth Richardson, had seven children. (7) SARAH RICHARDSON, born May 3, 1719, on January 19, 1738 married Francis Pierpont, son of Charles and Sidney (Chew) Pierpont. They had one child, MARY PIERPONT, born September 13, 1738, who on September 13, 1762 married RICHARD RICHARDSON JR., born in 1742 and died in 1802, son of Richard Richardson and his wife, Margaret Cole. The marriage took place in the Fairfax Meeting in Loudoun County, Virginia, and they had seven children. (8) JOHN RICHARDSON, born March 19, 1720/21. (9) RICHARD RICHARDSON, born May 5, 1723 and died September 22, 1736, at the home of his sister,

Mary Richardson Cole, on Bush River and was buried in the John Crockett burial ground.

The fourth child and third son of Joseph Richardson and his wife, Sarah Thomas, was WILLIAM RICHARDSON who was born December 26, 1712 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was educated by private tutors according to the teachings of the Society of Friends. He settled in western Maryland about 1751 on a tract of land known as "Monocacy Manor", which was near Frederick City. He being a man of considerable means, his home was not only a social center but also a meeting place for religious services. He also attended meetings held in the surrounding countryside and it is related that while attending a meeting at Winchester, Virginia, he met his future wife.

In August 1746 he married ISABELLA CALMES, born about 1727 and died June 10, 1796, aged 69, the third child and first daughter of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller. The exact date of William Richardson's death is unknown but it was prior to January 7, 1769 as shown on the back of his will dated March 17, 1766 and probated January 7, 1769 (Frederick County, Md. Will Book no. 2, folio 25; Will Book A1, folio 325). Another record seen shows his death as occurring December 31, 1768. The final settlement of his estate was on June 10, 1771 (Frederick County, Md. Liber 559S-17, folio 4). In his will he mentions his wife, Isabel, and his sons; John Crowley, Marcus Calmes and William as well as his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Samuel Price. An unborn child is also mentioned.

By this marriage to Isabella Calmes he had nine children (1) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, born May 29, 1747, who about 1764 married Samuel Price, a Colonel of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary War. They resided in Woodford County, Kentucky, and had nine children two of whom were officers in the War of 1812. (2) MIRIAM RICHARDSON, born December 27, 1748, who married Colonel John Buck of Frederick County, Virginia, son of Charles Buck I and his first wife, Ann Sorrell Earle. They settled on land in Woodford County, Kentucky, which had been granted to his father for military service. They had eight children. See chapter on the Buck family. (3) SARAH RICHARDSON, born July 25, 1750, married Benjamin Coombs of Virginia and had twelve children. Benjamin Coombs served as a

subordinate officer under General Washington and later against the Indians. The family settled in Kentucky. (4) MARY RICHARDSON, born August 31, 1752 and died October 24, 1828. On April 3, 1774 she married Captain Charles Buck II, son of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox, and had seven children. See chapter on the Buck family. (5) JOHN CROWLEY RICHARDSON, born March 12, 1753 and died in 1834, who on June 1, 1775 married Sarah Hall, daughter of Francis Hall and his wife, Sarah Bainbridge, a niece of General Bainbridge, the immigrant from Ireland. John Crowley Richardson was an Ensign in a Baltimore regiment during the Revolutionary War and settled with his family in Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1782 where he died in 1834. They had eight children. (6) ANN RICHARDSON, born October 10, 1756 and died April 2, 1823. On December 14, 1774 she married Captain Thomas Buck V, son of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox, and left issue. See chapter on the Buck family. (7) SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born February 1, 1760 and died January 13, 1831. On January 1, 1784 he married Catherine Hall, born February 3, 1760 and died August 19, 1837, daughter of Francis Hall and his wife, Sarah Bainbridge. Samuel Richardson was an extensive planter in Frederick County, Virginia. They had six children. (8) WILLIAM RICHARDSON JR., born August 15, 1763 and died July 6, 1821. He settled in Frederick County, Virginia, where he was a planter. On November 4, 1811 he was commissioned Colonel of the 51st Regiment Virginia milita (Frederick County Liber 33, folio 399). He married Rebecca Pugh of Warren County, Virginia, who died in February 1806. The final settlement of his estate is dated January 1825 (Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book Liber 11, folios 222, 329). They had four children. (9) MARQUIS CALMES RICHARDSON, born September 21, 1768, on February 19, 1789 married Henrietta Catlett, born February 15, 1769 and died April 28, 1858. He is the "unborn child" mentioned in his father's will and is named after his grandfather, Marquis Calmes II. They had ten children, two sons who died without issue and eight daughters who married and left large families, most of whom settled in Woodford County, Kentucky.

ANN RICHARDSON, the sixth child and fifth daughter of William Richardson and his wife, Isabella Calmes, was born

October 10, 1756. On December 14, 1774 she became the first wife of THOMAS BUCK V, born June 10, 1756 and died June 4, 1842, who was the youngest child of Charles Buck I and his second wife, Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox. Ann Richardson died April 2, 1823 and she and her husband are buried in the "Buckton" burial ground. By this marriage there were fourteen children, ten surviving to maturity as follows (1) WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK. (2) ISABELLA RICHARDSON BUCK. (3) HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK. (4) MIRIAM BUCK. (5) MARY ANN BUCK. (6) MARCUS CALMES BUCK. (7) REBECCA RICHARDSON BUCK. (8) ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK. (9) ISAAC NEWTON BUCK. (10) LETITIA AMELIA BUCK. In addition to these ten children there were three who died in infancy and a son, THOMAS BUCK, who died in 1810, aged fourteen years. See chapters on the Blakemore, Buck and Calmes families.

To Mrs. Joseph M. Rideout Jr. (Virginia Willis Richardson) I am indebted for supplying much information concerning this family. It should be noted that this chapter is not intended as a genealogy of the Richardson family, rather it is an outline showing the relationship of that family to the others in this book. Those desiring complete information are referred to "Side Lights on Maryland History", Hester D. Richardson, 1913, and other volumes to be found in public libraries.

The accompanying Chart No. 11 will clarify this description of the Richardson family.

Adjoining "Paradise", a Richardson home, there is a family burial ground containing the following tombstones:

SAMUEL RICHARDSON
son of William Richardson and Isabella Calmes
born February 1, 1760
died January 13, 1831

CATHERINE (HALL) RICHARDSON
wife of Samuel Richardson
born February 3, 1760
died August 19, 1837

MARCUS C. RICHARDSON
born September 2, 1792
died December 4, 1864

ELIZABETH H. RICHARDSON
born October 30, 1800
died February 9, 1860

SAMUEL C. RICHARDSON
born September 20, 1820
died July 8, 1857

MARY VIRGINIA RICHARDSON
born December 21, 1839
died October 11, 1915

JAMES BAKER RICHARDSON
born April 25, 1848
died Septmber 6, 1855

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following Richardsons have married into the Carter family:

Alice	Lavinia
Ambrose	Lucy
Charles	Maria
E. J.	Mary
J. D.	Samuel
John	Webster S.

William

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

ELIZABETH H. RICHARDSON
born October 30, 1800
died February 9, 1860

SAMUEL C. RICHARDSON
born September 20, 1820
died July 8, 1857

MARY VIRGINIA RICHARDSON
born December 21, 1839
died October 11, 1915

JAMES BAKER RICHARDSON
born April 25, 1848
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Alice	Lavinia
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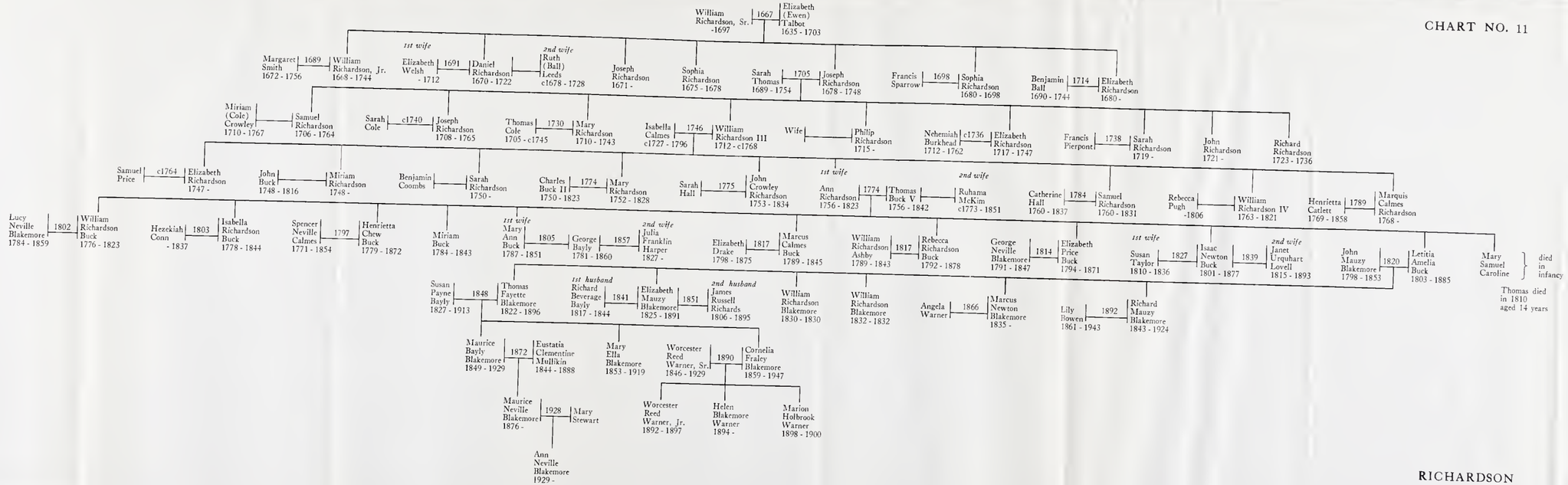
John	Webster S.

William

No effort has been made to trace the family connection.

CHART NO. 11



RICHARDSON

Refer to known ancestor in the text for the descendants not shown on this chart

13

THOMAS

The royal descent of the Thomas family is shown in Pedigree XXI of "Americans of Royal Descent" by Charles H. Browning, 1894, vol. 1, pp 80-81. The line there shown goes back to Edward I, King of England, and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III, King of France. Their son, Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and his wife, Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys of Harwich, were the progenitors of the Thomas family whose direct descent from Edward I also connects their line with the throne of Scotland by reason of the marriage of Henry I of England to Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. This line of royal descent can be traced to Alpin of Scotland and to Egbert, who is generally accepted as the first king of England, as will be found in "The Royal Line Of Succession" by Patrick W. Montague-Smith, published by Pitkins, London, England.

Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and his wife, Alice, mentioned above, had a daughter, Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, who married John, Lord Segrave, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married John, fourth Lord Mowbray, whose son Thomas, sixth Lord Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, married Elizabeth Fitz-Allen, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel. Their daughter, Margaret de Mowbray, married Sir John Howard whose son, Sir John Howard, created Duke of Norfolk, married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Molines, and their son, Sir Thomas

Howard, created Earl of Surrey, married secondly, Anges, daughter of Henry Tilney. Their daughter, Catherine Howard, married Rice (or Ryx) ap Griffith of Carew, whose son, Griffith ap Rice married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, and their son Thomas ap Griffith, married a daughter of Philip Scidamore of Grosmont Manor, Monmouthshire. Their son, John Philip ap Thomas, and his second wife, Alicia, had a son, Evan Thomas of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, who became the father of Philip Thomas, the immigrant to the Maryland colony in 1651.

This was one of the largest families in the early history of the Maryland colony, it being recorded that between 1635 and 1680 there were 82 persons of that name in that locality. Among the descendants were: John Thomas who was President of the Maryland Senate; John Chew Thomas who was a member of Congress in 1799; James Thomas (1785-1845) was the 26th Governor of Maryland, 1833-1835; Francis Thomas (1799-1876) was the 29th Governor of Maryland, 1841-1844; Philip Thomas (1810-1890) was the 31st Governor of Maryland, 1848-1851. The name appears many times in the civic life of the state and country ("Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland", J. D. Warfield, 1905; "Anne Arundel Gentry", H. W. Newman, 1933). Recognized authorities mention various members of the family who have served in the armed forces from the French and Indian War through the Second World War.

PHILIP THOMAS Sr., the earliest ancestor of the American family, supposed to have been born in 1620, was the son of Evan Thomas of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, who died in 1650. Prior to 1650 he was a partner with a man named Devonshire conducting a mercantile business in Bristol, England. Sometime in 1651 he left Bristol and came to the Maryland colony with his wife, Sarah, and their three children; Philip, Sarah and Elizabeth.

The earliest land patent in his name is dated February 19, 1651 which conveyed to him 500 acres of land, called "Beakley" or "Beckley", on the west side of Chesapeake Bay. This grant was for transporting himself, his wife and their three children. He acquired by patent 100 acres, called "Thomas Towne"; in 1665 he patented 120 acres, called "Fuller's Poynt"; in 1668 he secured a patent for 300 acres, called "The Plains"; and

another patent in 1672 for 200 acres, called "Phillip's Addicion". He had other land, mostly in Anne Arundel County, near what is now known as West River. His homestead, "Lebanon", was extensive with a house of sizable proportions.

William Claiborne, a Protestant, who had come to the Virginia colony in 1621, had a plantation on what is now Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay opposite Annapolis. When Maryland was settled his land became part of that Catholic colony and in 1644 the settlers on the island rebelled and Calvert fled to the Virginia colony where he died in 1647. William Stone, a Protestant, became the new governor and by his leniency Protestants began coming to Maryland during 1649 and among them was Richard Bennet. The government of England became a Commonwealth under Cromwell and three British islands in the West Indies, with Governor Berkeley of Virginia, refused to recognize the Cromwellian rule. The arrival of a British fleet at Barbados in 1651 resulted in capitulation and Berkeley followed suit. Commissioners were appointed to meet the British agents and Governor Stone was forced to capitulate. Lord Baltimore, however, ordered him to resume his post and to disregard the commission form of government under which Maryland was placed. On Stone's order a small band was formed which in March 1655 met the British force on the Severn River, near Annapolis, and was defeated. As a result the Puritans then had full control of the Maryland colony.

Philip Thomas had aligned himself with the Puritan party and became one of its leaders serving as a Lieutenant at the engagement on the Severn. On the last reducement of the Maryland government by Claiborne and Bennet, which placed it in the hands of the Puritans, he was appointed one of the High Commissioners of the Provincial Court on March 20, 1656/7. In 1658 he was a member of the Council and when it was later compelled to dissolve he was chosen to be one of the Commissioners to make the surrender which had been arranged between Claiborne and Bennet and the Lord Proprietor's officers (Maryland Archives, 1657-1658; "The Ancient City", pp 31-37, Riley). After this he does not appear to have taken an active part in the affairs of the colony but rather to have interested himself in the care of his properties and at the time of his death he had acquired considerable wealth. While attending the meet-

ings of the Quakers and hearing the teachings of George Fox, it is not known if he were an active member of the Society. His wife, however, was an ardent member and it is said that she was a preacher of the sect.

Philip Thomas was married in England to SARAH HARRISON, who is supposed to have been the daughter of Edmund Harrison, embroiderer to Charles I, and Jane, his wife, who was the daughter of Thomas Godfrey and granddaughter of Christopher Harrison, merchant tailor of London, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cooke of Wakefield (Visitations of London, 1634, p 353). Sarah survived her husband and died in 1687 (Herring Creek Meeting, November 25, 1687). The marriage of Philip Thomas and Sarah Harrison resulted in five children three of whom were born in England but all died in America. (1) PHILIP THOMAS JR., died before 1688. (2) SARAH THOMAS, died in 1675, who married John Mears and had issue. (3) ELIZABETH THOMAS, died in 1726, who married first, William Coale and then Edward Talbot and had issue. (4) MARTHA THOMAS, died before 1688, who married Richard Arnell (Arnold) and had issue. (5) SAMUEL THOMAS, born about 1655 and died before February 10, 1743, who married Mary Hutchins and had issue.

The will of Philip Thomas is dated September 9, 1674 and was probated August 10, 1675. From this will it would appear that he had disposed of a great many of his land grants as he only mentions "Beckley", "Fuller's Poynt" and "The Playns" as well as the two houses he owned in Bristol, England. After the death of his widow her eldest son, Samuel, claimed her estate because of a verbal will which he claimed she had made in his favor. But his brother-in-law, Edward Talbot, objected to this claim and the West River Society of Friends was asked to adjudicate the issue. The Society decided that the verbal will was not valid and that the widow's estate should be equally divided among the several heirs. The houses in Bristol were sold before September 13, 1690 when John Talbot, who had married Sarah Mears, a granddaughter of Philip Thomas and his wife, Sarah Harrison, claimed an interest in the sale on behalf of his wife.

PHILIP THOMAS Jr., the eldest child of Philip Thomas Sr., and his wife, Sarah Harrison, was born in England and died, probably intestate, before 1688 as his name does not appear

among the heirs of Sarah (Harrison) Thomas though his father is spoken of as Philip Thomas Sr. Being deceased, Samuel, the fifth child and second son, is referred to as the eldest son in the above case.

SARAH THOMAS, the second child and eldest daughter of Philip Thomas and his wife, Sarah Harrison, was born in England and died in 1675. In 1672 she married JOHN MEARS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Mears. John died in 1675 and his will was probated May 25, 1675 (Anne Arundel County, Will Book Liber 2, folio 72). They had one child, SARAH MEARS, born August 4, 1673, who before 1690 married John Talbot who made the claim in the interest of his wife when the houses in Bristol were sold.

ELIZABETH THOMAS, the third child and second daughter of Philip Thomas and his wife, Sarah Harrison, was born in England and died in 1726. By her first marriage she became the third wife of WILLIAM COALE who died October 30, 1678. Before 1683 she married EDWARD TALBOT, the second son of Richard and Elizabeth Talbot, who died in January 1692/3. He was the one who contested the verbal will of his mother-in-law, Sarah (Harrison) Thomas. By her second marriage Elizabeth had one child, ELIZABETH TALBOT.

MARTHA THOMAS, the fourth child and third daughter of Philip Thomas and his wife, Sarah Harrison, was born in Maryland and died before 1688. She married, after 1672, RICHARD ARNELL (ARNOLD) who died in 1684. His will was probated June 16, 1684 (Will Book Liber G, folio 123). They had three children (1) SAMUEL ARNELL, who died intestate. (2) SARAH ARNELL. (3) ELIZABETH ARNELL, born December 24, 1682, whose first husband was John Giles whom she married on January 8, 1702, and had one child, SARAH GILES. On July 30, 1704 she married her second husband, Thomas Hawkins.

SAMUEL THOMAS, the fifth child and second son of Philip Thomas and his wife, Sarah Harrison, was born in Maryland about 1655. He was a minister of the Society of Friends as early as 1686 and in 1688 he was appointed one of a committee by the West River Meeting. He had 72 acres of land on Talbot's Ridge on the north side of West River which was surveyed in 1674. After 1698 he rented 200 acres of His Lordship's manor on the Ridge. On May 15, 1688 he married MARY HUT-

CHINS, daughter of Francis Hutchins of Calvert County (West River Marriages, p 19; "American Marriages Before 1699", p 20, W. M. Clemens, 1926). Samuel died before February 10, 1743 when his wife, Mary, made her will and described herself as "Mary Thomas, widdow" (Will Book Liber DD, no. 7, folio 109). Mary died in July 1751.

The children by this marriage were (1) SARAH THOMAS, born March 31, 1689 and died January 29, 1754, who married Joseph Richardson and had issue. (2) SAMUEL THOMAS, born February 1, 1691 and died in infancy. (3) SAMUEL THOMAS, born March 11, 1693 and died in infancy. (4) PHILIP THOMAS, born March 1, 1694 and died November 23, 1762, who married first, Frances Holland in March 1721 and had one child, WILLIAM THOMAS. His second wife was Ann Chew whom he married on August 11, 1724 and she died May 20, 1777. They had six children. (5) JOHN THOMAS, born April 15, 1697 and died in February 1749/50, who in April 1727 married Elizabeth Snowden who predeceased him and by whom he had four children. (6) ELIZABETH THOMAS, born December 28, 1698, who on December 19, 1717 became the second wife of Richard Snowden, born in 1690. (7) MARY THOMAS, born November 6, 1700, who on July 31, 1718 married John Galloway. (8) SAMUEL THOMAS, born November 12, 1702 and died February 3, 1780, who on August 11, 1730 married Mary Snowden, who died August 15, 1755, and they had five children. (9) ANN THOMAS, who on October 8, 1730 married Edward Fell, of Over Kittel, Lancashire, England, who died in March 1743. They had one child, ANNE FELL. (10) MARGARET THOMAS, born in 1710 and after 1735 married William Harris. She died April 23, 1766 and he died July 16, 1782.

SARAH THOMAS, the eldest child of Samuel Thomas and his wife, Mary Hutchins, was born March 31, 1689 and died January 29, 1754. On August 25, 1705 she married JOSEPH RICHARDSON, born April 3, 1678 and died August 18, 1748, the fifth child and fourth son of William Richardson and his wife, Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbot. By this marriage there were nine children (1) SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born July 6, 1706 and died February 8, 1764, who married Miriam (Cole) Crowley, no issue. (2) JOSEPH RICHARDSON, born July 19, 1708 and died July 26, 1765, who married Sarah Cole and had issue. (3)

MARY RICHARDSON, born September 13, 1710 and died February 18, 1743, who married Thomas Cole and had issue. (4) WILLIAM RICHARDSON, born December 26, 1712 and died before January 7, 1769, who married Isabella Calmes and had issue. (5) PHILIP RICHARDSON, born March 19, 1715 and living in 1767. (6) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, born January 18, 1716/17 and died in 1747 who married Nehemiah Burkhead and had issue. (7) SARAH RICHARDSON, born May 3, 1719, married Francis Pierpont and had issue. (8) JOHN RICHARDSON, born March 19, 1720/21. (9) RICHARD RICHARDSON, born May 5, 1723 and died September 22, 1736. See chapter on the Richardson family.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, the fourth child of Joseph Richardson and his wife, Sarah Thomas, was born December 26, 1712 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. In August 1746 he married ISABELLA CALMES, born about 1727 and died June 10, 1796, the third child and first daughter of Marquis Calmes II and his wife, Winnifred Waller. By this marriage there were nine children (1) ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, born May 29, 1747, who married Samuel Price and had issue. (2) MIRIAM RICHARDSON, born December 27, 1748, who married John Buck and had issue. (3) SARAH RICHARDSON, born July 25, 1750, who married Benjamin Coombs and had issue. (4) MARY RICHARDSON, born August 31, 1752 and died October 24, 1828, who married Charles Buck II and had issue. (5) JOHN CROWLEY RICHARDSON, born March 12, 1753 and died in 1834, who married Sarah Hall and had issue. (6) ANN RICHARDSON, born October 10, 1756 and died April 2, 1823, who was the first wife of Thomas Buck V and had issue. (7) SAMUEL RICHARDSON, born February 1, 1760 and died January 13, 1831, who married Catherine Hall and had issue. (8) WILLIAM RICHARDSON JR., born August 15, 1763 and died July 6, 1821, who married Rebecca Pugh and had issue. (9) MARQUIS CALMES RICHARDSON, born September 21, 1768, who married Henrietta Catlett and had issue. See chapter on the Buck family.

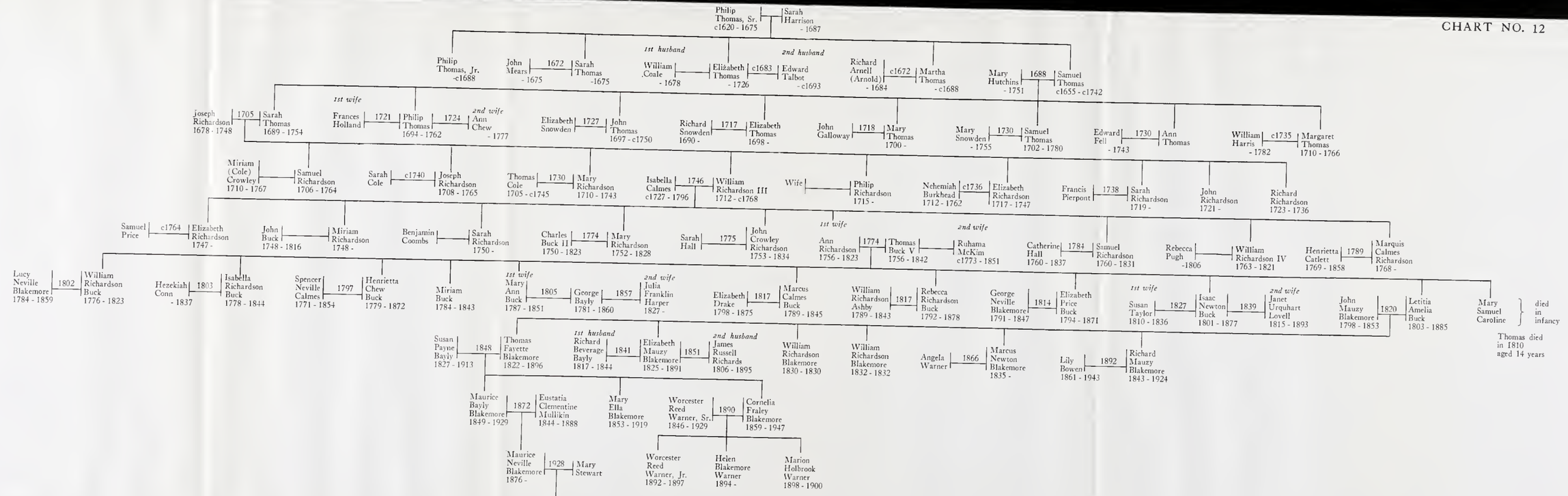
ANN RICHARDSON, the sixth child of William Richardson and his wife, Isabella Calmes, was born October 10, 1756. On December 14, 1774 she became the first wife of THOMAS BUCK V, born June 10, 1756 and died June 4, 1842, the second child and second son of Charles Buck I and his second wife,

Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox. Ann (Richardson) Buck died April 2, 1823. There were fourteen children by this marriage (1) WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 28, 1776 and died October 27, 1823, who married Lucy Neville Blakemore and had issue. (2) ISABELLA RICHARDSON BUCK, born January 9, 1778 and died February 8, 1844, who married Hezekiah Conn and had issue. (3) HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK, born May 6, 1779 and died December 23, 1872, who married Spencer Neville Calmes and had issue. (4) MIRIAM BUCK, born April 28, 1784, and died February 12, 1843, unmarried. (5) MARY ANN BUCK, born November 18, 1787 and died April 5, 1851, who became the first wife of George Bayly and had issue. (6) MARCUS CALMES BUCK, born November 7, 1789 and died May 12, 1845, who married Elizabeth Drake, no issue. (7) REBECCA RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 13, 1792 and died August 6, 1878, who married William Richardson Ashby and had issue. (8) ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK, born September 5, 1794 and died on October 20, 1871, who married George Neville Blakemore and had issue. (9) ISAAC NEWTON BUCK, born March 22, 1801 and died January 23, 1877, who married first, Susan Taylor and then Janet Urquhart Lovell and had issue. (10) LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885, who married John Mauzy Blakemore and had issue. In addition to these ten children there were three more who died in infancy and a son, Thomas, who died in 1810 aged fourteen years. See chapter on the Buck family.

LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, the youngest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885 at "Riverside". On August 10, 1820 she married JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born June 4, 1798 and died July 29, 1853, the youngest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy. By this marriage there were six children two of whom, both named William Richardson Blakemore, died in infancy. The surviving four children were (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE, born February 24, 1822 and died March 26, 1896, who married Susan Payne Bayly and had issue. They are my grandparents. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born August 28, 1825 and died April 8, 1891, who married first, Richard Beverage Bayly and then James Russell Richards and had issue. (3) MARCUS NEWTON

Letitia (Sorrell) Wilcox. Ann (Richardson) Buck died April 2, 1823. There were fourteen children by this marriage (1) WILLIAM RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 28, 1776 and died October 27, 1823, who married Lucy Neville Blakemore and had issue. (2) ISABELLA RICHARDSON BUCK, born January 9, 1778 and died February 8, 1844, who married Hezekiah Conn and had issue. (3) HENRIETTA CHEW BUCK, born May 6, 1779 and died December 23, 1872, who married Spencer Neville Calmes and had issue. (4) MIRIAM BUCK, born April 28, 1784, and died February 12, 1843, unmarried. (5) MARY ANN BUCK, born November 18, 1787 and died April 5, 1851, who became the first wife of George Bayly and had issue. (6) MARCUS CALMES BUCK, born November 7, 1789 and died May 12, 1845, who married Elizabeth Drake, no issue. (7) REBECCA RICHARDSON BUCK, born February 13, 1792 and died August 6, 1878, who married William Richardson Ashby and had issue. (8) ELIZABETH PRICE BUCK, born September 5, 1794 and died on October 20, 1871, who married George Neville Blakemore and had issue. (9) ISAAC NEWTON BUCK, born March 22, 1801 and died January 23, 1877, who married first, Susan Taylor and then Janet Urquhart Lovell and had issue. (10) LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885, who married John Mauzy Blakemore and had issue. In addition to these ten children there were three more who died in infancy and a son, Thomas, who died in 1810 aged fourteen years. See chapter on the Buck family.

LETITIA AMELIA BUCK, the youngest child of Thomas Buck V and his first wife, Ann Richardson, was born April 7, 1803 and died June 15, 1885 at "Riverside". On August 10, 1820 she married JOHN MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born June 4, 1798 and died July 29, 1853, the youngest child of George Blakemore and his first wife, Elizabeth Mauzy. By this marriage there were six children two of whom, both named William Richardson Blakemore, died in infancy. The surviving four children were (1) THOMAS FAYETTE BLAKEMORE, born February 24, 1822 and died March 26, 1896, who married Susan Payne Bayly and had issue. They are my grandparents. (2) ELIZABETH MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born August 28, 1825 and died April 8, 1891, who married first, Richard Beverage Bayly and then James Russell Richards and had issue. (3) MARCUS NEWTON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Sarah Harrison - 1687
Philip Thomas, Jr. -c1688
John Mears - 1675
1672
Sarah Thomas -1675
1st husband
William Coale - 1678
Elizabeth Thomas - 1726
c1683
2nd husband
Edward Talbot - c1693
Richard Arnell (Arnold) - 1684
c1672
Martha Thomas - c1688
Mary Hutchins - 1751
1688
Samuel Thomas c1655 - c1742
Joseph Richardson 1678 - 1748
1705
Sarah Thomas 1689 - 1754
1st wife
Frances Holland
1721
Philip Thomas 1694 - 1762
1724
2nd wife
Ann Chew - 1777
Elizabeth Snowden
1727
John Thomas 1697 - c1750
Richard Snowden 1690 -
1717
Elizabeth Thomas 1698 -
John Galloway
1718
Mary Thomas 1700 -
Mary Snowden - 1755
1730
Samuel Thomas 1702 - 1780
Edward Fell - 1743
1730
Ann Thomas
William Harris - 1782
c1735
Margaret Thomas 1710 - 1766
Miriam (Cole) Crowley 1710 - 1767
Samuel Richardson 1706 - 1764
Sarah Cole
c1740
Joseph Richardson 1708 - 1765
Thomas Cole 1705 - c1745
1730
Mary Richardson 1710 - 1743
Isabella Calmes c1727 - 1796
1746
William Richardson III 1712 - c1768
Wife
Philip Richardson 1715 -
Nehemiah Burkhead 1712 - 1762
c1736
Elizabeth Richardson 1717 - 1747
Francis Pierpont
1738
Sarah Richardson 1719 -
John Richardson 1721 -
Richard Richardson 1723 - 1736
Samuel Price
c1764
Elizabeth Richardson 1747 -
John Buck 1748 - 1816
Miriam Richardson 1748 -
Benjamin Coombs
Sarah Richardson 1750 -
Charles Buck II 1750 - 1823
1774
Mary Richardson 1752 - 1828
Sarah Hall
1775
John Crowley Richardson 1753 - 1834
1st wife
Ann Richardson 1756 - 1823
1774
Thomas Buck V 1756 - 1842
2nd wife
Ruhama McKim c1773 - 1851
Catherine Hall 1760 - 1837
1784
Samuel Richardson 1760 - 1831
Rebecca Pugh -1806
William Richardson IV 1763 - 1821
Henrietta Catlett 1769 - 1858
1789
Marquis Calmes Richardson 1768 -
Lucy Neville Blakemore 1784 - 1859
1802
William Richardson Buck 1776 - 1823
Hezekiah Conn - 1837
1803
Isabella Richardson Buck 1778 - 1844
Spencer Neville Calmes 1771 - 1854
1797
Henrietta Chew Buck 1779 - 1872
Miriam Buck 1784 - 1843
1st wife
Mary Ann Buck 1787 - 1851
1805
George Bayly 1781 - 1860
1857
2nd wife
Julia Franklin Harper 1827 -
Elizabeth Drake 1798 - 1875
1817
Marcus Calmes Buck 1789 - 1845
William Richardson Ashby 1789 - 1843
1817
Rebecca Richardson Buck 1792 - 1878
George Neville Blakemore 1791 - 1847
1814
Elizabeth Price Buck 1794 - 1871
1st wife
Susan Taylor 1810 - 1836
1827
Isaac Newton Buck 1801 - 1877
1839
2nd wife
Janet Urquhart Lovell 1815 - 1893
John Mauzy Blakemore 1798 - 1853
1820
Letitia Amelia Buck 1803 - 1885
Mary
Samuel
Caroline
died in infancy
Thomas died in 1810 aged 14 years
Susan Payne Bayly 1827 - 1913
1848
Thomas Fayette Blakemore 1822 - 1896
1st husband
Richard Beverage Bayly 1817 - 1844
1841
Elizabeth Mauzy Blakemore 1825 - 1891
1851
2nd husband
James Russell Richards 1806 - 1895
William Richardson Blakemore 1830 - 1830
William Richardson Blakemore 1832 - 1832
Angela Warner
1866
Marcus Newton Blakemore 1835 -
Lily Bowen 1861 - 1943
1892
Richard Mauzy Blakemore 1843 - 1924
Maurice Bayly Blakemore 1849 - 1929
1872
Eustatia Clementine Mullikin 1844 - 1888
Mary Ella Blakemore 1853 - 1919
Worcester Reed Warner, Sr. 1846 - 1929
1890
Cornelia Fraley Blakemore 1859 - 1947
Maurice Neville Blakemore 1876 -
1928
Mary Stewart
Ann Neville Blakemore
Worcester Reed Warner, Jr. 1892 - 1897
Helen Blakemore Warner 1894 -
Marion Holbrook Warner 1898 - 1900

THOMAS

BLAKEMORE, born January 4, 1835, who married Angela Warner and had issue. (4) RICHARD MAUZY BLAKEMORE, born July 27, 1843 and died July 11, 1924, who married Lily Bowen. See chapter on the Blakemore family.

The accompanying Chart No. 12 will clarify this description of the Thomas family.

According to "The Carter Tree" by Robert R. Carter, 1897, and the tabulation and index by Robert I. Randolph, 1951, the following of the Thomas family have married into the Carter family;

Alphonse	Martha
John	Mary H.
Jordan	Pierre
Kate	Pierre

No effort has been made to trace the relationship.

The purpose of this chapter is only to show the relationship of the Thomas family to others in this book. It is not intended to be a complete genealogy. Those desiring complete information are referred to "Genealogical Notes", L. B. Thomas, 1877 and "The Thomas Book", L. B. Thomas, 1896, to be found in libraries having genealogical departments.

BIRTHS

Name	Date	Where Born	Baptized

BIRTHS

Name	Date	Where Born	Baptized

MARRIAGES

Name	Married	Date	Place

MARRIAGES

Name	Married	Date	Place

DEATHS

Name	Date	Where Died	Where Interred

DEATHS

Name	Date	Where Died	Where Interred

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This list contains some of the many volumes consulted by the author during the years he was engaged in the preparation of this book. Some libraries are included as their genealogical departments are depositories of valuable books of reference for those engaged in research. The offices of county clerks contain much original information pertaining to births, marriages and deaths as well as wills, deeds and land grants.

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